

## HIGHLIGHTS (5 Apr 2024)

- Over 4.8 million people at risk of hunger in north-east Nigeria this lean season.
- Humanitarian Coordinator condemns abduction of scores of civilians in Ngala, Borno State.
- Multiple fire outbreaks in IDP camps in Borno State leave thousands without shelter.

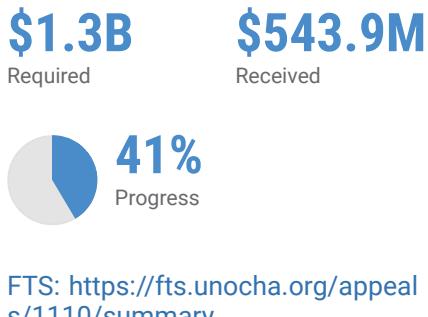


*Adama Abdullahi feeds her son, Usman Adamu, 1.8 years old, with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) at the stabilization centre managed by Plan International at Damaturu General Hospital, Damaturu, Yobe State on 25 November 2023. Usman was diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition and was referred to the stabilization centre for treatment. Photo credit: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa*

## KEY FIGURES

<b>6M</b> People targeted for humanitarian aid
<b>8.3M</b> People in need of humanitarian assistance
<b>2.2M</b> People internally displaced
<b>4.24M</b> People in need of nutrition assistance

## FUNDING (2023)



## CONTACTS

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## BACKGROUND (5 Apr 2024)

### Situation Overview

**Over 4.8 million people at risk of acute hunger in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States this lean season**

An estimated 4.8 million people in Nigeria's north-east states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) are at risk of severe hunger at the peak of this year's lean season (June-August) if urgent actions are not taken. This is according to the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) food and nutrition analysis. This number is an 11.6 per cent increase from the 4.3 million people projected to be food insecure during the same period in 2023. A breakdown of the states projected to account for the 4.8 million food insecure people showed that Borno State would be the most burdened with over 2.1 million people projected to face acute hunger by June 2024. Yobe State will account for 1.5 million food-insecure people, followed by Adamawa State with 1.2 million food-insecure people during the 2024 lean season.

The CH analysis report also projected that 31.8 million people across Nigeria would face an acute food crisis by June this year in the 26 states plus the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja (FCT) which were analysed. This number represents a 28.2 per cent increase from 24.8 million people during the same period in 2023. The CH is an evidence-based early warning tool developed for the analysis and classification of the severity of food and nutrition insecurity in most of Sahel and coastal west Africa. In Nigeria, the CH analysis is conducted in March and October of every year, led by the Government and supported by partners.

According to the March 2024 CH analysis report, the key drivers of the deteriorating food security situation include rising inflation, insecurity (insurgency, kidnapping and banditry), and high fuel prices, compounded by the effects of climate-related shocks across the country. Farmers across Nigeria continue to desert their farms due to heightened insecurity. According to the Association of Nigerian Farmers, about 165 farmers across Nigeria have lost their lives in 2024 alone due to farmland insecurity. In some cases, farmers had to pay huge sums of money to operatives of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) to be allowed to access their farms. Farmland insecurity has resulted in less food production. According to Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics, food inflation hit 37.92 per cent in February, from 35.41 per cent in January.

The food and nutrition crisis in the BAY states has been worsened by the protracted conflict and dry spell. A recent nutrition sentinel surveillance and admissions data indicate that at least 16 of the 62 local government areas (LGAs) in the BAY states are already experiencing a critical nutrition situation before the peak of the lean season (June-August). Children under five are bearing the brunt of the nutrition crisis, with almost a two-fold surge in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases from 2023 to 2024, which is already equivalent to caseloads seen during the peak of the 2022 severe lean season.

To address the food crisis across the country, the federal government of Nigeria declared a national food security emergency in July 2023. Subsequently, the Government initiated various palliative schemes to cushion the effects of the fuel subsidy removal and food inflation across the country. State governments in Nigeria have also implemented palliative initiatives, including distributing food and farming inputs to millions of households across the country.

Humanitarian organisations in the BAY states are maintaining a strong focus on nutrition programme management and training of health workers, with an emphasis on integrated approaches and community involvement. The state governments of the BAY states have recommended a reduced ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) dosage to cope with the significant RUTF shortfalls and stockouts at health facilities as the nutrition crisis worsens.

There is an imminent RUTF pipeline break starting in April 2024 due to underfunding that threatens to completely disrupt the lifeline for an unprecedented number of children. To prevent the crisis from deepening, aid organisations have reactivated a high-level task force on food and nutrition security to design and implement a comprehensive and unified response to the food and nutrition crisis in the BAY states.

#### **Humanitarian Coordinator condemns abduction of scores of civilians in Ngala, Borno State**

On 6 March, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall issued a statement condemning the abduction of internally displaced persons (IDPs), many of them women, boys, and girls, in the Gwoza and Ngala local government areas of Borno State. On 29 February, members of a non-state armed group (NSAG) allegedly abducted a group of IDPs who had reportedly ventured beyond the safety of the trenches surrounding Ngala - from the ISS, Zulum, Kaigama, and Arabic IDP camps - in search of firewood. While their captors released an unspecified number of older women and children under ten years old, scores of IDPs remained unaccounted for, according to protection partners. Humanitarian Coordinator Fall called on parties to the conflict to adhere to their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians from harm.

In a separate incident on 14 March, protection partners reported that 23 IDPs, mainly women, girls and children from the Government Secondary School (GSS) IDP camp in Gwoza were abducted by NSAG operatives in February. Seven of those abducted escaped or were released, while 16 of them remained in captivity as of 29 March 2024. Humanitarian partners have reported a series of NSAG attacks on IDPs and returnees in Gwoza who ventured beyond the safety of the trenches surrounding the town in search of food and livelihoods.

More than two million people in the BAY states have fled to garrison towns where they have few if any, livelihood options. Those who venture beyond the protective trenches surrounding these towns to forage or farm do so at great peril, with killings, abductions, forced recruitment, and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) rampant. Humanitarian organisations continue to advocate for more funds to provide safer livelihood opportunities for IDPs in Borno State.

### **Multiple fire outbreaks in Borno State leave thousands without shelter**

At least four children lost their lives and thousands of IDPs lost their shelters and personal belongings, including their biometric cards and food ration cards, following multiple fire outbreaks in IDP camps in Jere and Monguno LGAs of Borno State.

On 12 March, a fire at the Muna IDP camp in Jere LGA resulted in the deaths of three children while several other people sustained injuries. The fire destroyed over 200 makeshift shelters in the camp, leaving about 45,000 people homeless with nothing except the clothes they had on. The Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) attributed the fire incident to the congestion in the camp and the grasses used in constructing the makeshift shelters.

On the same day, humanitarian partners in Monguno reported multiple fire outbreaks affecting three IDP camps, leading to the death of a child and making thousands of IDPs homeless. The first major incident occurred on 11 March and affected two camps, including the Government Science Senior Secondary School (GSSSS) and Fulatari IDP camps destroying 399 homes and leaving about 1,778 people homeless. The second incident occurred the next day, 12 March, at the Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS) IDP camp damaging 479 homes and leaving an estimated 1,876 people homeless.

The Borno SEMA and humanitarian partners are assessing the needs of those affected for more comprehensive assistance. Since January 2024, there have been 23 fire outbreaks in Monguno which have destroyed over 2,000 shelters, leaving over 8,400 IDPs homeless and in need of assistance.

Humanitarian partners and local authorities have intensified efforts to provide fire safety education for camp residents, including information on open flame dangers, fire extinguisher usage, and emergency procedures. During these awareness campaigns, residents in the IDP camps are urged to cook in designated areas and avoid using candles or other open flames within their tents.

## MEDIA (5 Apr 2024)

### **Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall, condemns abduction of scores of civilians in Ngala, Borno State**

#### **PRESS STATEMENT**

**Abuja, 6 March 2024** – The United Nations strongly condemns the reported abduction of internally displaced persons (IDPs), many of them women, boys and girls, in the Ngala Local Government Area of Borno State. The exact number of people abducted remains unknown but is estimated at over 200 people.

On 29 February, members of a non-state armed group (NSAG) allegedly abducted the IDPs who had reportedly ventured beyond the safety of the trenches surrounding Ngala - from the ISS, Zulum, Kaigama, and Arabic IDP camps - in search of firewood.

While an unspecified number of older women and children under 10 have reportedly been released, scores of IDPs remain unaccounted for, according to protection partners.

I stand in solidarity with the families of all those abducted, especially children, and their communities and urge those who have abducted them to release them without harm.

On behalf of the United Nations, I remind all parties to the conflict to adhere to their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians from harm.

In addition, I urge authorities and other partners to provide more livelihood opportunities for IDPs in camps in Borno State, alongside ongoing efforts for lasting solutions, to reduce the risks of insecurity and violence faced by IDPs.

More than two million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states have fled to garrison towns where they have few, if any, livelihood options. Those who venture beyond the protective trenches surrounding these towns to forage or farm do so at great peril, with killings, abductions, forced recruitment and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) rampant.

Two days to the commemoration of International Women's Day, this incident is a stark reminder that women and girls are among those most affected by conflict. The crisis in the BAY states is disproportionately affecting women, boys and girls. There is a high prevalence of GBV against women and adolescent girls, while boys are targeted for recruitment by NSAGs.

END

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### **Food Security**

**\$470M**

**4.35M**

Funding required (USD) People targeted for food assistance

### **Needs**

The March 2024 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis report projects that an estimated 4.8 million people in the BAY states will be food insecure at the peak of the 2024 lean season (June – August). Low harvests from 2023 due to the dry spell, as well as high food prices, and persistent insecurity, are among the main drivers of the food insecurity.

#### **Borno:**

- About 1,831,997 people in Borno State are currently food insecure. The CH analysis projects that the number of food-insecure people will rise during the lean season to 2,160,260 people between June and August 2024. The CH report classified this as a food crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse.

#### **Adamawa:**

- The March 2023 CH analysis report shows that about 810,133 people are currently in need of food assistance across the State. This number is projected to increase during the lean season to 1,051,817; classified as food crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2024.

#### **Yobe**

- An estimated 1,138,733 are currently food insecure in the State. This number is projected to rise during the lean season to 1,508,273 between June to August 2024.

### **Response**

#### **Borno**

- The Borno state government continues conducting food distributions across the state through SEMA and NEMA, the quantity of food items and number of households reached are unconfirmed.
- The Food Security Sector conducted a three-day information management training for both government and non-government partners in Borno State.

#### **Adamawa**

- Goggoji Zumunchi Development Initiative (GZDI) and the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed 615.85 metric tonnes of food commodities to 45,225 people in 9, 275 households in Madagali. The organisations also distributed 257.407 metric tons of food commodities to 31,130 people in 6,226 households in Michika.
- GZDI and WFP distributed 3.864 metric tons of Plumpy Doz (LNS), a lipid-based nutritional supplement, to 2,567 children under two in Madagali. They also distributed 2.363 metric tons of Plumpy Doz to 1,575 children under two in Michika.
- GZDI and WFP distributed 7.464 metric tons of Corn Soy Blend, a flour fortified with nutritious minerals (CSB++) to 1,244 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in Madagali, while 1,605 pregnant and breastfeeding women received 9.626 metric tons of super cereal plus (CSB++).
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) trained and provided extension support for 2,329 households out of the 5, 692 that received dry-season inputs through the farmer field school.
- FAO conducted nutrition sensitive value chain analysis on the most promising crops with market potential and a high impact on nutrition in some LGAs in the state. The crops analysed included maize, rice, groundnut, cowpeas and sorghum.

- The Victim Support Fund supported 12 savings and loan groups, comprising 240 women in Madagali with income-generating equipment and training on business development and financial literacy.
- The Network of Adamawa Women-Led Organization, Debbie Kauna Foundation and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) organized a Training of Trainers' workshop for 30 women from Demsa, Numan and Lamurde LGAs on briquette production techniques.
- Rural Agricultural Transformation and Empowerment Initiative trained 25 women farmers in Daro community of Yola South LGA on improved farming techniques in rice irrigation.

#### **Yobe:**

- The Yobe State Government through the SEMA flagged off the distribution of food commodities to vulnerable people targeting 120,000 households across the 17 LGAs in the State. Each household will receive 50 kilogrammes each of millet, sorghum and maize.
- Yobe SEMA worked with the North-east Development Commission to distribute 25 kilogrammes of rice, spaghetti, sugar and non-food items (NFIs) to 1,000 households in Goniri, Ngurbuwa, Dadingel, Gotala, Mandunari, Azare, and Famfo in Gujba LGA, Ngurokayayya and Mallum Challuri in Geidam LGA and Nayinawa Bukka Bakwai in Damaturu LGA.
- The Yobe State Government collaborated with Action Against Hunger to distribute food and NFIs to 86 households affected by the fire outbreak in Kasaisa village, Damaturu LGA.
- Yobe SEMA provided 120 mattresses, 240 bags of rice, 240 bags of maize, 240 bags of beans, 120 nylon mats, 25 kegs of oil, 240 blankets and 240 mosquito nets for 112 households affected by the farmers/herders' conflict in Guyik, Tajuwa, Jakubari, Amshi, Dachia, Karage, Kazir, Kambawo, Girgir, Samunaka, Maguram, Jaba, Garin Tsalha, Gwayo and Kurkushe) of Jakusko LGA.
- Yobe SEMA provided 150 bags of rice, 150 bags of maize, 150 bags of beans, 5 kegs of oil, 50 blankets, 150 nylon mats and 150 mosquito nets for 13 families affected by the farmers/herders' conflict in Marmari village of Fune LGA.
- Yobe SEMA provided 180 bags of rice, 180 bags of maize, 180 bags of beans, 10 kegs of oil, 50 blankets, 10 cartons of food seasoning, 20 cartons of tomato paste and 50 mosquito nets for 34 households affected by the fire outbreak in Bambade village of Fune LGA.
- Yobe SEMA provided 10 bags of rice, 10 bags of maize, 10 bags of beans, and other NFIs for the 82 households affected by the fire outbreak in Gamu, Kurnawa, and Missilli villages of Nguru LGA.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources conducted a two-day training for over 75 veterinary, para-veterinary and animal health workers on disease surveillance and monitoring.
- The Agricultural Development Programme distributed livestock feed to 135 households in Potiskum and Nangere LGAs. The organization also vaccinated 675 heads of goat in Potiskum and Nangere LGAs.
- FAO distributed micro-garden inputs to 313 households in Nguru and Machina LGAs.

#### **Gaps**

- Food insecurity is exacerbated by the increase in people in need of assistance in the March CH 2024, budget cuts and inflation. This is creating a gap in food assistance and agricultural livelihood support in the BAY states.
- Prevention and Response activities towards farmer/herder clashes are lacking in Yobe State.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Nutrition

**\$133.2M**

Funding required (USD)

**2.44M**

People targeted for nutrition assistance

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### Needs

#### **Borno:**

- The February nutrition surveillance data collected among people displaced from hard-to-reach areas indicated a likely continued nutrition crisis. The data showed that about 17.3 per cent and 14.2 per cent of children aged 6-59 months have SAM or moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Bama and Kukawa LGAs, respectively. This finding indicates a likely prevalence of acute malnutrition in hard-to-reach communities in Borno State.
- The number of severely malnourished children with and without medical complications admitted into treatment programmes across Borno in February 2024, and between January and February 2024 increased by 52 per cent and 77 per cent, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023.

#### **Adamawa:**

- In February 2024, nutrition surveillance data collected among those displaced from hard-to-reach indicated that 14.2 per cent of children aged 6-59 months in Madagali LGA had SAM or MAM. This indicates a serious nutrition situation.
- The number of severely malnourished children with and without medical complications admitted into treatment programmes across Adamawa in February 2024, and between January and February 2024 increased by 45 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023.
- There is a need to establish facilities and services for the treatment of MAM cases using specially formulated foods as a mitigation measure to augment the imminent shortfall in the availability of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and to reduce the SAM caseload.

#### **Yobe:**

- The number of severely malnourished children with and without medical complications admitted into treatment programmes across Yobe in February 2024, and between January and February 2024 increased by 58 per cent and 63 per cent respectively compared to the same periods in 2023.

### → Response

#### **Borno:**

- The sector partners facilitated the treatment of 23,373 under-five children diagnosed with SAM with and without medical complications in outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) sites and stabilization centres (SCs). Partners also treated 2,307 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 812 pregnant and breastfeeding

women and girls (PBWG) in targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) sites across the State.

- The sector reached 53,633 women with skilled maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) counselling messages and provided micronutrient powders (MNP) for 6,648 children aged 6-23 months across the State.
- The sector reached 8,381 under-five children and PBWG with nutrition assistance through the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modality.

***Adamawa:***

- The sector partners facilitated the treatment of 3,776 under-five children suffering from SAM with and without medical complications in OTPs and SCs.
- The sector reached 2,978 women with skilled MIYCN counselling messages across the State.

***Yobe:***

- During the reporting period, a total of 12,211 children under 5 years suffering from SAM with and without medical complications received treatment services in OTP and SCs, while 1,101 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months were treated in TSFP sites.
- A total of 16,609 women were reached with skilled MIYCN counselling messages, while 852 children aged 6-23 months received MNPs.

**↔ Gaps**

***Borno:***

- More than half of the malnutrition treatment facilities will suspend operations between March and September 2024 due to the significant shortfalls in nutrition supplies, lack of medical supplies, and limited funding to support operational costs.
- The pipeline break of MNPs has significantly affected the implementation of this preventive activity aimed at improving the nutrient profile and quality of young children's diets.

***Adamawa:***

- About a quarter of the malnutrition treatment facilities across the State will suspend operations between March and August 2024 due to RUTF shortfalls, lack of medical supplies, and inadequate funding to support operational costs.
- The pipeline break of MNPs has significantly affected the implementation of this preventive activity aimed at improving the nutrient profile and quality of young children's diets.

***Yobe:***

- Two-thirds of the malnutrition treatment facilities across the State will suspend operations between April and August 2024 due to the significant shortfalls in nutrition supplies and lack of funding to support operational costs.
- The pipeline break of MNPs has significantly affected the implementation of this preventive activity aimed at improving the nutrient profile and quality of young children's diets.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Health

**\$168.7M**

Funding required (USD)

**4.28M**

People targeted for health assistance

### Needs

#### Borno

- There is a need to preposition health commodities to respond to disease outbreaks.
- There is an insufficient supply of psychotropic drugs to support the mental health teams on outreach services in hard-to-reach areas, community volunteers (CORPs) and hard-to-reach mobile team intervention programmes.
- There is a need to transition from CORPS to community health influencers, promoters and services (CHIPS). However, the process has been delayed due to funding constraints.

#### Adamawa

- An estimated 40,021 eligible children were reached with basic primary health care services out of the 49,375 targeted children in hard-to-reach areas and nine IDP camps. There is a need for health partners to support total coverage through the utilization of the mobile hard-to-reach outreach approach.
- There is a need for the coordination of health responses at the LGA level.

#### Yobe

- There is a need to set up temporary isolation centres in LGAs with high infectious disease case burdens as cases presenting with diphtheria and cerebrospinal meningitis (CSM) are being admitted into the same isolation centre which may result in a poor prognosis.
- There is an insufficient supply of treatment drugs (ceftriaxone and erythromycin) for both CSM and diphtheria at treatment centres.
- There is a need to assess the population movement in the state at the border areas with neighbouring countries.

### Response

#### Borno

- The sector facilitated the treatment of 26,848 people by the mobile psychiatric nurses in selected LGAs of Borno with free anti-psychotic medications and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) support.
- The preparedness and response to epidemic-prone diseases, especially diphtheria, measles, and cVPV2/Polio outbreaks in the State is ongoing.
- The surveillance pillar trained 225 State and LGA rapid response teams (RRT) on outbreak investigation and response.

## **Adamawa**

- The Lassa Fever Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) has been activated, establishing eight core pillars, including case management, epidemiology and surveillance, risk communication and community engagement, infection prevention and control, laboratory, coordination, and logistics.
- The Adamawa state multi-agency rapid response team at the public health EOC is in response mode.
- The sector has completed the development of a draft comprehensive Lassa fever incident action plan.
- An estimated 40,021 eligible children were reached with basic primary health care services especially lifesaving vaccines through a mobile hard-to-reach approach across 14 LGAs.
- The sector supported the institutionalizing of the infection prevention control measures in identified treatment centres and the sharing of the national viral haemorrhagic fever IPC guidelines.

## **Yobe**

- The World Health Organisation (WHO) and its partners have relocated all technical staff to Potiskum to support the state's rapid response team in response to the CSM outbreak.
- CSM reactive vaccination is ongoing across Potiskum, Nangare and Fune LGAs.
- The sector trained 48 staff of 16 primary healthcare centres on case management of non-complicated cases of CSM.
- The sector coordinated partner activities for resource mobilization to support the ongoing outbreaks of CSM and diphtheria in Yobe State.

## **Gaps**

### **Borno**

- There are plans to halt the hard-to-reach mobile teams' activities due to lack of funding in the BAY states. This could exacerbate the health crisis in the states.
- Increased cost of the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) is hindering the previous easy movement of mobile psychiatric nurses to deep field areas with limited road access.
- Declining partners' presence due to government directives and dwindling funding while high caseloads of IDP needs continue to persist.

### **Adamawa**

- Of 49,375 people in hard-to-reach areas and nine IDP camps targeted, 9,354 individuals are still in dire need of basic essential services and require the health sector support.
- There is a shortage of PPEs and IPC materials across the State.
- Limited participation of health partners in health-related outbreak events.

### **Yobe**

- There is a need for more meningococcal vaccines to be allocated in Yobe as a response to the CSM outbreak.
- There is a need for the segregation of cases of CSM and diphtheria in the treatment centre in Potiskum.

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## VISUAL (5 Apr 2024)

### Malnutrition



A nurse measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of a child at the Damaturu General Hospital, Damaturu, Yobe State on 25 November 2023. Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition are referred to the stabilization centre for extensive care and treatment. Photo credit: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa

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## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



**3.05M**

People targeted for WASH assistance

**\$113.3M**

Funding required (USD)

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### Needs

## Borno

- The Ministry of Water Resources identified a need to train WASH focal persons in the LGAs on WASH Information Management System (WASH-IMS) to improve reporting of WASH activities to the State Government.
- Stakeholders at Fulatari Extension IDP camp, in Dikwa identified the need to find a better location for water facilities during this year's World Water Day tagged "Water for Peace".

## Adamawa:

- A multisector assessment conducted in Malkohi Camp (Namtari ward) in Yola South LGA highlighted the need for sanitation assistance.
- There is a need to conduct WASH assessments in the IDP and refugee camps in Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha LGAs.

## Yobe

- The preliminary findings of a multisector needs assessment led by the Yobe State Emergency Management Agency show that there is a need for WASH assistance in LGAs around the border with Niger Republic. This is due to the influx of refugees from Niger Republic

## → Response

### Borno:

- The sector partners scaled up thechlorination at water points, sanitation and solid waste management, soap distribution, and door-to-door hygiene promotion in Pulka. This was in response to a reported surge in acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) affecting mostly children outside of IDP camps. The sector is also planning water trucking in some parts of the town not yet covered by the water network.
- The sector partners in the cholera hotspots are increasing water quality monitoring, chlorination with dosing pumps, water systems operation and maintenance in collaboration with the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), hygiene promotion through door-to-door sensitization and awareness campaign, to prevent any surge in waterborne diseases that may rebound during the rainy season.
- The sector collaborated with RUWASSA to celebrate this year's World Water Day tagged "Water for Peace" across several LGAs and in Maiduguri. Stakeholders highlighted that the sector had assisted 1.6 million people including IDPs, returnees, and host communities in the State with safe drinking water in 2023. They noted that ensuring reliable access to water is paramount for peaceful coexistence in north-east Nigeria and advocated for more investment in the sector, as millions of children and families in the region still lack access to safe water.

### Adamawa:

- The sector is currently rehabilitating handpump boreholes and household latrines in Demsa, Numan, and Mayo Belwa LGAs.
- The sector facilitated the celebration of the 2024 World Water Day with the theme "Water for Peace". During the event, stakeholders highlighted the importance of transboundary cooperation and of the local water committees to resolve disputes and promote equitable distribution of the water resource.

### Yobe:

- The sector partners in the State celebrated this year's World Water Day with events and awareness campaigns reaching 2,800 households with WASH education activities including radio programs. The partners also used the occasion to facilitate awareness sessions at healthcare centres and communities, facility clients, caregivers, and local government staff across Damaturu, Fune, Fika, Geidam and Potiskum LGAs.

## ↔ Gaps

### Borno:

- There are WASH gaps in the overcrowded IDP camp in the Government Senior Secondary School (GSSS) in Bama. These gaps include solid waste management, open defecation and a quarter of the boreholes are not functioning due to broken solar panels.
- About 6,203 and 8,336 IDPs affected by fire outbreaks in March and since January respectively in Jere, Mafa, Monguno, Magumeri and Nganzai LGAs are yet to access WASH assistance.

### Adamawa:

- Over 1,300 people displaced from Kwupre community taking refuge in Hong and Gombi LGAs are yet to receive any form of WASH assistance.
- The Mubi Firefighting Service has addressed a request to the sector for a new water source to beef up its firefighting capacity.

### Yobe:

- The continuing influx of refugees from Niger Republic to bordering LGAs is adding significant pressure on the already stressed WASH facilities in the region. Despite the efforts by WASH partners to address the needs, the displacement and influx have exacerbated the situation requiring urgent attention and action.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Shelter and Non-Food Items

**1.85M**

People targeted for Shelter/NFI support

**\$56.7M**

Funding required (USD)

## 📋 Needs

*updated a month ago.*

### Borno:

- The protracted displacement situation and influx of new arrivals in both formal and informal settlements is straining aid organisations' capacity to provide shelter and non-food item (NFI) assistance. This has increased the vulnerability of the IDPs, exposing them to protection and health risks, with children, girls, and women being the most affected.

- Inaccessibility to Kukawa LGA due to heightened insecurity has left thousands of IDPs there without shelter and NFI assistance.
- Fire outbreaks in Monguno, Mafa, and Nganzai affected an estimated 6,090 people in 1,157 households, who urgently need shelter and NFI assistance. Most of the affected households are currently sharing living spaces with their relatives. Others are in makeshift shelters or sleeping in the open, which exposes them to health and protection concerns.
- Unresolved housing, land, and property (HLP) issues in places like Dikwa and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council continue to pose a significant challenge in the provision of shelter solutions. There is need for sustained advocacy to the Government to peacefully resolve HLP issues.
- The lack of resources to adequately implement contingency planning in the shelter response poses significant challenges in response to shocks such as fires, floods, and influxes of IDPs to already congested towns across the State.

**Adamawa:**

- Of the five partners offering shelter and NFI assistance in Adamawa State, only two are providing limited/partial services due to dwindling funding, thus impeding timely shelter and NFI responses for both protracted and new caseloads.
- There is an urgent need for shelter and NFI responses for 300 households living in crowded spaces with relatives and in makeshift shelters in Gombi and Hong LGAs following the 24 December attack in Kwapre village of Hong LGA.
- There is a need to provide shelter and NFI assistance for 10 households following their eviction from Hullere camp in Yola North LGA. There is also a need for sustained advocacy to the State Government to support in peacefully resolving HLP issues impacting the affected people.
- There is a need to provide an effective shelter solution for IDPs and returnees in the State. There is also a need to train the affected people on building techniques and livelihood opportunities to promote self-reliance and resilience, while ensuring the availability of land in their area of choice.

**Yobe:**

- The findings of a multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted by the Yobe State Emergency Management Agency shows that shelter and NFI rank as the second most demanded assistance requested by the IDPs in the State.
- The multi-sectoral needs assessment findings show that 381 households living in makeshift shelters need tarpaulin for shelter constructions and 2,120 households need NFI assistance. The current overcrowded living conditions pose great health and protection risks to vulnerable people.

 **Response**

**Borno:**

- The sector trained 35 (28 males, 7 females) humanitarian partners on key considerations in shelter and NFI responses, including information management, use of the Global Positioning System (GPS), technical considerations in shelter construction, and monitoring of responses.

- The sector partners provided shelter assistance, including distribution of emergency shelter kits and the repair/improvement of emergency shelters for 1,750 households in Dikwa, Damboa, Gwoza, Konduga, Monguno, and Ngala LGAs.
- The sector collaborated with the State fire service to reach 839 people, who benefited from emergency shelter solutions, with disaster risk reduction training and demonstrations on fire safety in Dikwa, Damboa and Monguno. The demonstration kits were later handed over to the camps' fire safety committee.

## Gaps

### Borno:

- Underfunding continues to hamper timely humanitarian shelter and NFI responses.
- Incessant fire outbreaks across IDP sites are depleting shelter and NFI supplies' stock and the pipeline for newly-displaced and protracted IDPs.
- Unresolved HLP disputes continue to pose a significant challenge for shelter responses, thus hindering social cohesion among IDPs and host communities, and translating to evictions and complex protection needs in Dikwa.
- Climate-related hazards, including drought and fire outbreaks continue to pose significant challenges to community resilience, access to natural resources. The provision of shelter solutions remains unaddressed due to limited funding.
- The increased demand for shelter and NFI response overstretched partners' capacities to respond effectively, exposing many affected people to vulnerable conditions.

### Adamawa:

- Limited funding for shelter and NFI interventions increased the vulnerability and limited response to the affected people.

### Yobe

- The inadequate number of shelters and NFI partners due to limited funding hamper responses in Yobe State.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

**\$28.7M**

Funding required (USD) People targeted for CCCM support

**1.55M**

## Needs

*updated a month ago.*

### Borno:

- There is a need to monitor the living conditions of affected people returned by the State Government from Kawar Maila camp to Dalori town in Konduga LGA and from Ngala to Logomane. Inaccessibility to these areas of return is impeding partners' ability to monitor the conditions of those returned.
- The complex humanitarian situation in Borno State, coupled with reduced funding, continues to impede the provision of CCCM responses, thus increasing the IDPs vulnerability, exacerbating negative impacts such as the riots in Dikwa due to lack of humanitarian support.
- An estimated 1,372 households were affected by 21 fire incidents in Mafa, Monguno, Nganzai, and Kukawa LGAs aggravating the need for CCCM responses, including referral services, registration, fire safety awareness, site coordination and service monitoring.
- Some partners are planning to phase out CCCM services in 47 IDP sites, hosting an estimated 65,260 people in 12,241 households, due to a lack of funding to sustain the response beyond May 2024. This has created anxiety among some IDPs in the affected sites. The plan to handover these sites to local NGOs to manage could be hindered by dwindling funding and inadequate capacity to manage the sites effectively.
- Unresolved HLP issues have resulted in the issuance of eviction notices to an estimated 1,193 people in 279 households, living in eight IDPs sites across Dikwa, Jere, Monguno, Damboa, and Gwoza LGAs. There is a need for sustained advocacy and technical support in resolving HLP issues.
- An estimated 1,711,481 IDPs living in displacement sites, across camps and camp-like settings with limited basic structures, infrastructure, and services, including protection require CCCM services across the State.

#### **Adamawa:**

- About 1,300 new arrivals registered in Gombi and Hong LGAs, following a December attack in Kwapre village, need urgent humanitarian responses including CCCM services.
- The sector partners have reported the lack of provision of essential services such as shelter, NFIs, food, protection, and health as major concerns raised by IDPs through their respective complaints and feedback mechanisms.
- About 52 people in 10 households were evicted from the homes in February 2024 due to unresolved HLP issues. There is a need for sustained advocacy and technical support in resolving HLP issues.
- An estimated 218,118 IDPs living in displacement sites, across camps and camp-like settings with limited basic structures, infrastructures, and services, including protection require CCCM services in Adamawa State.

#### **Yobe:**

- There are thousands of households living in self-settled settings with limited or no access to services and humanitarian assistance, including CCCM responses. There is a need for the implementation of an out-of-camp area-based approach.
- About 155,030 IDPs living in displacement sites, across camp-like settings with limited basic structures, infrastructures, and services, including protection require CCCM services.

#### **Response**

***updated a month ago.***

#### **Borno:**

- The sector provided CCCM services for 530 people in 80 households affected by fire incidents and new arrivals in Kaga LGA.
- The sector collaborated with HLP partners to advocate for the resolution of the eviction notice issued to the occupants of the reception centre in Monguno and the resolution of seven more eviction notices issued to occupants of seven IDP sites in Dikwa, Jere, Damboa, and Gwoza LGAs. Based on these interventions, the 6,178 IDPs in 1,585 households in Monguno are now allowed to stay at the reception centre.
- The sector partners conducted site-level coordination meetings across the IDP sites with key stakeholders, including other sectors, local authorities, and community representatives. The sector conducted three training sessions for 23 people - on camp closure and exit planning for Government officials, area-based approaches in CCCM responses, and information management for its partners.

#### **Adamawa:**

- The sector partners conducted sensitization and awareness campaigns for IDPs across all the CCCM managed sites in Adamawa State.
- The sector partners conducted coordination meetings across the IDP sites where key stakeholders such as humanitarian agencies, local authorities, and community representatives were engaged.

#### **Yobe:**

- The sector partners conducted coordination meetings across the IDP sites where key stakeholders such as humanitarian agencies, local authorities, and community representatives were engaged.
- The sector conducted sensitization and awareness campaigns for IDPs across all the CCCM managed sites in Adamawa State.

#### **↔ Gaps**

*updated a month ago.*

#### **Borno:**

- A sector partner is currently phasing out CCCM services across 47 IDP sites hosting 65,260 people in 12,241 households due to a lack of funding to sustain the response beyond May 2024.
- There are no humanitarian services provided for IDPs being relocated from the camps to new settlements in Dalori town and Logomane by the Government.
- A shortfall in funding has negatively affected the provision of CCCM services, including site maintenance, the setting up of an adequate site management team per site, and reception centre management.
- The increasing number of people in need of CCCM responses in camps and out of camps has further led to strained resources and increased vulnerability for IDPs.

#### **Adamawa**

- The limited number of CCCM partners continues to hamper adequate provision of life-saving assistance in Adamawa State.
- The growing number of IDPs, returnees, and refugees is overstretching the provision of CCCM services, further increasing the affected people's vulnerability due to low response rate by partners.

- Inadequate IDPs' site maintenance has slowed down critical basic services improvements.

## **Yobe**

- Most IDP sites provided with emergency solutions require general care, maintenance, and repairs. Recovery programming is required for the transitioning and recovery phases of displacement.
- Insufficient resources and support are leading to gaps in addressing the needs of IDPs.

## **VISUAL (5 Apr 2024)**

### **IDP shelters**



Yagana Mustapha, 30, mother of 3 walks past a makeshift shelter close to her shelter in Masarmari camp, Dikwa, Borno State on 16 November 2023. "I used to be a farmer but for fear of being abducted, I don't go to the farms anymore," she said. Photo Credit: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa

## **SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)**



### **Education**

**1.16M**

People targeted for education sector

**\$94.0M**

Funding required (USD)

## **Needs**

**Updated two months ago.**

### **Borno**

- There is a need to address the growing number of out-of-school children in Mafa and Kala-Balge LGAs.
- There is a gross shortage of formal schoolteachers in Kala-Balge LGA. There are only 17 teachers in the LGA to meet the needs of about 7,000 children enrolled in schools. Also, more children are not able to access education due to the limited number of schools available in Mafa and Kala-Balge LGAs.
- There is a significant drop in school attendance particularly among female learners due to the poor condition of the WASH facilities including toilets, latrines and water points in the schools.
- About 65 per cent of students lack access to scholastic materials such as exercise books, textbooks, bags, pens and pencils in Banki and Monguno LGAs. Also, inadequate school furniture/sitting facilities are affecting the quality of teaching and learning in these LGAs.
- There is a need to provide sexual and reproductive health education in schools across the state. There is also a need to provide dignity kit support for adolescent girls in schools.
- There is a need to support students transitioning from non-formal learning programmes into formal schools across the state.

### **Adamawa**

- The number of out-of-school children is increasing as school-aged children lack access to education opportunities due to the growing population, poverty, and other factors.
- There is a need to intensify school enrollment drives, particularly for girls and young women in need of educational support due to the risk of early marriage, failed marriages, or marriages where they are deprived of continuing school.
- Teachers lack sufficient training in delivering education in emergency settings.
- Learners and teachers are at risk of violence or exploitation due to the unstable security situation in the states.
- There is a need to provide mental health and psychosocial support for learners and teachers to promote their well-being.
- There is a need to provide hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene management support for female learners across the state.
- There is a need to provide WASH facilities in schools across the state. Infrastructure for safe water and sanitation is inadequate and where available most of them are damaged.

### **Yobe**

- There is a regular school drop-out among conflict-affected children due to economic hardships of families making them incapable of bearing the costs of providing learning materials and transportation to school.

## → Response

**Updated two months ago.**

### Borno

- A sector partner, GOALPrime Organization Nigeria, with funding from Education cannot Wait profiled and enrolled 360 learners (100 males, 260 females) into its alternative basic education programme in Mafa, and Kala-Balge LGAs.
- GOALPrime Organization Nigeria established a health, hygiene, and sanitation club in schools in Pulka and Kala-Balge where 44 learners (19 males, 25 females) are registered as members. The club members are trained in proper hygiene practices and equipped to become hygiene promoters. They are expected to educate their peers on the importance of health, hygiene, and sanitation and the need to maintain clean and safe learning environments.
- GOALPrime Organization Nigeria established a complaint feedback desk in Kala-Balge and Pulka and conducted awareness campaigns on preventing, responding to, and reporting issues related to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV), and violence against children (VAC).
- The Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability Initiative (CATAI) furnished three classrooms with 100 three-seater desks in Bama, Ngala and Gwoza LGAs.
- CATAI distributed 1,938 scholastic materials to students in Bama, Ngala and Gwoza LGAs.
- Restoration of Hope Initiative (ROHI) reached 18,364 out-of-school children (9,262 males, 9,102 females) in Jere, Konduga, Monguno, and Banki LGAs through non-formal education programmes and other alternate platforms like interactive radio instruction.
- ROHI trained 359 teachers (210 males, 149 females) on child-friendly, gender-sensitive and inclusive pedagogy.
- ROHI provided dignity kits to 1,092 adolescent girls in Jere, Konduga, Monguno and Banki LGAs to promote their menstrual hygiene. The organization also provided oral care kits to 3,280 learners (1312 males, 1968 females) in Jere, Konduga and Monguno LGAs.
- A sector partner provided assistive devices to 328 learners with disabilities (227 males, 101 females) in Jere, Konduga, Monguno, and Banki LGA.

### Adamawa

- GOALPrime Organization Nigeria in partnership with the Restoration of Hope initiative (ROHI) established health, hygiene, and sanitation clubs in schools in Madagali where 85 learners (41 males, 44 females) were registered as club members.
- GOALPrime Organization, established a complaint feedback desk in Madagali and conducted a second round of awareness campaigns on preventing, responding to, and reporting issues related to PSEA, GBV, and VAC reaching 112 people (47 males, 65 females).
- Gibran Books and Values Society of Nigeria (GBVS) provided writing materials for 420 learners (130 males, 290 females). The organisation provided a WASH sector-approved standard hand washing station and perimeter fencing in the school of the writing materials beneficiaries.

## **Yobe**

- Save the Children International (SCI) distributed learning kits to 2,533 learners (1,108 males, 1,425 females) enrolled in its alternative education programme (AEP) in Potiskum, Bade, and Nguru LGAs. The organisation trained 241 teachers (90 males, 151 females) on WASH and hygiene promotion in the same LGAs.
- SCI trained 61 primary 1-3 teachers (19 males, 42 females) on literacy and numeracy boost, safe back-to-school-learning school in Potiskum, Fune and Fika LGAs. The organisation also trained 63 community coalition members in Potiskum, Bade and Nguru LGAs on their roles in effective monitoring of AEP centres in their communities.
- GoalPrime Organization Nigeria (GPON) evaluated the furniture needs in Nurudeen and Shuwari primary schools. The organisation established health, hygiene, and sanitation clubs in the schools and registered 44 learners (19 males, 25 females) as members.
- Communal Conservation Friendly, Health and Social Development Support Initiative (COCOSOHD) enrolled 533 learners (198 males, 335 females) in Bade and Gujba LGAs into its non-formal education (NFE) programme.
- The Centre for Community Development and Research Network (CCDRN) distributed learner kits to 3,262 Pupils (1,130 males, 2,132 females) in Bade, Gujba and Gulani LGAs. The organisation also trained 35 teachers on teaching at the right level (TaRL) approach in the same LGAs.

## **Gaps**

*Updated two months ago.*

## **Borno**

- Insufficient formal schoolteachers and scholastic material for both teachers and learners in Kala-Balge LGA.
- Insufficient formal school structures and WASH facilities in Kala-Balge LGA and Pulka in Gwoza LGA.
- Lack of vocational training opportunities for adolescent boys and girls who graduated from Junior secondary school in Kala-Balge LGA.

## **Adamawa**

- Limited access to teaching and learning materials across the formal schools in Gulak and Shuwa wards in Madagali. There is a need for sufficient teaching and learning materials to enhance quality education.
- Insufficient waste management and environmental hygiene practices within the school premises
- In Madagali there is a shortage of schoolteachers for formal schools. There is a need for recruitment and training of more teachers to meet the teacher-to-student ratio.

## **Yobe**

- Most schools across the state have weak security and safety measures. Some have no perimeter fence, doors, or windows for the classrooms exposing the premises to theft and disrupting the learning environment with frequent incidents of stolen or damaged essential items like chairs, tables, and learning materials.
- Limited funding amongst education partners to effectively respond to the emerging education needs of conflict-affected children

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Early Recovery & Livelihoods

**\$74.7M**

Funding required (USD)

**0.36M**

People targeted for early recovery

### Needs

*updated a month ago.*

#### Borno

- The need for livelihood support continues to be critical due to the camp closures, making the already scarce resources in host communities overstretched. The protracted nature of the insecurity in the State continues to affect livelihood opportunities and access to basic services as IDPs and returnees continue to adopt harmful coping mechanisms due to a lack of income amidst the extremely high inflation and increase in transportation costs.
- The inconsistent power supply is significantly impacting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), resulting in substantial operational expenses.

#### Adamawa

- Limited access to farmlands due to the volatile nature of security has resulted in a surge in prices of food. The removal of fuel subsidies has resulted in increasing fuel and transportation costs that continue to negatively affect the profit margins of SMEs in Adamawa State.
- The inconsistent power supply is significantly impacting SMEs, resulting in substantial operational expenses.

#### Yobe

- Increases in fuel prices have affected small businesses as more SMEs rely on fuel in their production cycle amidst high transportation costs.
- Most returnees in this State are from households headed by women and children who suffer various forms of protection concerns and are exposed to security and social biases in the host communities where they settle. This is worsened by the fact that these movements are informal, therefore IDPs are not officially registered and recognized.
- The inconsistent power supply is significantly impacting SMEs resulting in substantial operational expenses for these businesses.

### Response

*updated a month ago.*

#### Borno

- The sector provided skill acquisition training for 1,849 heads of households (77 males, 1772 females) in Biu. The trainees received small business kits, including tailoring start-up kits, food value chain businesses, and small livestock. The sector also supported the trainees in establishing village savings and loan associations.
- The sector reached 1,000 people in Mafa through community reconciliation and peace-building meetings, dialogues, contributing to social cohesion, community reconciliation, and efforts in security and peacebuilding.
- The sector provided vocational training and start up kits for 300 people (151 males, 149 females) in Monguno.

#### **Adamawa**

- The sector reached 37,802 people through capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing governance and service delivery in Yola North and Yola South LGAs.
- The sector facilitated initiatives focused on social cohesion, community reconciliation, and efforts in security and peacebuilding for 2,000 people in Mayo-Belwa, Hong, and Michika LGAs.

#### **Yobe**

- The sector reached 10,134 people (3,720 males, 6,414 females) in Bade LGA through the provision of conditional cash grants to complement livelihoods, employment, and income generation.
- The sector provided vocational training for a set of 100 people each in Geidam, Jakusko, Nguru, and Yusufari LGAs and 200 people in Fika LGA to bolster their small-scale businesses.

#### **Gaps**

*updated a month ago.*

#### **Borno**

- More returnees and IDPs in host communities need assistance to set up small businesses to boost their recovery and resilience.

#### **Adamawa**

- Funding continues to be a challenge for the sector partners in providing livelihood support to affected people in Adamawa State. There is an increasing need to boost employment opportunities and increase access to basic services across the State.

#### **Yobe**

- It continues to be difficult for partners to reach non-officially registered returnees and IDPs. Particularly, there are increasing difficulties in accessing referrals for livelihood interventions due to poor documentation. However, partners are putting in coordinated efforts to cover this gap.

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#### **SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)**





**2.24M**

People targeted for protection assistance

**\$104.9M**

Funding required (USD)

## Needs

### Borno

- Civilians are exposed to killing, abduction, kidnapping, injuries, and various protection risks due to the lack of sufficient livelihood activities and a reduction in food assistance from government and aid organisations in Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Mobbar, and Ngala LGAs. Safe livelihood opportunities and food assistance are needed to reduce the affected population's exposure to attacks by operatives of non-state armed groups (NSAGs).
- There is a need to provide shelter, NFIs, and other necessities to fulfil the basic needs of affected people across Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Mobbar (Damasak), and Ngala LGAs and prevent them from adopting harmful coping mechanisms, such as engaging in jobs where they are at risk of exploitation and a heightened risk of trafficking.
- There is a need for sensitisation of security personnel and community members on mine action, due to the contamination by NSAGs of farmlands or route to farmlands.

### Adamawa

- There is a high influx of refugees from Dindin, Wurenge and Tur communities of neighbouring Cameroon to Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs of Adamawa State. Inadequate provision of basic services for these refugees is exposing them to various protection risks and making them adopt negative coping mechanisms, including survival sex, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, theft, and other risks.
- Limited access to food assistance, livelihood opportunities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter and NFIs, and access to education exacerbate protection needs for displaced people in Malkohi Camp.

### Yobe

- Due to an increase in incidents of unexploded ordnances and explosives in contaminated areas in Yunusari, Damaturu, Gujba and Geidam LGAs, there is a need to intensify efforts to promote explosive ordnance risks education (EORE). This will help to mitigate the high incidents of accidents and to advocate for humanitarian funding to enhance the provision of services by partners to respond to these incidents.
- An increase in kidnapping and abduction of civilians along connecting roads, with the most recent incidents along the Damaturu-Gujba road and Biu-Gujba-Maiduguri roads, require increased efforts to address the security situation to ensure the protection of civilians in high-risk areas.
- There is a need to urgently provide livelihood support and basic assistance to reduce the refugee returnees' exposure to protection risks in Bade, Yunusari, Yusufari, Geidam and Machina LGAs.

## → Response

### Borno

- The sector partners trained 893 people including officials from the protection sector, and humanitarian, and government organisations on enhanced compliance with international standards, protection mainstreaming, do-no-harm, protection risk analysis and other technical protection issues.

- The sector partners provided specialized protection services including in-kind and cash-based individual protection assistance (IPA), legal counselling, and psychosocial support for 7,592 vulnerable persons facing protection risks and human rights violations.
- The sector partners also reached 2,999 individuals with safe livelihood, skills acquisition, and empowerment interventions.

### **Adamawa**

- The sector partners conducted focused group discussions and key informant interviews with 1,557 people across the State to understand protection risks and the human rights situations of the affected people.
- The sector partners provided specialized protection services including psychosocial support, legal counselling, and IPA for 1,209 vulnerable people facing protection risks and human rights violations.
- The sector partners contributed to empowerment, skills acquisition, and improved livelihood opportunities for 581 vulnerable people through tailored hand work, skill acquisition, and livelihood support interventions.

### **Yobe:**

- The sector partners reached 804 people across the State through information-sharing and awareness-raising activities on explosive ordnance risk education, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), complaint and feedback mechanisms, child protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), human rights, hygiene promotion, and the importance of education, the importance of girl child education, flood prevention and mitigation, and hygiene promotion/preventive measures.
- The sector conducted focused group discussions and key informant interviews with 328 people across the State to understand protection risks and the human rights situations of the affected people.
- The sector partners provided specialized protection services including psychosocial support, legal counselling, and legal representation for 145 vulnerable people facing protection risks and human rights violations.

### **Gaps**

#### **Borno**

- Lack of sufficient livelihood activities and limited access to food support in Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Mobbar (Damasak), and Ngala LGAs significantly increased the affected people's exposure to protection risks and minimise the reliance on negative coping mechanisms.
- There is an urgent need for training and awareness campaigns on explosive ordnance for at-risk communities in Borno state.

#### **Adamawa**

- There is a need for the provision of basic assistance such as food, shelter, NFIs, and livelihood to Cameroonian asylum seekers to mitigate harmful coping strategies.
- The limited capacity of the sector partners to respond to the situation of asylum seekers and IDPs in Adamawa state impacted the delivery of protection services.

#### **Yobe**

- There is an urgent need for training and awareness campaigns on explosive ordnance for at-risk communities in Yobe State.
- There is a need for more protection partners in Gujba, Geidam, and Yunusari LGA as some partners are facing out of their projects due to funding constraints.

## VISUAL (5 Apr 2024)

### Protection



Ruth Ishaya, Program Officer with Rehabilitation, Empowerment and Better Health Initiative facilitating a focused group discussion with teenage girls in Monguno, Borno State, north-east Nigeria. Photo Credit: UNOCHA/Chima Onwe

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Child Protection Sub-Sector

**1.5M**

People targeted for child protection

#### Needs

**updated a month ago.**

### **Borno**

- Thousands of IDPs affected by the recent fire outbreaks across Monguno and Maiduguri require child protection and livelihood intervention for the caregivers and children.

### **Adamawa**

- There is a need for health-related services, especially sexual reproductive health service across Madagali, Michika and Mubi North/South LGAs.
- There is a need for livelihood and shelter support to complement child protection interventions in Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, and Madagali where there is a high population of refugees.

### **Yobe**

- There is a need for more protection partners in Tarmuwa to access those hard-to-reach communities, particularly to support children formerly associated with armed groups (CAAG).
- There is a need to provide livelihood support for caregivers to start their own businesses, as well as micro-loans or grants to support small businesses, or building infrastructure to connect communities to markets and other resources.
- There is a need for high-level advocacy to senior government officials on the creation of a budget line to support child protection response in the State and need for more funding for national organizations and civil society organisations.

## **Response**

**updated a month ago.**

### **Borno**

- Child protection partners reached 4,537 people (2,082 males, 2,455 females) with psychosocial counselling, parenting skills and life skills sessions across child friendly spaces and host communities. Those reached include children and their caregivers in camp and host communities.
- Partners registered 89 children (43 males, 46 females) including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), children associated with armed forces or armed groups (CAAG), orphans, children with mental health concerns, girls affected by sexual related violence and children with other protection concerns for case management support in both host communities and IDP camp.
- Partners reached 678 people (284 males, 394 females) through awareness and sensitization campaigns on the issue of child abuse within the community, child neglect and exploitation.

### **Adamawa**

- Child protection partners identified 14 unaccompanied children (8 males, 6 females) including 20 children with disabilities (7 males, 13 females) and provided them with multisectoral case management services in Mubi South LGA.

- Child protection partners reached 324 children (174 males, 150 females) including 55 children with disabilities (26 males, 31 females) through recreational activities in Madagali. The partners also enrolled 100 adolescent girls into life skills programme in Madagali, Michika and Mubi LGAs.
- Partners facilitated the placement of 10 children (6 males, 4 females) under kinship care. The partners also identified 73 children (41 males, 32 females) including 19 children living with disabilities (8 males, 11 females) with different protection concerns and provided them with case management support in Madagali.
- Child protection partners reached 32 caregivers (8 males, 24 females) through positive parenting session at different communities of Digl, Lukuwa, Sabon Layi and Yelwa in Mubi North.

#### **Yobe**

- Child protection partners provided educational reintegration assistance to 125 children (57 males, 68 females) who have suffered from grave child violations across five LGAs of Yobe state.
- Partners engaged 200 adolescent girls with life skill sessions in Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Nangere and Yunusari LGAs.

#### **↔ Gaps**

*updated a month ago.*

#### **Borno**

- Many children are engaged in negative coping mechanism due to lack of access to food assistance in camps and host communities across Bama, Damboa, Monguno LGAs.
- Increase vulnerability of children particularly adolescent girls to abduction by the armed groups.

#### **Adamawa**

- Several child protection partners have reduced their footprints in priority LGAs due to dwindling funding. This has led to a gap in child protection interventions.
- Increase in the influx of Cameroonian refugees with limited access to child protection services due to limited fund and limited implementing partners thereby increasing the vulnerability of children.

#### **Yobe**

- The growing number of out-of-school children in the State has led to child labour due to the economic situation.
- Inadequate sexual and reproductive health services to adolescent boys and girls.
- Funding shortfall is limiting support for vulnerable children in need of child protection services in some locations in Yobe state.

## **SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)**



## Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector

**1.3M**

People targeted for GBV assistance

### Needs

- The gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS) data indicate that 64 per cent of the survivors who reported gender-based violence (GBV) cases in Borno State required livelihood services. However, there are insufficient resources to provide the required livelihood opportunities.
- The GBVIMS data indicate that 44 per cent of the survivors who reported GBV incidents in Adamawa State required livelihood services, but this service is insufficient in the state.
- The GBVIMS data indicate that 42 per cent of the survivors who reported GBV incidents required livelihood services, but this is insufficient in Yobe state.
- There are increasing gaps in the provision of livelihood opportunities for GBV survivors from the LGA level across the BAY by partners.

### Response

- The GBV partners maintained the provision of essential interventions including case management, psychological first aid, and psychosocial support reaching 110,055 women and girls (95,869 in Borno, 4,457 in Adamawa, and 9,729 in Yobe) with lifesaving GBV services.
- Partners distributed 1,997 dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age. The partners also sustained efforts to raise community awareness of GBV reaching 170,388 people through mobile outreach teams.
- Partners trained 349 people to enhance their skills and knowledge of GBV service providers and action groups.
- Partners continue providing GBV specialized services, including case management services by trained caseworkers in the women and girls' safe spaces and one-stop centres across the BAY states.
- Partners trained 25 staff of the International Rescue Committee in Borno State on the GBVIMS and GBV case management. This training ensures that the participants have a comprehensive understanding and skills to use the GBVIMS and support other staff effectively.
- Partners trained 25 staff of the International Medical Corps in Borno State on the GBVIMS and GBV case management.
- Following the abduction of IDPs, mostly women, girls and children in Ngala, GBV partners conducted focus group discussions with men, women, boys and girls, provided psychosocial support services to returned abductees, sensitized communities on the dangers and consequences of travelling to remote and unsafe locations to collect firewood.
- The partners also distributed dignity kits, provided referrals for accessing food and livelihood services, and conducted advocacy visits to the Borno State Emergency Management Agency to advocate for their role and responsibility in ensuring the safety and security of citizens.

### Gaps

- Continued gaps exist in providing livelihood opportunities to empower women and reduce GBV risks and abuse.

- There are gaps in the provision of food assistance and livelihood opportunities for women, and girls who returned from abduction in Ngala. Aid organisations' discontinuation of food assistance in Ngala for the past three years has exacerbated the economic hardships, compounded by increased inflation, unemployment and poverty. The situation is forcing the affected people to go into the bushes identified as unsafe by law enforcement agencies.
- More partners are required in most LGAs in Yobe and Adamawa States to provide quality GBV services

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Needs

*Updated two months ago.*

#### Borno, Adamawa and Yobe:

- There is a need to intensify the explosive ordnance risk education amongst transportation workers, and travellers, especially for IDPs, returnees and host community members considering the planned IDP camp closures/decongestion.
- There is a need to work with Nigerian security forces on combating the indicators along major supply routes as part of explosive ordnance awareness.
- There is a need to train additional Nigerian Police Force (NPF) officers on explosive ordnance disposal and disposal of improvised explosive devices (IED). This will help them handle and dispose of any explosive ordnance items reported by community members.
- There is a need to conduct humanitarian surveys and clearance activities in areas of return before IDPs are relocated there.
- There is a need for advocacy with the government to consider mine action as part of durable solutions as well as part of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

### Response

*Updated two months ago.*

- The United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS) and its partners reached 7,083 people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states with face-to-face explosive ordnance risk education.
- UNMAS has concluded plans for an EORE review workshop to respond to the changed context, especially responding to IEDs and the planned camp closures.
- UNMAS to broadcast EORE messages over the radio as a rapid response to the camp closures/decongestion.

- UNMAS is holding an ongoing discussion with the Nigerian Government to allow mine action operators to conduct humanitarian surveys and clearance operations.

## ↔ Gaps

*Updated two months ago.*

- Mine action activities in the BAY state are critically underfunded.
- Mine action should be considered as a cross-cutting issue and as an integral part in humanitarian, stabilization and development planning.
- The National Mine Action Center (NMAC) is yet to be established, equipped and operationalized.
- Influx of refugees from Niger through Mobbar, Yunusari and Geidam in Yobe State and from Cameroon through Damasak in Borno State need EORE safety messages under the refugee response plan.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)



### Housing, Land and Property Sub-Sector

**84K**

People targeted for HLP assistance

#### 📋 Needs

##### Borno:

- There is an urgent need for land allocation to alleviate congestion in informal camps across the State.
- Immediate pre- and post-eviction cash assistance is required to address emerging eviction concerns in Borno State.
- Rehabilitation of damaged housing, land, and property (HLP) stands as a critical necessity in areas of return.

##### Adamawa:

- Significant cases of secondary displacement have been recorded due to forced evictions.
- A notable prevalence of insecure tenure among IDPs residing in informal settlements heightens the risk of further forced displacement.
- There is a critical need to increase awareness campaigns on HLP rights, especially about the security of tenure, among partners and affected populations operating in Adamawa State.

##### Yobe

- There is a low level of awareness among affected people and authorities regarding HLP rights.
- Reports indicate a high incidence of eviction with inadequate response mechanisms in place across the State.

## → Response

**Borno:**

- Partners conducted group information sessions on HLP with 1,709 people (712 males, 997 females) and provided counselling on various HLP matters for 35 people (14 males, 21 females).
- Partners facilitated cash-for-rent and rehabilitation support to 160 people in Biu.
- The sub-sector organized two consultative forums on HLP dialogue in Maiduguri to engage traditional institutions in collaborative dispute resolution efforts.

**Adamawa:**

- The sector conducted group information sessions on HLP, reaching 379 people (209 males, 170 females) and provided counselling on various HLP matters for 29 people.
- Partners facilitated HLP coordination meetings in Michika, Madagali, Yola, and Numan reaching 41 people (11 males, 30 females).
- The sector facilitated the distribution of land title documents – certificates of occupancy to 375 people (293 males, 82 females) in Michika, Madagali, Yola and Numan.

**Yobe:**

- The subsector is currently mobilizing and profiling partners in the protection, nutrition and education sectors for HLP response in the State.

 **Gaps**

**Borno:**

- Low awareness regarding HLP rights contributes to disputes.
- Limited/lack of technical and material capacity within the government to respond to HLP needs in areas of return.
- Insufficient funding for HLP initiatives has led to the cessation of operations by several national partners despite the pressing needs arising from returns and influxes of individuals from abduction.

**Adamawa:**

- Limited operational presence due to a dearth of partners restricts HLP response.
- Funding constraints for national partners result in operational withdrawals.
- Collaborative resolution mechanisms for addressing emerging HLP disputes are weakened.

**Yobe:**

- Limited operational presence hampers effective response.
- Funding shortages impede implementation efforts.

## SECTOR STATUS (5 Apr 2024)

### Emergency Telecommunications

**\$2.0M**

Funds required

**104**

Organizations targeted for assistance

#### Needs

#### Response

*updated a month ago.*

#### Internet connectivity

- The emergency telecommunication sector (ETS) provided internet connection to 1,230 users from 91 organisation including 14 United Nations (UN) agencies and 77 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- The ETS received a new uninterrupted power system (UPS) to replace a faulty one which has caused unstable internet services. Once installed, the new UPS will support the second internet connectivity link, to ensure that humanitarian partners continue to receive uninterrupted internet services.
- The ETS completed the configuration, installation and assembling of the second CrisisNet kits on 19 February. The sector is currently monitoring the second kit to ensure consistency with the first one. The CrisisNet kit is a portable connectivity solution developed to provide humanitarians with internet connectivity in locations where national networks are absent or non-reliable.
- As part of the ETS plans to improve its cybersecurity architecture, the sector worked with the World Food Programme (WFP) to test the newly acquired firewall cybersecurity equipment, which has been integrated into the sector's connectivity network. On 23 February, the ETS launched the system at the 'Red Roof' humanitarian hub in Maiduguri as part of the first stage of the deployment. The ETS is currently monitoring the performance of the firewall and adjusting the needs based on feedback, before deploying the same solution to seven other humanitarian hubs in Borno State.
- On 14 and 28 February, the ETS set up a temporary connectivity link in the Red Roof hub to ensure humanitarians had access to services during the internet service provider (ISP) a downtime. This is the third incident in one month in which ISP services have been unreliable. The ETS escalated the issue to the ISP and connectivity was restored several hours later. The ETS monitored the connection to ensure it remained stable.

#### Security communications

- The ETS continues to provide security communications services in 10 common operational areas across north-east Nigeria. 1,628 humanitarian staff from 16 UN agencies and 36 NGOs are using the Very High Frequency (VHF) radio services provided by the sector for staff safety and security in the field.
- To further improve the security communications services in north-east Nigeria, the ETS continues reprogramming the radios of humanitarian partners according to the newly rolled out code plug launched in January. In February, the sector programmed 67 hand-held VHF radios—seven for the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), three for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 19 for the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and 31 for the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Additionally, the ETS reprogrammed seven mobile base radios for UNDP.

- The ETS conducted basic radio communications training on 29 February for one UNHCR staff about to deploy into the deep field.

### User support

- The ETS resolved 91 helpdesk tickets in January.

### Services for communities

- The ETS continues following up with the equipment manufacturer to receive a replacement for the faulty part of the public announcement system, following significant damage sustained to the equipment in January. The faulty part has been repaired and is currently being shipped back to Nigeria for installation. Once the equipment is received, the ETS will complete the installation, test, and hand over equipment to the camp management.

### Gaps

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<https://unocha.org/nigeria>

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

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

