

# Nigeria – North-east: humanitarian emergency

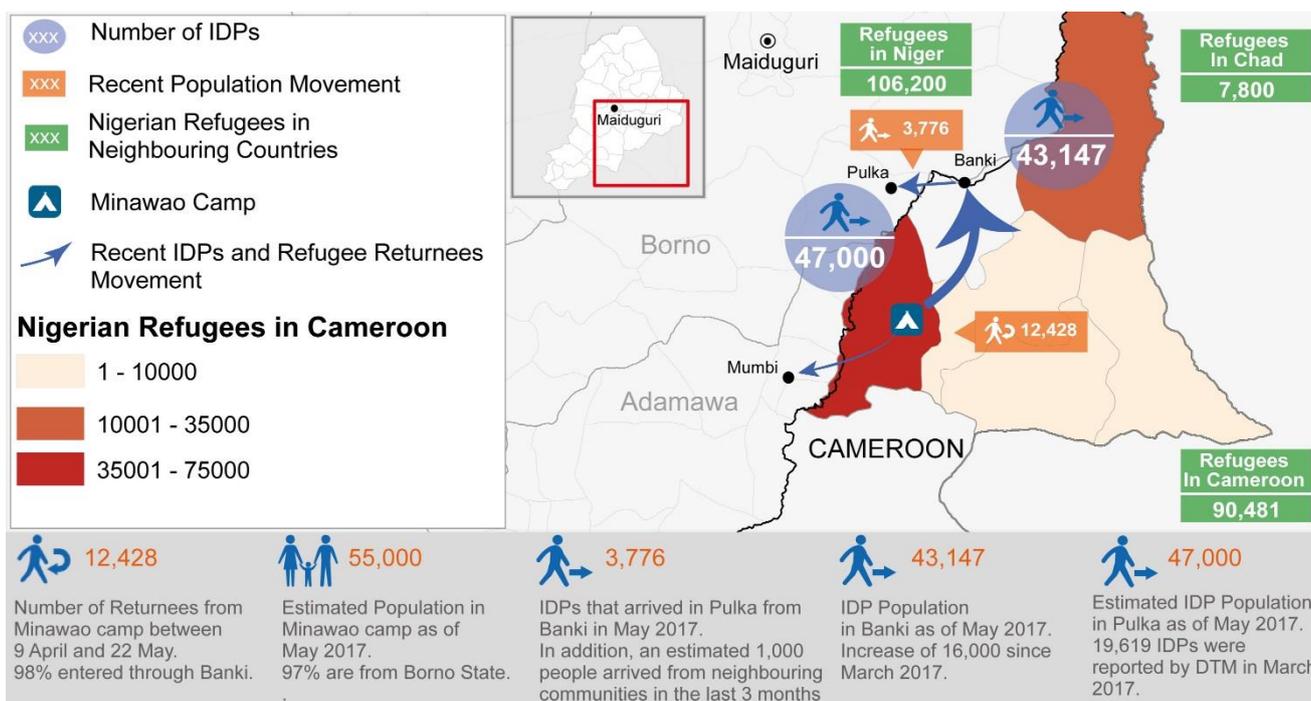
Situation Report No. 12

As of 31 May 2017



This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 16 May to 31 May 2017. It does not include information on the operations of actors that are not part of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

## Highlights



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Developed only for humanitarian activities purposes.  
 Update on: 07 June 2017 Sources: DTM Round XV & XVI, DTM/ETT 4 to 16, UNHCR Returnee Updates, MSF Updates, SWNI/WFP  
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- More than 12,000 persons returned from Minawao refugee camp in Cameroon to Nigeria through Banki between 9 April and 22 May alone. These recent, unexpected cross-border and secondary movements have stretched resources to the limit in Banki and Pulka, in particular food, safe water and shelter and conditions at reception centres have been dire. Ad-hoc relief was provided by humanitarian partners to cope with the new arrivals.
- To decongest camps in Banki and Pulka, the Borno State Government and humanitarian partners are assessing response capacity for relocating up to 20,000 IDPs to two new camps to be established in Bama and Gwoza.
- Due to a 74 per cent funding gap, and based on vulnerability assessments, the Food Security sector has had to reprioritize the needs and the response in addition to cutting rations in certain areas.
- With the onset of the rainy season, recent wind and rain storms have damaged and/or destroyed hundreds of shelters, latrines and learning centres, causing a lot of distress for displaced families. Due to shelter shortages, many are still sleeping outside, completely exposed to the elements (rainfalls, sandstorms, sun...).
- The deployment of humanitarian hubs continues and was discussed during a Hub task force meeting: procurement of prefabs and security upgrade for Maiduguri, modalities of use of the newly-opened Gwoza hub, obtaining security clearance for Ngala, imminent completion of the Bama hub, and breaking of the ground for the Dikwa hub expected to happen on 12 June. Planning continued for Monguno, Damboa, Damasak, Banki and Gubio.

**8.5 million**  
people in dire need of life-saving aid in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe

**5.2 million**  
people are food insecure with the onset of the rainy and lean season

**204,500**  
Nigerian refugees remain in Niger, Cameroon and Chad

**5.9 million**  
people require emergency health care in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe

**848,141**  
people have received WASH assistance since January

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## Situation Overview

The period under review was characterized by important returns of refugees from Cameroon compounding the situation on ground, especially in Banki and Pulka. Through community engagement exercises, it appeared that these spontaneous refugee returns seemed to have been triggered by inaccurate information circulating in Minawao camps on impending camp closures, reduction of food rations and a stoppage of basic services. This caused panic amongst the refugee population and culminated in spontaneous returns.

On 22, 27 and 31 May, three organized convoys went to Pulka through Banki with about 3,700 women, children and men. Protection concerns are that these Nigerian refugees are returning to areas which are not safe and that such returns belie the voluntary nature of the repatriation. In Pulka, basic services are overstretched, exacerbated by inadequate shelters, acute water shortage and insufficient sanitation, health and education facilities. Food, CCCM/Shelter, Protection, Health and WASH partners coordinated their immediate response and focused on delivering emergency relief while doing advocacy with the Government for the temporary suspension of the movements to Pulka and potential relocation to other sites where resources are less strained.

The second major development of the reporting period is the deteriorating food security situation. With the imminent rainy season and with a funding gap of 74 per cent, based on vulnerability assessments, the Food Security sector has had to reprioritize the needs and the response in addition to cutting rations in certain areas.

Additionally, on 30 May, the Market Monitoring Report for Borno and Yobe states was released with key findings: in Borno, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB, calculated for 2,100 kcal/per person) for a family of five people increased by 9.1 per cent from March to April; in Yobe, the SMEB increased by 1.2 per cent over the same period. The rising cost of the food basket in Borno State is driven by sustained increases in the prices of cowpea, peanuts, and sorghum. Paired with the low purchasing power of households, this further hampers food access for displaced and poor households in the two crisis-affected states.

On other sectors, humanitarian partners continue to address the most pressing needs and are starting to implement early recovery activities, amid major challenges such as insufficient funding, the onset of the rainy season, ongoing insecurity, and lack of access.

## Funding

- To reach the 6.9 million people who are in dire need of life-saving aid across north-east Nigeria, the United Nations and humanitarian partners require \$1.05 billion in 2017, making it the fourth largest single-country appeal globally. As of 31 May, 28.1 per cent of the needed funds have been received (\$290.7 million).
- The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund has raised \$20.3 million so far, including \$12.1 million received/committed (from Sweden, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Arab Gulf Program for Development, Malta and Sri Lanka) and \$8.2 million pledged. An additional \$4 million are currently in the pipeline (pre-pledge stage) for allocation in 2017/18. Trainings for the grant management system (GMS) have started for sector focal points and prospective implementing partners.

## Humanitarian Response



### Food Security

#### Needs:

- 5.2 million people are estimated to be food insecure with the onset of the rainy and lean season.
- The Food Security Lean Season Response Plan targets 2.8 million, of whom 1.9 million people are to receive food assistance and 1.4 million persons are to receive agriculture and livelihood assistance (half a million will receive both).

**5.2 million**  
people are food  
insecure

#### Response:

- As of 30 April 2017, 2,312,000 people have been reached by Food Security partners, 70 per cent of whom are IDPs. 1.2 million people have been reached by WFP alone in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states with in-kind distributions (17,200 mt of mixed commodities) and cash-based transfers (\$2.6 million).
- To mitigate the funding constraints the Sector has developed a nuanced prioritization plan which included, *inter alia*, shifting from status-based to needs-based targeting.

**2.3 million**  
people reached with  
food assistance  
in 2017

- Guided by the latest evidence on food security and nutrition needs, priority LGAs have been identified. Assistance will be prioritized from June onwards as per the following:
  - Priority 1: LGAs under Cadre Harmonise phases 3 or 4 with aggravating factors such as ongoing military operations, limited functionality or accessibility of markets and very limited livelihoods opportunities;
  - Priority 2: areas in phases 3 or 4 where markets have resumed. However, without assistance the food insecurity in these areas would further deteriorate;
  - Priority 3: crisis-affected areas affected that are less exposed to aggravating factors and considered less vulnerable.
- Community sensitization activities are ongoing based on a joint communication plan developed by the Government, WFP and partners, particularly to explain the readjustments and ration cuts due to lack of funding.
- The Food Security and Nutrition sectors have jointly prepared a response plan for the rainy season given the high risk of floods in some areas.
- The Nigerian Government intends to distribute 30,000 mt of assorted commodities in the north-east states. Additionally, as a direct contribution, the Government will provide 5,000 mt of rice to any humanitarian organizations interested in distributing it.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The Sector is currently only 26 per cent funded (\$124.7 million out of \$480 million required). Consequently, the current response gap is at 56 per cent of total person in needs (28 per cent for food assistance and 86 per cent for agriculture and livelihoods).
- Food security activities are therefore severely limited:
  - The required prepositioning of food items ahead of the rainy season has not been done due to lack of funds. In case of flooding, partners will be forced to provide immediate assistance using other earmarked stocks, leading to a pipeline break and worsening the Food Security gap, reversing gains made so far.
  - Because of funding constraints, WFP will not be delivering food aid in Priority 3 LGAs as of June. The situation will be monitored and reviewed regularly and re-prioritization will be done as assessments of security, food security, nutrition and markets become available.
  - As of June, beneficiaries in Priority 1 and 2 areas will receive only 70 per cent of their rations to ensure that those in hard-to-reach areas can receive full rations.
- Insecurity continues to hamper the implementation of activities. In the reporting period, an estimated 38,000 people targeted for in-kind assistance in Borno could not be reached.
- Due to ongoing beneficiary verification exercises, 70,000 people targeted for cash-based transfers were not reached in Borno and Yobe states.
- The onset of the rainy season is adding challenges in two major ways:
  - many access roads are expected to be cut off due to flooding;
  - when shelters are damaged/destroyed during storms, families' monthly food rations can deteriorate and food security partners would be unable to distribute new rations.
- The recent influx of returnees without prior official notification has increased ad-hoc needs for food support and registrations, and contributes to worsen the overall food security situation.

**74%**  
of the funds needed  
for adequate  
food assistance  
remain unmet



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- 450,000 children under the age of five are in need of services to treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM). 315, 557 of them are targeted to be reached in 2017.
- 2,403,109 children under five are in need of vitamin A supplementation of whom the sector has targeted 1,922,553 through bi-annual supplementation campaigns.
- In Borno, the sector estimates that 289,031 boys, girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women will be affected by malnutrition in locations prone to floods and in areas of food and nutrition phase classifications 3 to 5.
- The nutrition and food security surveillance analysis has revealed concerning general acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in some parts of Yobe (up to 9.4 per cent) and Borno (up to 9.8 per cent).

**314,557**  
children are targeted  
for treatment for SAM

### Response:

- During the reporting period, an additional 10,195 children were admitted in the Community-managed Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. Since January, at least 68,280 children under five have been treated for SAM.
- During the reporting period, 118,045 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition in Borno (in Konduga, Mafa and Jere), 8 per cent of whom were malnourished.

- 5,914 cartons of therapeutic spread for SAM treatment were distributed to health facilities in Borno to support the treatment of 6,876 children with SAM.
- State and international nutrition partners conducted the Maternal, New-Born and Child Health Week which included mid-upper arm circumference screening in 25 LGAs in Borno and 13 LGAs in Yobe.
- 816 screeners and recorders were trained on screening, referral, data collection and reporting procedures.
- The Sector has finalized the nutrition community mobilization strategy to harmonize the engagement of volunteers for all partners and improve the uptake of nutrition interventions at the community.

**57,082**

children with SAM treated in 2017

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There are many challenges with the prepositioning of nutrition supplies ahead of the rainy season, including limited partner presence in flood-prone areas and lack of available facilities for storage.
- Around 246,280 severely malnourished children are yet to be treated through a therapeutic programme.
- In the newly accessible areas, there is low coverage of community management for acute malnutrition due to tough working conditions and insecurity. Additionally, lack of harmonization among partners on engagement practices is hampering the effectiveness of community mobilization efforts.

**Health****Needs:**

- Close to 6.9 million people need humanitarian health care services, of whom 5.9 million are targeted for health assistance this year.
- There is a high risk of spread of the Hepatitis E outbreak from Niger to Nigeria due to increased cross-border movement of population and animals. Systematic screening and laboratory testing of patients with jaundice and fever must be put in place.
- Most health facilities (primary and secondary) were damaged or destroyed during the conflict and need to be revitalized or rebuilt in order to be fully operational again.
- Mental health and psychosocial support must be scaled up to help the population affected by the violence.

**5.9 million**

people targeted for essential health care services

**Response:**

- Since January, over 1.9 million persons have been reached with some form of humanitarian health care service.
- Ahead of the rainy season, the prepositioning of drugs and other essential commodities including ready-to-use therapeutic foods and cholera kits continues despite challenges.
- Increasing cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) were reported in the last two weeks among the returnees in Banki and Rann. Health partners are doing risk assessments in close collaboration with WASH partners to mitigate risk of outbreaks while additional staff and drugs were dispatched to the affected camps and communities. Active surveillance is ongoing for detection and reporting of cases, and investigations have showed a large proportion of AWD reported among children below 5 years.

**1.9 million**

persons reached with some form of health care in 2017

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The Health Sector's appeal continues to be only 9.1 per cent funded so far (\$8.6 million out of \$93.8 million) and the humanitarian health response is therefore struggling to meet its targets.
- The recent influx of returnees from Cameroon has stretched even further the already strained health services, particularly in Banki and Pulka.
- Critical gaps remain to be bridged through mobile teams and outreach services including malnutrition screening and community mobilization on key public health issues.
- To prevent further deterioration of the health system, critical gaps in primary health care must be filled, with essential medicines and medical supplies. Secondary health care and referral services remain a big challenge for people in remote areas due to lack of ambulance services and specialized health care providers.
- The rainy season, overcrowding in IDP camps, and the limited availability of WASH services are factors that increase the risk of outbreaks, for example cholera and and cerebro-spinal meningitis.
- There is a serious shortage of skilled health care workers, particularly doctors and midwives. In newly accessible areas, in particular, insecurity and harsh working conditions are powerful deterrents.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Out of more than 6.1 million people in need of Protection services, 2.4 million are targeted for relief in 2017.

- 1.8 million persons are estimated to need protection from gender-based violence (GBV) protection assistance, including medical assistance, essential non-food items, mental health and psycho-social support (PSS) and access to legal aid. In Adamawa State, there has been a notable increase in rape cases.
- 300 persons are in conflict-related detention and require to be accessed by aid groups so material and legal assistance can be provided.
- Ahead of the rainy season, psycho-social temporary facilities need to be reinforced, and awareness messages on flood-induced risks must be finalized, with a focus on sites in flood-prone areas.
- More than 80,000 children, women and men are in dire need of life-saving intervention (particularly food, water sanitation and shelter, and health) in Banki and Pulka following the recent unexpected returns from Cameroon.
- Many transit and reception centres are in deplorable conditions and need to be upgraded and/or expanded;
- Ongoing violence from armed groups continues to threaten the lives of civilians and create new protection needs.

#### Response:

- In 2017, more than 92,500 persons have received psycho-social support.
- In the reporting period:
  - 358 children and 64 women associated with armed groups were supported with reintegration services, family reunification, NFIs and PSS in Bama, Maiduguri and Monguno. The numbers include 268 children and 64 women released from administrative custody in April in Maiduguri.
  - 458 unaccompanied and separated children and 542 children at risk were identified, registered, and reunited with families or provided with alternative care.
  - Basic life skills and recreation-based PSS was provided to 3,890 children in Borno State.
  - The GBV sub-sector responded to 47 new incidents including rape, denial of resources, emotional violence and physical violence including domestic violence. 60 previous cases undergoing case management were closed and some 10 successful referrals were facilitated for specialized services.
  - Over 5,000 individuals were reached with community education/awareness on GBV in Ngala, Dikwa, MMC and Jere.
  - Two women safe spaces were established in Ngala and Dikwa. Consultations are ongoing with women and adolescent girls on activities they would like to engage in (storytelling, music, dance and drama were mentioned)
- Skills acquisition and livelihood empowerment programme for vulnerable women and girls is ongoing.
- A taskforce for Clinical Management of Rape was established and is working closely with the Reproductive Health Sub-Sector Working Group.
- A meeting on child protection took place in Bayo LGA to increase the capacity of parents and other caregivers to better protect and care for children affected by armed conflict, reaching 186 people.
- Focus group discussions took place with 25 women and 20 girls in Bakasi IDP camp and Medinatu host communities to promote their participation in peacebuilding and the reintegration of conflict-affected girls and women into their communities.

**92,500**  
persons received  
PSS services in 2017

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access limitations due to insecurity (for example in Banki or Ngala), weather conditions, and other restrictions continue to constrain daily the operational capacity of partners and scale-up of operations.
- Lack of adequate communication and planning of population movements poses serious challenges for protection actors and undermines referral pathways for children and GBV survivors between the various LGAs.
- With the sudden influx of returns, military escorts have been overstretched, impeding the delivery of aid in hard-to-access areas. There is also an acute lack of firewood, but with military escorts increasingly unavailable, displaced persons have been unable to fetch more firewood from the bush.
- Of the 417 individuals arbitrarily arrested in Damboa in early May, only 85 have been released from detention and require legal support.



## Education

#### Needs:

- Out of the 2.9 million children in need of education services, 1.6 million are targeted for assistance.
- With the widespread targeted destruction of education facilities, conflict-affected host communities and IDPs are in dire need of schools and teachers.
- Teacher recruitment, training and incentives are urgently required. More than 20,000 teachers in need of psychosocial support training for improved trauma coping capacity for all.
- The development and implementation of school feeding programmes is a major need expressed by the communities assessed.

#### Response:

- Since January, over 470,000 children have been reached through education interventions in the three most-affected states.

- During the reporting period, an additional 1,037 teachers have been trained in social-emotional learning, teaching methodology and classroom management, meaning that 49 per cent of the 7,000 targeted by the ECR-USAID programme.
- At least 195 early childhood development facilitators from 50 host community schools in Maiduguri and Jere in Borno. 35 facilitators in Adamawa were trained and have stepped down to 155 teachers from 40 host community schools in the seven most-affected LGAs (Gombe, Hong, Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali).
- 80 children have been enrolled in Jere, Muna Garage, Farm Centre and Customs House IDP Camp schools. Some 300 children in Muna Garage and Customs House camp schools have received classroom supplies.
- In Maiduguri and Jere, 22 of the 60 damaged temporary learning spaces (TLS) have been repaired in five camps. For roll out in damaged schools, three new reinforced model TLSs have been established and are benefitting 150 learners.
- Discussions with the Honourable Minister of Education on the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration are ongoing. The key concerns include military occupation of schools and the militarization of IDP camps.
- The Inter-agency Joint Education Needs Assessment is expected mid-June to work on generating essential data that will inform planning and support focused interventions.

**470,000**  
children received  
education support

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Information on needs and gaps continues to be collected through the Sector but education partners are still struggling to respond accordingly due to funding constraints. As of May, the Education Sector received about 9 per cent out of the \$56.3 million required.
- Most national NGO Education in Emergencies partners are engaged in non-formal learning. Their capacity to implement basic education projects is inadequate because of lack of adequate technical capacity and operational presence in the priority areas.
- Salary delays have caused teacher absenteeism which is hampering children's access to learning.
- Due to the recent influx of refugees retuning, 66 temporary learning spaces (55 in Pulks and 11 in Customs House) are being occupied by displaced people. Additionally, returnees arriving from Cameroon were accommodated in Gamara Primary School in Pulka. As a result, close to 3,000 children have lost access to learning or are sitting in overcrowded classrooms.
- In Maiduguri and Jere, 60 TLSs and 10 school latrines were damaged during two separate heavy wind storms, affecting education access for 3,000 learners.
- Logistics difficulties due to the unavailability of helicopters or army escorts has challenged education monitoring.

**91%**  
of the funds needed  
for adequate  
education services  
are still lacking



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Needs:

- Compared to the needs anticipated in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, Humanitarian WASH needs have increased by 10 per cent, with 344,181 more people in need in the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The total number of people in need now stands at more than 3.9 million.

**848,141**  
people received  
WASH assistance  
since January

#### Response:

- Since the beginning of the year, the sector cumulatively reached 848,141 people.
- Action plans have been developed by sector partners for identified hotspots including Banki, Pulka and Rann. Emergency WASH response was delivered in Pulka.
- partners including to avoid cholera outbreak during the rainy season. Keeping in view the cholera hotspots, UNICEF will provide safe water to 4.35 million people through provision of water treatment chemicals for four months to urban water supply systems of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa where 40% of IDPs are residing in urban centers.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Only 18 per cent of the sector funding requirement has been met and new needs as a result of displacement are identified on an ongoing basis. As a result, cholera outbreaks are to be expected.
- Unplanned sudden influx of returnees are straining resources. In Pulka for example, where there is enough adequate water supply (15 liters/person/day) for about 17,000 persons even though about 50,000 people are settled there, low ground water levels make it impossible to dig additional boreholes.
- There remains a bottleneck on land/space in camps and informal settlements for WASH construction (especially in Sangaya and Kilangaru camps in the Dikwa LGA and in Rann IDP camps of Borno State).

- The current rainy season may pose a great danger to vulnerable populations especially in informal camps that have limited access to safe drinking water and with poor excreta disposal practices. Restriction of access and lack of funding are likely to impose further constraints in reaching out to these families.
- The WASH sector is severely and chronically underfunded (only 15%). Led by UNICEF, the WASH sector is aiming to provide over 2 million people with a basic supply of water needed to survive. This has been estimated to be 15 L per person per day. Without sufficient funding we will not be able to provide people with the optimal standard of clean water supply. This will have an impact in morbidity and mortality particularly for children and particularly in locations such as Rann where access to clean water is so scarce.
- With the upcoming rainy season there are serious concerns for WASH programming if underfunding persists. Funding constraints provide challenges for rainy season preparedness which will impact the health of IDP populations, particularly children, who are more vulnerable to waterborne diseases and diseases like malaria.



## Displacement Management Sector (DMS), Shelter, and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

### Needs:

- There are 1,748,973 IDPs living in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, 241,000 of whom (37 per cent) continue to live in makeshift shelters. More than 2.3 million people need Camp Coordination and Management/DMS & Shelter-related assistance.
- During the reporting period:
  - 6337 arrived in Bama while 3,694 IDPs moved from Bama to Pulka and Maiduguri;
  - in Dikwa, a total of 1,193 individuals arrived while, in Kala Balge, 489 IDPs arrived at Rann in search of better living conditions;
  - 2818 IDPs arrived in Gwoza;
  - in Chibok, 198 IDPs voluntarily relocated from Maiduguri to Adamawa.
  - in Ngala, 713 individuals arrived from mainly Chad, Maiduguri and Kala Balge. These movements are majorly triggered by the need for better living condition, shelter, Food and NFIs.
  - over 3,600 returnees from Cameroon were escorted from Banki to Pulka, an area deemed unsafe and where water resources are stretched to the limit.
- A sandstorm on 26 May completely destroyed 294 emergency shelters, 27 makeshift shelters and partially damaged 241 emergency shelters in 20 IDP sites. The damages affected a total of 3,429 individuals across eight IDP sites in Jere, five IDP sites in Kaga, three IDP sites in Konduga and four IDP sites in Maiduguri.

**1.7 million**  
internally displaced  
persons live in Borno,  
Adamawa and Yobe

### Response:

- In five months, more than 591,000 persons have been supported with CCCM-related interventions. Over 112,600 individuals have received shelter and NFI assistance.
- Progress is being made to improve site facilitation and roving team to support the establishment of camp committees as well as structures and monitoring of needs and gaps.
- Roving CCCM mobile teams continue to support 35 camps hosting more than 291,000 IDPs with limited humanitarian access in hard-to-reach areas or due to funding constraints.
- Partners continue to respond to needs that arise following fire outbreaks, sandstorms, rainstorms. Shelter reinforcement is being made in some priority locations and some repositioning is underway in key locations. Site drainage has started in three camps (Bakasi, Farm Center and Muna Garage).
- To respond to the sudden influx of refugees who returned to Pulka through Banki, 500 planned shelters were fast-tracked, thousands of NFI kits were distributed, and four community basic shelters were built for immediate protection from the sun and the rains. Biometric registrations will be performed in June.
- To decongest camps Banki and Pulka, the State Government and humanitarian partners are assessing response capacity for relocating up to 20,000 displaced persons to two new camps to be established in Bama and Gwoza. Another two sites were proposed by the State for the potential opening of camps in Ngoshe and Gulumba; however, partners deem the security situation unsafe and recommended additional security assessments.
- In Yobe State, a shelter kit beneficiary selection exercise was conducted, targeting 500 households returning in Damaturu and Gujba LGAs. The planning for sites in Kukareta, Kasiesa and Abari, including 846 emergency shelters, has been completed.
- In Adamawa State, the Sector undertook a shelter assessment at Yolde Pate in Yola South for IDPs settled within host communities. Another shelter assessment in Labondo has been done to drive IDPs from NYSC who are willing to settle in host communities in the state.

**591,000**  
persons are being  
monitored with  
CCCM support

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a severe shortage of adequate shelters, which means that many displaced families are sleeping outside, exposed to the elements. This shortage has also caused family separations.
- The sector is critically underfunded which hampers the effective implementation of the rainy season preparedness plans, which require up to \$10 million additional funds (to scale up, reinforce existing shelter,

improve site management, conduct engineering work such as drainage, strengthen community mobilization, deploy rapid response teams and preposition NFIs, among other interventions).

- Heavy rain and wind storms continue to damage or destroy key facilities in camps, including hundreds of shelter units, latrines, shower units and learning centres.
- Lack of access and security remain a major challenge for assessments, project implementation and monitoring.
- Limited space for the immediate construction of shelters represents a serious constraint for the response.
- The lack of contingency stocks prepositioned in various LGAs continues to critically hamper the response.
- The lack of information on IDP relocation plans by the Government and on the areas of origin of returnees from Cameroon transiting through Banki pose severe operational challenges.
- During the reporting period, CCCM site facilitator and mobile team coverage mapping was done for Borno state, highlighting that 110 out of 180 IDP sites (61 per cent) had no CCCM coverage.

## Response and Recovery Planning

### Needs:

- Out of 8.5 million people in need, 4.5 million have been targeted for early recovery interventions.
- Returnees, IDPs and host communities are in need of:
  - Cost-effective shelter (new or repaired)
  - Transitional food security assistance
  - Livelihoods reactivation
  - Mine action interventions
  - Rebuilding or repairing social infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy)
  - Repairing, re-building and re-establishing essential services (health, education, public security, governance)
  - Reconciliation, dialogue and eventually Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

### Response:

- The Sector has launched a project to support and reintegrate 2,750 IDPs and returnees – particularly female-headed households and youths. The project will have three facets:
  - Support for agricultural livelihoods: provision of inputs to 700 farming households (seedlings, herbicides, pesticides and spraying machines), 200 fish farmers (fingerlings, feeds and vaccines), 400 poultry farming households (chicks, feeds and vaccines), and 400 in animal husbandry and cattle rearing households (kids, lambs, calves plus feeds and vaccines).
  - Support for 200 small business owners – such as petty traders, tailors, hairdressers and oil processors – so they can recover their lost businesses.
  - Reconstruction of destroyed 5 community facilities (3 in Borno, 1 in Adamawa and 1 in Yobe), such as hospitals, schools and local government buildings. An estimated 100,000 will benefit from using the rebuilt facilities. The reconstruction process will create short-term employment for 250 skilled workers and 600 unskilled workers.

**2,750**  
displaced persons  
targeted for social and  
economic reintegration

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Extremely low levels of funding for the sector still remain a major impediment for the implementation of planned activities. Less than one per cent of the \$44 million required in the Humanitarian Response Plan have been received.
- Security constraints in many localities, especially in potential return areas, continue to limit the implementation of early recovery interventions at a bigger scale.
- The onset of rainy season has increased the burden of activities, for example in waste management where the rains create floods that move the garbage and other substances back into previously cleared drains.

**99%**  
of the HRP funding  
requirements for early  
recovery services  
remain unmet

## Logistics

### Response:

- As of 31 May, since the Logistics sector response started in August, the sector has supported 44 organisations and five governmental institutions; conducted five trainings with a total of 104 participants; consolidated 3,248 truck movement requests (out of which 1,934 with military escort); stored 8,796 m<sup>3</sup> of cargo at the Inter-Agency Logistics Base in Maiduguri; and deployed eight Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) in different locations.
- During the reporting period, UNHAS flights have carried 2,292 passengers and 4,455 kgs of cargo. The cumulative totals since the beginning of the year are 15,738 passengers and 47,765 kgs of cargo.
- To better tailor the response during the rainy season, the Logistics Sector has started holding bilateral meetings with organisations present in Ngala, Rann, Banki, Monguno, regarding pipeline and cargo storage requirements.

- The Logistics Contingency Plan for the rainy season has been finalized with proposed activities that will be adapted and revised as circumstances require.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- In Borno and Yobe, the volatile security situation and on-going military operations make it difficult to effectively organize the movements of cargo to some locations in north-east Nigeria. This, paired with the unprecedented scale of the needs is severely stretching the available logistical resources.
- The Logistics Sector continues to coordinate cargo movement requests for notification to the Nigerian military. The Nigerian Armed Forces has temporarily suspended the possibility of submitting cargo movement notification forms on Monday, constraining the flexibility of the response. Logistics Sector has raised the issue and is working to have the second submission date reinstated.
- Helicopter fleet is down to two helicopters instead of three since the 14 May due to routine maintenance on the fleet. The third helicopter is expected to be back in rotation by mid-June.
- The rainy season is affecting the service especially in the afternoons. During the reporting period, the service was disrupted on 24, 26 and 27 May.



## Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- In humanitarian hubs, provision of security telecommunications and internet connectivity equipment continue to be implemented. As of 31 May, in Maiduguri, 357 humanitarians from more than 30 organisations had registered for these services; in Ngala, the installation of equipment been finalized and it is ready for use; in Bama, installation has started and is expected to be completed on 3 June.
- The ETS continued to conduct radio programming and radio training activities. During the second half of May, the ETS has programmed over 81 radios for the humanitarian community. In addition, the ETS has trained 32 humanitarians on radio procedures.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- \$3.8 million have been received by the Sector out of the \$5.8 million requested for 2017.
- Access, funding, and transportation constraints are continue to delay the deployment of the Dikwa hub which has forced the ETS to postpone the installation of communication equipment until the site is completed and adequate security measures are in place.
- Communications services provided by local services providers are often unreliable which hinders the humanitarian response on the ground.

## Coordination

In addition to the 10 sector working groups, the coordination structure of the international humanitarian response in north-east Nigeria includes a Cash Working Group, a Humanitarian Communications Working Group, and an Information Management Working Group. The Inter-Sector Working Group meets fortnightly and reports to the Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT) in Maiduguri. The HCT in Abuja works hand in hand with the Nigerian Inter-Ministerial Task Force.

Coordination activities are ongoing for each sector through workshops, trainings, and continuous planning, monitoring and reporting. During the reporting period, in addition to the usual coordination activities, special focus was placed on coordinating the rapid response for the thousands of unexpected returns in Banki and Pulka, particularly for food, WASH, shelter, NFI distributions and emergency health care. Partners developed contingency plans in case of new large movements of people, and preparedness for the rainy and lean season continues to be developed and implemented.

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