

HIGHLIGHTS (21 Sep 2020)

- The number of people in need of urgent assistance in north-east Nigeria rose from 7.9 million at the beginning of 2020 to 10.6 million since the onset of COVID-19
- As many as 4.3 million people may become food insecure, up from pre-COVID-19 figures of 3.7 million
- Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have recorded COVID-19 cases, including in IDP camps. Borno is among the worst affected states in Nigeria. COVID-19 is deepening humanitarian needs
- In light of COVID-19, humanitarians have adapted the response, setting up hand washing stations and quarantine shelters and introduced physical distancing during distributions
- Aid workers reached 5.2 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states with life-saving assistance in 2019



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

KEY FIGURES

10.6M

People in need of humanitarian assistance

7.8M

People targeted for humanitarian aid

1.8M

People internally displaced

3.8M

People in need of food security assistance

1.1M

People in need of nutrition assistance

1.2M

People in inaccessible areas

FUNDING (2020)

\$1.1B

Required

\$432.9M

Received



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

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BACKGROUND (17 Sep 2020)

Situation Overview

In July, the execution of five civilians in Borno State, among whom three aid workers, sent shock waves throughout the humanitarian community. The UN Secretary-General and the Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria vehemently condemned the killings and reiterated calls that humanitarians and civilians should never be targeted and should be protected at all times. Their lives, and the lives of all humanitarians who were killed in the line of service, were commemorated and honored on World Humanitarian Day on 19 August, under the theme “Real Life Heroes”. On this occasion, people across Nigeria paid tribute to aid workers on the frontlines, including health workers and community volunteers who steadfastly continue to deliver support to those in need amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Insecurity along roads is a grave concern for the safety of aid workers and civilians, particularly as non-state armed groups increasingly set up illegal vehicular checkpoints (ICVPs) along main supply routes. In July, a total of 14 ICVP incidents were recorded, mainly in Borno State, up from a five such incidents in June. In August, the trend increased even further with 16 incidents recorded over the month. This concerning trend not only presents risks for aid workers and other civilians of being abducted or killed, but also impedes the delivery of life-saving assistance.

The ongoing rainy season is also constraining the transport of relief items, as heavy rains and subsequent flooding across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states are exacerbating road conditions and key supply routes are nearly impassable. Furthermore, heavy rainfalls have affected tens of thousands of civilians, mostly internally displaced persons, living in camps and camp-like settings across the BAY states. In July and August, heavy rainfalls and floods affected nearly 100,000 people (20,935 households) across the operational areas and humanitarians promptly pumped out water and provided sandbags, emergency shelter repair kits and other urgent relief items.

The rainy season also poses additional risks for the outbreak of endemic diseases like malaria and cholera, and humanitarian organizations combined awareness-raising and prevention with continued efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Partners continued to raise awareness on disease outbreaks and hygiene measures to prevent COVID-19, as well as promoted proper hygiene in camps and host communities.

Overcrowding in camps and camp-like settings also increases the risks of disease outbreaks, and the humanitarian community continues to advocate for the decongestion of IDP camps. A decongestion strategy is under development by the CCCM and shelter sectors in order to expand IDP camps and build additional shelters to mitigate risks.

While partners are advocating for the decongestion of camps, the Borno State Government urged the Borno State Task Force on the Return of Refugees and IDPs to accelerate the process to resettle IDPs in early August, with hopes to relocate all IDPs from Maiduguri to their Local Government Areas of origin by May 2021. On 10 August, the Borno State Government resettled 500 IDPs in Monguno to their area of origin in Kukawa LGA. Humanitarian partners, who are not currently on ground in Kukawa, were however not engaged in the process and there are concerns many IDP returnees in Kukawa are left without basic assistance or protection services, raising concerns whether the conditions for IDPs are conducive to allow for resettlement. Humanitarian partners are continuing to advocate for all returns to be in line with the Kampala Convention and for the conditions to allow for safe, voluntary and dignified returns.

Humanitarian partners continue to deliver assistance despite additional challenges posed by COVID-19, heightened insecurity and access constraints. Funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 is however at a historic low. As of end of August, only 33 per cent of the total \$1.08 billion funding appeal to provide life-saving assistance for 7.8 million people

#RealLifeHeroes



"I have a passion to work with people in need. As a woman and as a mother, when I see children dying or people in conflict, I have this feeling that I should be there, that I have something to offer to them."

Esther Zira

WASH Officer,
Save the Children
Maiduguri field office

had been received. A high-level online event “North-east Nigeria: Act Now, Avert the Worst” was held on 13 August to raise awareness of the worsening humanitarian crisis in the north-east. For this high-level briefing, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Edward Kallon, was joined by the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, Hajiya Sadiya Umar Farouq and Borno State Governor, Prof Babagana Zulum, as well as other UN and NGO representatives. Together the panel stressed that the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the dire humanitarian situation in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, and risks wreaking havoc on the most vulnerable population. The high-level event also called on urgent funding to avoid reversing progress made since the joint humanitarian response started in 2015.

FEATURE (12 Oct 2020)

Greater safety for vulnerable women and girls in camps

For women and girls living in IDP camps, the most natural everyday actions can be source of anxiety and danger. Falmata Bukar, 25, tells us how an intervention from Center for Integrated Development and Research (CIDAR) is making her feel more secure and helping her lead a life in dignity.

Falmata fled her home in Mafa Local Government Area of Borno State four years ago. She and her siblings are living alone in the Muna El-Badawi Camp, on the outskirts of Borno State capital Maiduguri. Falmata refuses to be lingering in the camp and sitting idle causes her frustration. She can be seen knitting caps for several hours in front of her shelter. The occupation brings her some revenue to support her family.



Falmata (right) is relaxed and busy in knitting a traditional cap. Photo: CIDAR

She however had, until recently, been living in constant apprehension. She had been concerned about her extreme vulnerability every time she had to go to ease herself. Toilets blocks in the camp were far away from her shelter and in deplorable state as nobody was willing to wash them, and the smell was intolerable. Some organisations used to give detergent, disinfectants and cleaning tools at regular intervals but these were never sufficient to maintain the facilities. Many IDPs preferred open defecation to entering the toilet blocks, and the entire area used to smell. And it was even worse when it was raining.

Falmata and other women and girls in her part of the camp preferred to go to nearby bushes. Fulmata recalls how stressful this was for her as she had to wait for hours and was often going in the dark, at night. She felt unprotected and unsafe. She always tried to accompany someone from the family or asked a friend to escort her. This was nerve-racking and she was extremely uncomfortable.

On 23 May, a fire broke out in the camp and ravaged many shelters in the camp. All her belonging were burned down to ashes. Many aid organisations provided immediate support, With funding from the NHF, CIDAR constructed six blocks of latrines and showers close to where her shelter was rebuilt. **“Now, I don’t fear for safety when I need to go to the toilets anymore,”** explained Falmata. **“I feel safer even when I have to go alone at night. These toilets are protected and covered. Women, girls and children can make use of these sanitation facilities at any time of the day and night.”**

Falmata’s family and neighbours receive support from CIDAR to clean, disinfect and conduct general maintenance of these sanitation facilities. Toilet Users’ Groups have been constituted to look after newly constructed sanitation facilities (WASHCOMs) and they conduct the daily cleaning. **“Even our younger brothers and sisters now easily go to the**

toilets. Fear of going to the toilets is now history!" she said, laughing.

SECTOR STATUS (12 Oct 2020)



Mine Action Sub-Sector

0.6M

People targeted for mine action sub-sector

\$7.9M

Funding required (USD)

Needs

The risk of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), landmines of improvised nature, and explosive remnants of war remains high in some LGAs across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states, affecting civilians' lives, livelihoods, physical and psychosocial well-being.

In August, some 37 incidents of explosive hazards were recorded, including IEDs and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Heavy artillery projectiles were fired in Monguno, Mafa, Ngala, Kukawa and Marte LGAs of Borno State during attacks and clashes between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and government forces. A total of 10 landmines of improvised nature were recovered and disposed of via controlled detonation, while two landmine explosions killed one civilian and injured two others.

Response

During the month of August, the Mine Action Sub-Sector (MASS) partners facilitated 747 sessions on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) reaching some 16,815 people, including IDPs, returnees and host community populations across 14 LGAs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. The Sub-Sector faces some challenges including inaccessibility to potentially contaminated areas, particularly in Borno State due to the ongoing insecurity, restrictions of movement enforced to curtail the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and insufficient resources. Funding remains a major challenge since most operations are delivered through Community Liaison Teams (CLA) across communities in the BAY states. It is essential for these partners to maintain capacity to reach communities and IDPs who will be resettled in some high-risk areas that witnessed intense clashes involving explosive devices/ordnances.

Gaps

The MASS will continue to provide explosive ordnance risk education activities to vulnerable populations and groups including IDPs, returnees, host communities and humanitarian workers, with populations moving back to high risk areas being the priority for action. Partners will continue to carry out non-technical surveys (NTS) and also train stakeholders including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and national NGOs to conduct EORE to better reach local populations with life-saving information on explosive hazards.

The Sub-Sector will also continue to advocate with the donor community and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on the need for mine action activities. Efforts to ensure accurate information and knowledge management concerning threats and vulnerabilities will be maintained and reinforced through harmonized data management.

SECTOR STATUS (12 Oct 2020)



Child Protection Sub-Sector

1.8M

People targeted for child protection

\$27.3M

Funding required (USD)

Needs

The physical and psychological well-being of children across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states remains at risk due to the ongoing complex and protracted conflict. With the escalating attacks and clashes across the BAY states in north-east Nigeria, children continue to be recruited and used by armed groups, while others have been abducted, maimed, raped and killed. In August, a total of 15 children (six girls and nine boys) formerly associated with armed groups were handed over to the Borno Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD). The children will receive interim care services at the Bulumkutu Interim Care Centre in Maiduguri, Borno State, prior to reunification with their families as part of the reintegration process.

Response

The Child Protection Sub-Sector (CPSS) held its mid-year review meeting to reflect on the progress in the child protection response between January and June 2020, challenges and way forward. As of June 2020, the CPSS had only reached 25% of the targeted one million beneficiaries, with majority of the children and caregivers reached being IDPs in camps and host community members. Recommendations made to improve the quality and reach of the response included the need to conduct gap analysis on child protection service delivery at LGA level to support prioritization of needs and resources, enhanced integration of child protection in other sectors, and advocacy for increased support by donors to integrated programming.

Nigeria is in the process of rolling out the Primero Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+/Primero), a database software used to support child protection case management. As part of the rollout plans, 61 child protection workers (30 women and 31 men) were trained on the use of CPIMS+/Primero, including the use of the web-based and mobile versions of the platform.

Gaps

While the CPSS has developed referral pathways in Adamawa and Borno states to support timely and safe access to child protection services, the same process needs to be replicated in Yobe State. Existing service maps and referral pathways also need to be updated regularly. Responsive referrals require not only access to reliable referral information but also an understanding of what referrals in child protection entail: the purpose, how to safely refer cases, and roles and responsibilities of various actors in the referral process. In September 2020, the CPSS will conduct an orientation session on referrals in child protection aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of child protection actors in this regard.

SECTOR STATUS (12 Oct 2020)



WASH


\$104.1M
Funding required (USD)

2.5M
People targeted for WASH assistance

Needs

WASH needs increased significantly across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states as a result of flooding incidents across camps and host communities as the rainy season approached its peak. The situation is further complicated by poor hygiene and sanitation practices including improper waste disposal, blocking water channels and increasing risks of flooding during heavy downpours.

The ongoing response to COVID-19 prevention measures requires scale up of regular risk mitigation and awareness messaging and distribution of hygiene kits by partners. In camps, there is, on average only one latrine for over 50 people, and in some camps even only one latrine per 100 IDPs, particularly in Jere, Monguno and Konduga LGAs of Borno State.

With ongoing heavy rains and constant flooding, sector partners are prioritizing the dislodgement of filled latrines across camps, while congestion in some camps puts pressure on available sanitation facilities with little or no space for installation of new ones.

Delays in delivery of WASH construction materials from Maiduguri to Dikwa LGA in Borno due to security clearance slowed the response throughout the month of August. In Konduga and other locations, the theft of submersible pumps has led to water supply shortages and increased pressure on existing water points.

Response

To prevent the risk of outbreak of deadly diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) during the rainy season, WASH partners scaled up distribution of sanitation and hygiene kits throughout August, and increased risk awareness and mitigation messaging across camps and communities. In Gwoza (Pulka), Monguno and Damboa LGAs of Borno State, partners trucked some 900m³ of water to increase access to clean water for affected populations in camps and host communities.

WASH partners implemented response activities and interventions while observing COVID-19 risk mitigation guidelines, ensuring physical distancing and raising awareness of beneficiaries. Some 28 LGAs across the BAY states were targeted by 20 partners with sensitization messaging, reaching 153,000 individuals. A total of 4,330 hygiene kits were distributed to affected and vulnerable households across 20 LGAs that also benefitted from hygiene promotion sensitization sessions.

Through the Cholera/COVID-19 Technical Working Group, WASH partners planned, coordinated and implemented mass cholera campaigns between 21-25 August, reaching 178,394 individuals with awareness messaging on safe water chain, hygiene promotion and sanitation, with additional 14,450 hygiene kits distributed to beneficiaries.

With an in-kind donation from UNILEVER Nigeria, UNICEF provided 510,648 bars of soap (equivalent to a two-month supply), 1,625 drums of Calcium Hypochlorite (HTH) and 1,808 bags of lime to support urban water chlorination in Borno and Adamawa states. WASH partners drilled additional 10 boreholes in four LGAs across Borno State while further hydrogeological studies are ongoing to find new water points. Continuous latrine disinfection, rehabilitation and new construction are ongoing, while the Sanitation TWG is reviewing latrine designs for camps to improve access to sanitation, ensure improved privacy for women and children, while adhering to specifications allowing easy dislodging and improving latrine lifespan.

Gaps

WASH partners have benefited from close collaboration with the Health Sector through exchange of data on AWD cases which facilitates the identification of areas with increased risks of cholera outbreak. However, flooding from heavy rainfalls and increased needs have impacted core pipeline materials with low stocks in field locations. The translation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to local languages and dialects is urgently needed across LGAs.

The water table in some areas in the BAY states has low or non-existent groundwater, forcing partners to rely solely on water trucking. Further groundwater monitoring, geological and hydrogeological surveys have been planned for the coming months to generate additional and more sustainable water sources.

Sanitation and waste management needs remain critical, with the Sector partners exploring different consultancy arrangements as palliative measures.

SECTOR STATUS (6 Oct 2020)



Shelter and Non-Food Items

People targeted for shelter/NFI support

\$76.3M

Funding required (USD)

Needs

The security situation continues to deteriorate, leading to new forced displacement. Further scale up is urgently needed as 71,435 displaced people need urgent Shelter and NFI assistance. Among them, 9,285 individuals are sleeping in the open, without shelter, living in extremely damaged shelters or sharing shelters with other households. Shelter construction continues to be extremely limited due to unavailability of land or lack of land allocation for camp expansion or construction. The rainy season is making it even more difficult for Shelter and NFI Sector partners to transport materials to more remote locations where urgent needs have been identified. Sector partners conducted assessments in Magumeri (Magumeri LGA), Gongulong (Jere LGA) and Bolori (MMC). Most prominent needs highlighted by the assessment are shelters, NFIs, food, Water Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) facilities, and health. Urgent access to basic services is needed to improve living conditions and physical protection of these vulnerable displaced populations.

Response

In August, the sector and government authorities continued working together towards a coordinated approach and ensure that vulnerable displaced populations in need of Shelter and NFI benefitted from the responses aimed at improving the physical protection and dignity of vulnerable Households in need. A total of 47,859 individuals who were recently displaced benefitted from Shelter and NFI assistance. Among them, 23,564 individuals received NFI kits which contain kitchen sets and other household items. Another 16,718 individuals received emergency shelter kits and emergency shelters were constructed for 2,287 people across the BAY states.

Shelter partners also stockpiled 974 shelter materials to reconstruct shelters damaged by heavy rainfalls and winds across MMC and Jere LGA of Borno State. The sector continued to advocate for new lands to be allocated for the extension of existing IDP camps. In addition, the sector was encouraged to implement market assessments as a complementary tool to inform programs in a more consistent way and result in improved programming.

↔ Gaps

The Sector continues to preposition shelter materials and NFIs in case of any emergency. However, the volatile and unpredictable security situation hampers access to displaced persons and affected communities in more remote locations and it remains difficult for humanitarian organisations to reach the most vulnerable and affected people. The provision of shelters continues to be significantly delayed compared to the distribution of NFIs due to limited availability of land to build new shelters. The Sector will continue to advocate for further land allocation to urgently decongest overcrowded camps.

SECTOR STATUS (5 Oct 2020)



Protection (General)

\$25.1M

Funding required (USD)

2.5M

People targeted for protection assistance

📋 Needs

July and August were marked by constant cross-border movements including an influx of refugees returning from neighbouring countries and persistent attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAG) targeting civilian locations, including IDP camps, particularly in Borno State.

The socio-economic impacts of the crisis have become predominant for IDPs and are a factor for displacement. Movement and activity restrictions imposed to reduce COVID-19 propagation risks, have exacerbated the vulnerability of affected populations, making access to services more challenging. The reduced access to livelihoods impacts household dynamics and there were reports of resources being denied to family members and rising tensions, especially where men heading households find themselves enfeebled and unable to provide for families.

With the rainy season approaching its peak, flooding from heavy downpours are causing severe destruction and damages to shelters and WASH facilities, loss of food and NFIs across locations in the BAY states, exacerbating camp congestion and lack of shelters and leading to protection challenges. Similar protection issues have been raised regarding access to firewood and safe energy particularly for women and girls who walk away from safe perimeters to collect wood sticks.

➡ Response

The Protection Sector compiled a detailed report on the prevailing protection environment across the BAY states, particularly the status of the Centrality of Protection (CoP) strategy, which was presented and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The Protection Sector also gave a briefing to the HCT on the impacts of COVID-19.

The Sector assessed the impacts of the ongoing rainy season in select LGAs in Borno State. At the end of June, around 2,400 shelters had been reportedly damaged due to flooding and windstorm, affecting over 2,500 households and more than 12,000 individuals, with two children who reportedly drowned in Dikwa LGA. Protection Sector North-East (PSNE) shared the rainy season guidance note and actions with partners for stronger community engagement and to support resilience of vulnerable camps and communities.

PSNE, with support of Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) partners assessed the challenges and protection concerns related to the use and lack of access to firewood among affected populations. Initial reports indicate almost 90 per cent of people depend on firewood and protection concerns include forced labour, negative coping mechanisms including transactional sex, trading off food items to access firewood, and security issues including killing and abduction of IDPs. Recommendations were made to address key issues, while PSNE is advocating with the civil-military coordination regarding alleged forced labour and extortion of affected populations by military personnel.

↔ Gaps

The ongoing rainy season causes severe damages and destruction of critical facilities, including shelters and WASH installations, and impedes access to people in need as many roads are impassible.

There is an increasing demand for food and NFIs across locations in the BAY states, and the displacements require close monitoring and screening.

The unilateral decision of Borno State government to relocate IDPs to Kukuwa from Monguno LGA, and NSAG attacks in following days, require high-level engagements to advocate for a principled approach to relocations.

MEDIA (24 Sep 2020)

Humanitarian Coordinator Statement on the Occasion of World Humanitarian Day

This is now the fourth consecutive year I mark World Humanitarian Day in Nigeria. This year, humanitarian workers are stretched like never before, and so are the people of Nigeria - particularly the most vulnerable who need our assistance to survive.

A resurgence in violence continues to ravage entire communities eleven years into a protracted conflict in the north-eastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Aid workers and the people they are trying to help face extraordinary challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic - a global health crisis that no country was adequately prepared for. The dire consequence of these two unprecedented challenges have caused a major increase in humanitarian needs.

The number of people needing humanitarian assistance in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states is the highest ever recorded in five years of a joint humanitarian response. Up by 50 per cent from last year, some 10.6 million people require life-saving assistance in the three crisis-affected states, while getting assistance to them is more dangerous and difficult than ever before. Full press statement [here](#).



MEDIA (4 Aug 2020)

Humanitarian Coordinator Statement on the Killing of Aid Workers in Borno State

I am utterly shocked and horrified by the gruesome killing of some of our colleagues and partners by non-state armed groups in Borno State. My most heartfelt condolences go to their loved ones, families, friends and co-workers.

They were committed humanitarians who devoted their lives to helping vulnerable people and communities in an area heavily affected by violence. Our colleagues and partners were abducted while travelling on a main route connecting the northern town of Monguno with Maiduguri, the Borno State capital. Their safety and securing their safe release have been our highest priority since they were captured last month.

I strongly condemn all violence targeting aid workers and the civilians they are assisting. I am also troubled by the number of illegal vehicular checkpoints set up by non-state armed groups along main supply routes. These checkpoints disrupt the delivery of life-saving assistance and heighten the risks for civilians of being abducted, killed or injured, with aid workers increasingly being singled out. Full press statement [here](#).

SECTOR STATUS (23 Sep 2020)



Nutrition

0.8M

People targeted for nutrition assistance

\$103.5M

Funding required (USD)



Needs

The nutrition situation across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states remains of great concern with increased rates of acute malnutrition attributed to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, poor sanitation conditions during the ongoing rainy season, and reduced access to adequate food during the lean season. The number of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases admitted to nutrition treatment programmes continues is higher than last year a **50-per-cent increase in mortality rate** was reported in June and July.

Currently in the BAY states, four children are dying of malnutrition every day (overall reported mortality rate for 2020). To save lives and generally reduce mortality rates, **the Nutrition Sector partners require Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), supplementary foods to expand Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, funding to expand the stabilization centres capacities, and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes.**

→ Response

In July 2020, Nutrition Sector partners **reached 30,680 caregivers** with the "Mother MUAC" approach bringing the total number of caregivers **reached since the start of the scale-up to 304,935 caregivers across the region**. The mother MUAC approach involves training of caregivers on how to measure and screen for malnutrition, as well as providing MUAC measuring tapes to the households.

In July 2020, Nutrition Sector partners **admitted 24,480 severely malnourished children** into treatment programmes including 23,472 in the outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) and 1,362 severely malnourished children with medical complications into the stabilization centres (SCs).

The total number of severely malnourished children admitted so far in 2020 is approximately 50 per cent of the annual target. Over 90 per cent of all children in the OTPs and SCs have been discharged as cured; however, the mortality rate significantly increased by 50% compared to the previous months. This is mostly due to late reporting of medical complications by caregivers and is attributed to the initial COVID-19 movement restrictions and caregivers' fear of contracting COVID-19 if they attend health facilities.

To prevent and treat MAM cases, Sector partners reached **120,614 children between six and 23 months, 4,081 children between 24 and 59 months** and **60,496 pregnant and breastfeeding women** from food insecure households through the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP). Partners also **reached 4,629 children ages six to 59 months with MAM through the facility-based targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP)** in selected communities in Jere and Kaga LGAs in Borno State and 10 LGAs across Yobe State. **Sector partners also reached 25,695 children with micronutrient supplementation powders (MNP)** in addition to nutrition and health education.

The number of children reached is approximately 50 per cent of the monthly Sector target. Sector partners continue to strengthen the integration of MNP distribution across other health and nutrition interventions and engaging community health workers to promote its benefits.

↔ Gaps


Main challenges faced during the lean season included the **limited capacity of stabilization centres to cope with the increased rates of SAM cases with medical complications**. The Sector collaborated with the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) to maintain and scale-up capacity of stabilization centres in Borno and Yobe. The Sector is also working with partners to improve the quality of care in the SCs to reduce mortality rates.

The drop in the implementation of community-based activities such as mass MUAC screening for acute malnutrition, in an effort to contain COVID-19, is limiting the enrolment of moderately malnourished children in both the BSFP and facility based TSFP. The Sector is still facing **shortages of MUAC tapes** to provide to households, to ameliorate the impacts of reduced screening by community health workers.

The ongoing rainy season, and accompanying incidents of flooding, has worsened the **poor road network resulting in delayed delivery** of specialized nutrition supplies especially for BSFP and TSFP beneficiaries.

There is a **growing number of under-nourished and separated infants as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing armed conflict**. Prevention and management of wastage among infants, particularly for the non-breastfed is a highly technical and resource demanding initiative which is unavailable at the moment.

SECTOR STATUS (11 Sep 2020)

 **Emergency Telecommunications**

\$3.0M

Funding required for ETS services (USD)

100

Organizations targeted

Needs

The COVID-19-related restrictions on the movement of humanitarians have required ETS staff to work from home to curb the spread of the virus in north-east Nigeria. During the reporting period, most ETS staff worked remotely, while one staff occasionally worked in the office at the Red Roof humanitarian hub in Maiduguri. To support remote working arrangements,

as well as the immediate health response to the corona virus and the ongoing humanitarian response, Internet connectivity and security communications were essential for humanitarian partners to continue delivering services amid COVID-19.

→ Response

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the ETS team continues to provide vital communications services – Internet connectivity in eight humanitarian hubs and security communications in ten operational areas – to the humanitarian community across north-east Nigeria. Since January 2020, the ETS has provided Internet connectivity services to more than 3,702 users from 107 organizations (15 United Nations agencies and 92 non-governmental organizations).

During the reporting period, the ETS programmed 68 radios to enable humanitarians to improve communication between staff and to ensure their safety and security in the region. The ETS helpdesk received and resolved 207 ICT-related issues reported by its users through email and phone. The team also conducted capacity building activities by delivering four webinar sessions on security communications and ETS IT Policy user awareness for 29 humanitarians from various organizations in Maiduguri and across field locations.

In August, Marlink field engineers, in coordination with ETS, completed the Internet Service Provider (ISP) migration exercise in Maiduguri. The team also received migration equipment to conduct the same activity across Borno State, namely in Bama, Banki, Ngala, Damasak, Monguno and Gwoza.

↔ Gaps

The ETS has had to postpone its activities, including field missions and physical training sessions, due to COVID-19-related restrictions. The pandemic has also delayed staff recruitment and deployment to the field. The restrictions on field travel will indirectly impact the set Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of this year's ETS activities. The activities affected include the installation of the hybrid solar-based power system, technical capacity building activities and routine maintenance.

One of the delayed projects, the installation of the much-anticipated hybrid solar-based power system, aims to provide a more sustainable power supply for humanitarians who currently rely on fossil fuel generators to access ETS services. The team will commence the installation of the hybrid solar-based power system in its operational areas in October as soon as the COVID-19 travel restrictions have been eased and engineers can be deployed to the deep field locations.

SECTOR STATUS (14 Sep 2020)



Housing, Land and Property Sub-Sector

\$0.4M

Funding required (USD)

0.9M

People targeted for HLP assistance

? Needs

In August, the Housing Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector received requests to respond to eviction cases involving IDPs living in rented accommodations within host communities, particularly in Borno State. This was attributed to the inability to pay rental charges and the influx of IDPs to host communities and settlements, incurring charges from landowners, as many official camps are already congested and stretched beyond capacity.

→ Response

To raise awareness on HLP rights, the sub-sector organized trainings and activities in August including a two-day training for 25 IDP women groups from various camps across Borno State, in collaboration with the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The training aimed to increase women's understanding of HLP rights and how to exercise these rights.

A three-day training for ACTED Camp Coordination and Camp Management/Shelter staff aimed to strengthen mainstream HLP rights, to ensure the sustainability of interventions with an emphasis on services provided in informal camps.

In Adamawa State, the sub-sector in collaboration with the state branch of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) organized a one-day HLP/Access to Justice workshop on resolving HLP disputes for IDPs and returnees and the role of the NBA and legal practitioners in general. Key recommendations include, the need to: intensify advocacy on IDPs and returnees' rights to HLP restitution; raise awareness on the Kampala Convention; collaborate with the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) and other CSOs to step up awareness on HLP needs of IDPs and returnees; and for the NBA to engage with Ministry of Justice to develop priorities and guide justice sector reforms related to IDPs.

The sub-sector also held an interactive session with land officers in Adamawa State to address the lack of documentation/record of rights/titles for housing and lands which were not necessarily needed before the crisis, but have now become important evidence of property ownership, particularly for IDPs returning from displacement locations. Norwegian Refugee Council's Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) unit provided HLP legal assistance services to 575 IDP returnees on the recovery or replacement of lost documentation in Damboa and Gwoza LGAs of Borno State.

The sub-sector is reviewing eviction guidance tools to effectively mitigate and manage eviction issues. The sub-sector participated in the HLP Evictions & Relocations Interest Group meeting on the 20 August, which explored measures to protect the rights of tenants/occupants and ensure they are clearly informed of their eviction, and are given a "reasonable notice" of departure to enable them to find alternative housing solutions. For 'informal' evictions and departures, negotiation for reasonable notice by landlords/landowners – with period of reasonable notice to be determined by the tenant and ideally be around 15 days to one month – was proposed.

In Madinatu camp, Jere LGA of Borno State, some 11 households were evicted from the land they had been occupying for over two years by the land owner on the premise of wanting to put the land to personal use. The HLP sub-sector was able to facilitate access to alternative land for the affected IDPs. Sub-sector partners provided the IDPs with NFIs and building kits for the construction of shelters.

↔ Gaps

The sub-sector continues to identify eviction cases through field visits and referrals from community leaders, sector partners and NNGOs/CBOs for HLP legal assistance due to inability of IDPs to pay rent. Most of the eviction cases are from Borno and Adamawa states, and are largely attributed to the lack of livelihoods to generate income for rent, and the economic hardship exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. With limited donors funding "cash-for-rent" interventions, the existing gaps remain huge, leaving many IDPs at risk of forced evictions.

The sub-sector will continue monitoring informal IDP sites to mitigate and prevent evictions, while also responding to cases of threats of eviction and actual eviction through engagements with traditional/community and government stakeholders.

SECTOR STATUS (13 Sep 2020)**Food Security****3.3M**

People targeted for food assistance

\$315.1M

Funding required (USD)

 **Needs**

Food prices have continued to rise significantly across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. In Borno and Yobe states, prices of key staples saw a seasonal spike due to decreased availability of market stocks since July, ascribed to the lean season, underlying high inflation and the Eid celebration in late July. For instance, the **prices of local rice, red beans and maize have continued to increase** over three months in most markets of Borno and Yobe, ranging from 13 per cent to 85 per cent increase in various markets (according to the WFP July 2020 Market Monitoring report for Borno and Yobe). The REACH bi-weekly monitoring also indicated that fuel vendors reported a **16 per cent increase in petrol prices**. The WFP Monthly Market Monitoring report for Borno and Yobe states indicated that at the height of the lean season (between May and August), **the prices of most staple food commodities are generally expected to remain well above average**, due to reduced market supplies and increased demand owing to continued depletion of food stocks at the household level.

Partners will continue monitoring food prices to ascertain the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) in the respective locations of operation and compare them against the transfer values.

With the June 2020 Cadre Harmonise (CH) update indicating an **increase in number of people in need from 3.7 to 4.3 million as a result of COVID-19 pandemic** and related effects, partners started the scale-up to meet the needs of additional food insecure people. The Food Security Sector continued to advocate in order to fill these gaps.

 **Response**

In July, FSS Sector partners **sustained the delivery of life-saving and critical rainy season activities** including food distributions and provision of livelihood support, despite the adjustments, including reduction of staff footprints and additional bureaucratic procedures as part of COVID-19 risk mitigation measures.

In July, **slightly over 3.1 million people received food security assistance**. Of these, 45 per cent received emergency food assistance and the remainder reached with agricultural and livelihoods support.

The Food Security Sector together with WASH, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection sectors continued with joint approach on messaging, hygiene kit delivery, physical distancing measures and protection-related monitoring and referral activities.

Two partners out of four applicants for the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) 2020 First Standard Allocation round were selected to provide wet feeding programs to refugee-returnees from Cameroon, Chad and Niger at quarantine and isolation centres in Borno State. The geographic locations targeted included Bama, Banki, and Pulka, Gamboru-Ngala and Damasak in Borno State which have been the main reception points for refugee-returnees. This was done with the support of the Strategic Review Committee (SRC) of the Food Security Sector. The Sector partners started planning for the establishment of a **taskforce on inaccessible locations assessments** for the October 2020 CH. This involved the first planning meeting with other key actors. Partners continued with the livestock support programmes reaching 460 registered youths who received cattle in Jere (260) and Mafa (200) LGAs of Borno.

↔ Gaps

Restrictions on transporting and delivering fertilizer are reducing crop productivity, especially in Borno State. Delayed food dispatches to field locations due to poor road conditions during the rainy season are another major challenge for Sector partners, while communal asset-creation activities have been limited by COVID-19 restrictions. Reduction or restrictions on humanitarian flights to some deep field locations have also reduced activities.

MEDIA (24 Sep 2020)



View this Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M0vRyi9szz8>

Godiya Ibrahim loves seeing people smile. This is one of the reasons why she is working as Programme Coordinator for Mercy Corps, helping people affected by the humanitarian crisis in Borno State. She is one of the Real Life Heroes we thanked on World Humanitarian Day and thank every day for their dedication to help the most vulnerable people.

FEATURE (14 Jul 2020)

Providing a New Chance at Life to Crisis-Affected Women in North-East Nigeria

"I feel glad and fulfilled knowing that I was at the right place at the right time to help save a life. This for me is the true definition of being a humanitarian," Hyelsinta Ahmadu, a GBV Nurse at a Women and Girl's Friendly Space in north-east Nigeria, run by Jireh Doo Foundation and established with funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund.

Hyelsinta's intervention last year saved the life of Zarah, a young woman in the community, who was on the brink of life and death due to complications giving birth. Their story is one of hope, transformation and change. Read full story [here](#).



MEDIA (9 Jul 2020)

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

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

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

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

Full press statement [here](#).



SECTOR STATUS (2 Aug 2020)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

1.2M

People targeted for CCCM support

\$26.5M

Funding required (USD)



Needs

The months of May and June witnessed the movements of 14,626 persons (10,005 arrivals and 4,621 departures) across locations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. Arrivals were recorded across locations in the most-affected state of Borno but also in several LGAs in Adamawa State. Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) assessments have identified conflicts/attack, voluntary relocation, poor living condition, improved security and fear of attacks as major movement triggers during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, some 3,965 shelters and 36 latrines were damaged by heavy downpours and windstorm, affecting 9,061 IDPs across 65 camps in the BAY states.

→ Response

Preventive measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 remain the priority for the Sector, particularly focusing on the highly congested camps. This will also reduce the impact of natural or man-made disasters such as fire outbreaks and flooding.

CCCM partners continue to implement the Risk Communication and Community Mobilization (RCCM) strategy to complement regular camp management awareness activities through community engagement sessions in small groups of less than 20, or at household levels to further equip and educate affected populations on COVID-19 preventive measures. Sensitization sessions continue to be guided by WHO and NCDC guidelines on hand washing, maintenance of physical distance and wearing of face mask. CCCM partners are also working in collaboration with health partners and other stakeholders to address issues around surveillance and border monitoring. The porous nature of IDP camps, especially informal sites with no perimeter walls or demarcated entry and exit points, remains a major challenge for effective implementation of COVID-19 prevention measures.

To cushion the destructive impacts of heavy rains and windstorms experienced across BAY states in recent months, the Sector has developed a flood response strategy, including a contingency plan and projected analysis on flooding and effects. The Sector has also established a response tracking and reporting mechanism which will incorporate sector and partners' interventions to be released on a bi-weekly basis.

Sector partners alongside the Government counterpart (NEMA/SEMA) also continued scaling up coordination and implementation of the Standard Operating procedures (SOP) on refugee-returnees in border LGAs of Mobbar (Damasak), Ngala, Bama and Dikwa in Borno State. In addition, mainstreaming of protection and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention as well as other cross-cutting issues into sector activities is also a priority. The Sector is therefore working closely with Protection Sector partners and **local authorities to ensure proper community mobilization and sensitization, and implementation of complaints and feedback mechanisms.**

Amid challenges of camp congestion, eviction notifications were received in Dikwa LGA in a self-settled informal camp (Alhaji Bashir Camp), originally a concrete block making facility. In response, Sector partners supported the voluntary relocation of some 89HHs (309 individuals) affected by the eviction notice to several camo reception centers as a remedial measure pending land allocation for additional shelters.

↔ Gaps

The Sector will continue to scale up advocacy on access to land and foster the implementation of the state government-approved decongestion strategy by mobilizing key stakeholders at LGA level to form decongestion committees to spearhead the process. The Sector and partners will embark on rigorous community mobilization and sensitization on the process to gauge perceptions, understand the concerns, fears and expectations of populations, to promote ownership and acceptance with close coordination and guidance from LGA authorities.

Plans to improve on CCCM delivery will continue to be prioritized including through continuous monitoring of activities to ensure partners scale up camp management activities to meet a required threshold that meet the needs of the affected populations.

SECTOR STATUS (30 Jun 2020)



People targeted for GBV assistance

Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector

\$35.3M

Funding required (USD)

Needs

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

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

Response

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

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

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

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

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

↔ Gaps

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

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

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

SECTOR STATUS (2 Aug 2020)



Education

\$54.5M

Funding required (USD)

3.1M

People targeted for education assistance



Needs

Due to school closure across the country as part of measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, more than 4 million children across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states have been without access to education since the beginning of April. There is need to develop alternative ways and methods of learning to enable children access education and other services that were provided via schools or temporary learning centers (TLCs). Assessing the best alternative tools and platforms (radio, TV, Internet) to reach more children, especially in the hard-to-reach areas and IDP camps will be essential.

During this period of school closure, aid actors need to step up awareness and advocacy on the protection of schools against their use or conversion to isolation centers, decongestion option for IDP camps, healthcare center, markets or for other purposes outside of education.

Clear guidelines on school reopening during and after this pandemic are critical to ensure the safety of pupils. Many parents have expressed concerns about school closure. At the moment, there is no explanation on when and under which conditions schools will re-open.

➔ Response

The Education in Emergency Working Group (EiEWG), through ROHI, engaged stakeholders from different sectors including the Ministry of Education, the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), the Local Education Authority, and Local Government Authority officials and School Based Management Committees (SBMCs) from Adamawa and Borno States through sensitization on the Safe Schools Common Approach, exploring the different risk areas and soliciting for a collective approach towards ensuring that schools are safe.

Some 56 people from Adamawa (five women and 22 men) and Borno (five women and 34 men) participated in the workshop. In Dikwa LGA of Borno State, the decision to convert one of the largest schools (Shehu Sanda) to a COVID-19 isolation facility was rescinded by the Primary Health Care (PHC) coordinator after attending the workshop ensuring that pupils will be able to use the facility for learning once schools re-open across the country.

National guidelines for safe school reopening have been developed to review and measure the readiness and preparedness of the education sector of the country. This is an achievement in terms of getting the country to agree on a policy document to guide the process for re-opening schools at national and sub-national levels. It is also a strategic document for partners and donors to support the safe re-opening process. The Nigeria Center for Disease Control (NCDC) and EiEWG will utilize the document to support the training of various stakeholders on their roles in ensuring a safe and protective learning environment post-COVID-19 pandemic.

The sector has worked with SUBEB and Ministry of Education to identify TV, radio stations and set up a calendar for remote lessons and classes. In the BAY states, lessons through radio have started and a survey is being conducted to identify how many children are being reached.

UNICEF and ROHI sensitized 45,036 individuals in 12 LGAs across the BAY states on COVID-19 pandemic and impacts, alternative learning methods, improved personal hygiene and safe return to school. People reached include 30,982 children (19,473 girls, 13,507 boys) and 12,056 adults (3,378 females, 8,678 males) including teachers, parents, school administrators and SBMC members.

Education Sector partners completed 31 handwashing stations in schools and learning centers in Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Konduga, Magumeri, MMC, Mobbar and Monguno LGAs in Borno.

↔ Gaps

It is still very difficult to reach many children through radio and TV programmes following the closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Sector needs funding to develop alternative program and strategies. Radio stations' broadcast coverage is very weak and poor. Solar-powered radios and pre-recorded lessons need to be distributed to reach more children and scale-up the response.

SECTOR STATUS (29 Jun 2020)



Early Recovery

1.6M

People targeted for early recovery

\$112.7M

Funding required (USD)



Needs

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

→ Response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

↔ Gaps

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

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

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

FEATURE (10 Jul 2020)

Nigerian Humanitarian Fund Annual Report

In 2019, 7.1 million people, most of them women and children, were in need of urgent assistance in the conflict-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Throughout the year, some 180,000 people were forced to flee their homes, some for a second or third time since the beginning of the crisis, mainly due to increased attacks and insecurity.

In this context, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) has proven to be a rapid and flexible tool enabling humanitarian actors to adapt to the fast-changing humanitarian emergency.

The NHF Annual Report reviews the Fund's operations and demonstrates how it was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Nigerians in 2019.

Read the full report [here](#).



ANALYSIS (7 May 2020)

Adamawa State Humanitarian Situation Overview

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

Read the full report [here](#).

ANALYSIS (11 Aug 2020)

Yobe State Humanitarian Situation Analysis (April to June 2020)

Conflict continued in Yobe State, including NSAG attacks and clashes with government forces along the LGAs of Geidam and Gujba, bordering Borno State. The security situation in these LGAs remains unpredictable and volatile. Government forces continue to carry out operations and maintain a high level of alertness following NSAG activities across border LGAs.

There is a significant increase in the threats of attacks on both civilian and military convoys, abduction/kidnapping (at illegal vehicle checkpoints), and IEDs along these routes. UXOs also pose a threat, with incidents reported in June in Gujba LGA, with the police issuing warning of widespread threats across the LGAs, particularly across farming areas. NSAG attacks were targeting civilian communities across Bursari, Geidam, Gujba LGAs, and abductions in Lantewa, Tarmuwa LGA along the Damaturu – Babangida road. An attack in Buni Gari (27/04/2020), Gujba LGA, resulted in the burning down of activity centers of some humanitarian actors in the community, which triggered a temporary suspension of operations.

Download the full report [here](#).

FEATURE (14 Jul 2020)

Water for Life: A borehole restores dignity and reignites a community's dreams

"Water in our community is now clean and tastes good. There is enough water go around for everyone in our community. Now we are happy and comfortable. We can once again have hope to build our futures. We are lucky" Halima Mohammed, a 26-year-old woman from Jinaina village of Gamboru Ngala of Borno State, Nigeria benefited from water and sanitation interventions implemented by CIDAR with support from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund after fleeing her village to an IDP Camp in Maiduguri.

[Here](#) is her story on how access to water changed her life.



FEATURE (1 Jul 2020)

Cash Working Group Annual Report

In the north-eastern Nigerian states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY), where 10.6 million people are currently in need of life-saving humanitarian aid, violent attacks and insecurity in some areas have made it difficult for humanitarian actors to reach some of the most vulnerable people. Finding efficient and effective means of delivering assistance is essential. Since 2016, humanitarian actors have increasingly been providing support through cash-based assistance to ensure that essential needs are met, while providing an avenue for the most vulnerable to become self-reliant and participate in economic activities that boost local markets.

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

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

FEATURE (14 Jul 2020)

Watering Seeds of Healing and Hope

"The care and concern that GREENCODE gave me, helped me overcome suffering and helped me in the most practical way: helping me access clean water for drinking and bathing,"-Abu Mohammed, internally displaced from Baga town, Kukawa Local Government Area to Maiduguri, the Borno State capital.

Read full story [here](#).



ANALYSIS (23 Jun 2020)

Nigeria: Access constraints drive up humanitarian needs

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

Read the full article [here](#).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (6 May 2020)

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

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

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



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

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

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

MEDIA (1 Jun 2020)



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

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

ANALYSIS (6 May 2020)

Civil Military Coordination

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

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

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

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

was low.

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

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

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

VISUAL (6 May 2020)

North-East Nigeria Humanitarian Snapshot

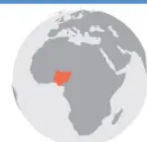


BAY STATES, NIGERIA

Humanitarian Snapshot

As of 16 June 2020

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



KEY FIGURES

10.6M

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1.9M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDPs)

33K

NEW ARRIVALS SINCE JAN 2020

461

CONFIRMED COVID-19 CASES

2.3K

INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 2020

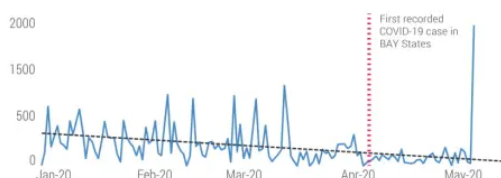
14.7K

CIVILIANS KILLED SINCE 2009

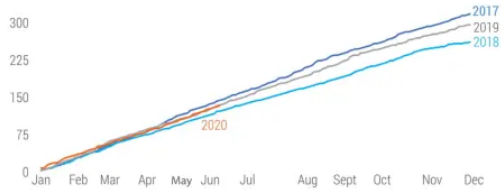
326

HEALTH FACILITY FULLY DAMAGED

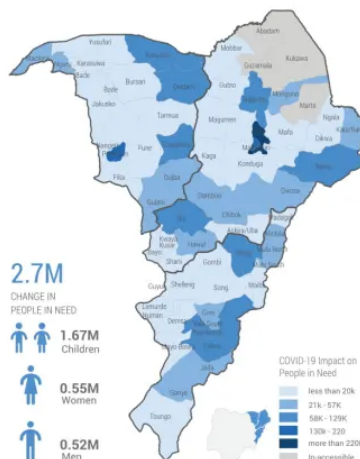
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE NEW ARRIVALS TREND



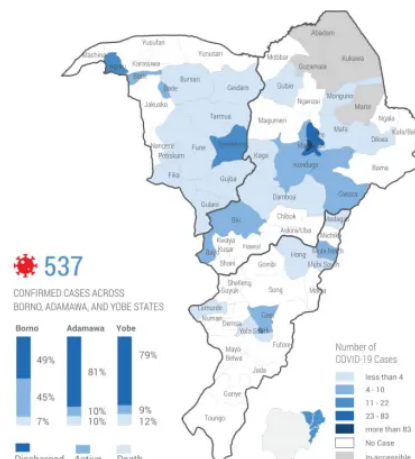
INCIDENTS AND FATALITY IMPACT



ADDITIONAL COVID-19 PEOPLE IN NEED



COVID-19 CASE PROFILE



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

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

<https://unocha.org/nigeria>

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

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

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