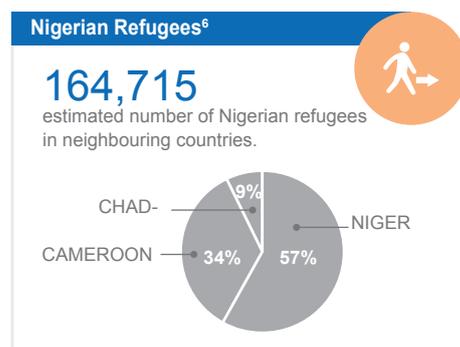
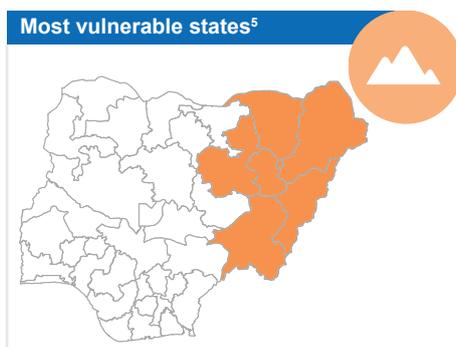
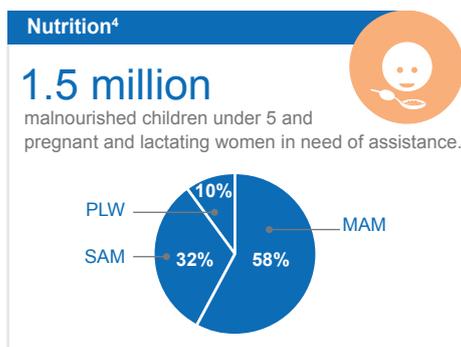
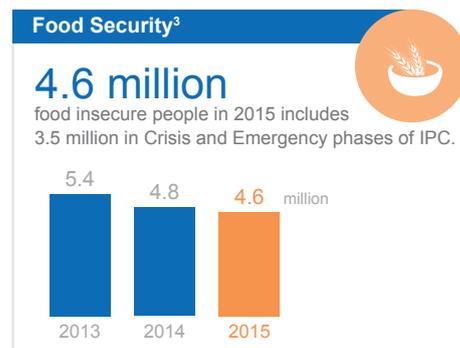
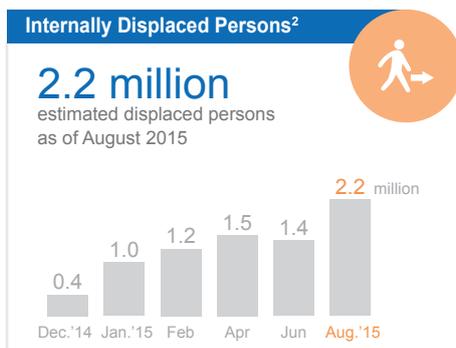
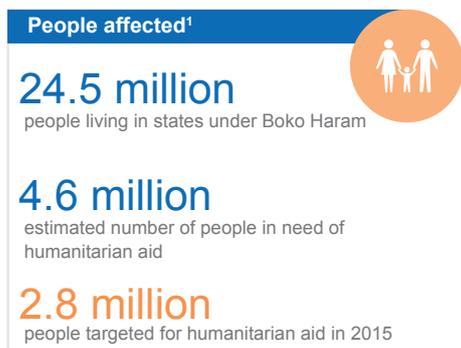


SITUATION OVERVIEW

The fifth round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), conducted in July and August 2015, showed that there are more than 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). The majority of the displaced population are children and women, which has added to the vulnerabilities of the affected population.

Most of the camps are overcrowded and lack basic services and facilities, thus posing high health risks to the camp population. On 7 September, an acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) emergency was reported in three IDP camps (Goni Kachallari, Sanda Kyarimi and Farm Centre) with a total of 246 cases and 11 deaths (CFR 4.5 percent). Since then, more than 717 cases of AWD, including 15 deaths (CFR 2.1 percent), have been reported in 7 camps (Goni Kachallari, Sanda Kyarimi, Farm Centre, ATC, Teachers Village, Yerwa and GGC) and in the neighbouring communities of Maiduguri. Of the total affected population, 59 percent are from camps, 21 percent are children under 5 years old, and 53 percent are women. 67 percent of deaths reported are men.

KEY FIGURES



CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN FUNDING 2015⁷

\$ 100 million
REQUESTED (US\$)

49%
RESPONSE PLAN FUNDED

\$ 143 million
RECEIVED

- 49.3 million (US\$) for projects listed in the response plan
- 93.8 million (US\$) for projects not listed in the response plan

Requirements by cluster (million \$)

Cluster	Requirements (million \$)	Per cent funded	Funded (million \$)	Unmet (million \$)
Protection	28.4	45%	12.9	15.5
Health	17.0	30%	5.1	11.9
Nutrition	14.0	47%	6.5	7.5
Food Security	11.8	63%	7.4	4.4
Coordination	8.9	71%	6.4	2.5
WASH	8.7	48%	4.1	4.6
Education	7.8	19%	1.5	6.3
Emergency Shelter & NFI	3.8	61%	2.3	1.5

Contributions (million \$)

United States	67.7
European Commission	24.7
Central Emergency Response Fund	9.9
United Kingdom	6.2
Netherlands	5.7
Japan	5.7
Sweden	5.6
Germany	3.7
Switzerland	3.7
Canada	2.9
Norway	1.3
Allocation of unearmarked funds by NGOs	1.0
Others	5.0

Note: 3.1 million resources available, sector not yet specified

Note: 2.5 million Outstanding pledges.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Track and analyse risk and vulnerability, integrating findings into humanitarian and development programming.
- 2 Support vulnerable populations to better cope with shocks by responding earlier to warning signals, by reducing post-crisis recovery times and by building the capacity of national actors.
- 3 Deliver coordinated and integrated life-saving assistance to people affected by emergencies.

PROTECTION

2.2 million people in need

60%
of people in need targeted



1,300,000
people targeted

19%
of targeted people reached



249,386
people reached

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Needs

- Insecurity and protection risks, including arrests, at IDP sites following bomb at Malkohi camp.
- Lack of effective targeted response to the most vulnerable individuals.
- Immediate, medium-term and long-term support to address the impact of trauma and physical violence on immediate survivors and secondary victims, including unwanted pregnancies and associated stigma to enhance reintegration into communities/families.
- Major gaps in ensuring protection of and assistance to "invisible" IDPs living in host communities.
- Limited presence of child protection and SGBV actors in host communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe is hindering the identification and response to the needs of children at risk and survivors, and SGBV survivors among the displaced population.

Response

- 26,870 stakeholders, IDPs and community members trained/sensitized/capacity strengthened on protection principles.
- Response to cholera outbreak in Maiduguri ongoing, including HCT-level advocacy, and hygiene sensitization campaigns and support to most vulnerable families with non-food items and shelter.
- 67,296 children have been reached with psychosocial support through 188 child friendly spaces/clubs being established.
- 1,182 children at risk and survivors supported through inter-agency case management system; 308 UASC placed in alternative care arrangements; 1,569 foster/host parents trained in care and protection of UASC.
- 2,283 survivors of SGBV and their family members have been reached with psychosocial support in IDP camps. 2 Safe Spaces for Women and Girls have been established in Malkohi and NYSC camps in Adamawa in addition to 4 such Safe Spaces established in Borno State. 11,488 dignity kits and 2,000 solar lanterns distributed to vulnerable women and girls.
- Advocacy in ensuring return of IDPs occurs in a manner consistent with applicable international, regional and national standards ongoing.
- Protection monitoring system ongoing through protection monitors in 10 states.

FOOD SECURITY

4.6 million people in need

22%
of people in need targeted



1 million
people targeted

71%
of targeted people reached



712,397
people reached

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Needs

- The FEWSNET report for August 2015, predicted Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity through September for worst-affected areas in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, and IDP settlement areas in Maiduguri. The report for August also predicts that the 2015/16 harvests in northeast Nigeria will be below-average for the third consecutive year as conflict continues to inhibit agricultural activities. New harvest stocks beginning in October will improve food availability somewhat, but Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity is still expected for worst-affected areas during the harvest period.
- Nigeria 2015 HRP/SRP targets 1 million people. Out of this, 287,603 are not receiving support. There is an urgent need to continue to provide food support to households facing food security challenges at least until the end of October 2015, when there will be new harvest stocks

Response

- The Nigeria 2015 SRP targets 1 million people (142,857 households) for food security support. A total of 712,397 people (101,771 households) received support from humanitarian agencies and government from January to September 2015. The support provided is as follows:
 - Food assistance: 75,000 households (benefiting 525,000 people).
 - Alternative livelihoods: 7,180 households (benefiting 50,260 people).
 - Cash transfers: 3,650 households (benefiting 25,550 people).
 - Agricultural inputs: 15,941 households (benefiting 111,587 people).

NUTRITION

1.5 million people in need

72%
of people in need targeted



1,043,364
people targeted

135%
of targeted people reached



1,407,058
people reached

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Needs

- Systematic screening of all children in the IDP camp to identify children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In view of the significant number of IDPs in the host communities, the screening exercise is also urgently required to be implemented in all host communities for prompt identification of SAM cases.
- Expansion of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme to reach more children with SAM in all communities in the 3 North East States.
- Scale up of the provision of micronutrients and promotion of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) program in the IDP camps and host community.

Response

- Volunteers were trained on systematic screening of children in Borno State. Similar training was undertaken in Adamawa State. The programme is further scaled up to additional IDP camps in Borno and Adamawa States.
- CMAM programme has been on-going in 18 IDP camps and 2 more IDP camps will start implementation of CMAM programme in October 2015. In addition to the existing sites, 68 new CMAM sites are planned to be opened in October 2015. A total of 41,430 children with SAM were admitted to the programme since January 2015. Overall, 82% of children discharged from the programme recovered and 15% defaulted from the programme.
- Additionally, 11,673 pregnant and lactating women were counselled on IYCF as well as 1,919 children received Multiple Micronutrient Powder (MNP) to enrich the complementary food provided at household level. Though the Maternal New-born and Child Health Week (MNCHW) 1,064,945 children received Vitamin A supplements and 287,091 women received iron folate.

HEALTH



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Needs

- Strengthen cholera preparedness in unaffected IDP camps and host communities.
- Trained HCWs are few and not readily available.
- More IDPs rescued and returned brought back from Cameroon requiring additional support.
- Increasing need for commodities and supplies to maintain current response capacity and meet the additional needs.

Response

- Currently responding to the acute water diarrhoea emergency in 7 IDP camps and some surrounding communities in Maiduguri. As of 16th October 2015, a total of 717 cases with 15 deaths (CFR: 2.1%) have been reported.
- Active surveillance, case management, infection prevention and control as well as health education is currently on-going in affected IDP camps and host communities.
- 660,000 beneficiaries have been reached with essential sexual and reproductive health in humanitarian settings (MISP). This makes the cumulative total reached so far this year 1,620,000 beneficiaries from IDPs and host communities.
- To enhance service delivery capacity of State partners, 87 health care workers (HCWs) have been trained on the MISP while additional 45 HCWs have been trained on the clinical management of rape.

EDUCATION



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Needs

- Relocation of IDPs from Secondary schools in Borno where education has been disrupted for almost 2 years due to schools' occupation.
- Need for increased number of education sector actors to address the educational needs of the massive population of school-aged learners resident in host communities.
- Increased awareness creation on need for increased hygienic practice to address the cholera outbreak in Maiduguri.
- Need for increased number of qualified teachers to provide education supply in anticipation of an influx of out-of-school children currently targeted in the ongoing Back to School campaigns.

Response

- A total of 65,051 displaced children have been supported to access education and are currently receiving formal and non-formal education in schools and IDP camps. Through the provision of 58 additional tents and 1,250 mats, 6,300 learners (3555G/2745B) have been supported to undertake schooling in a more conducive learning environment bringing the number of children reached with education support materials to 102,810.
- In response to the acute watery diarrhoea emergency, a total of 2500 posters with key WASH messages have been made available to Borno State Universal Basic Education Board partners for use in the affected camps and for future use. Using children as agents for change even after the outbreak ends, increased hygiene and sanitation knowledge and practice towards behavioral change communication are targeted.
- Through a targeted joint Education and Child Protection intervention in Yobe State a profiling exercise has been undertaken among 11 host communities supporting 11 focus schools in Damaturu and Potiskum. A total of 350 IDP households have been assessed towards providing children with access to quality learning in a child-friendly environment where issues of WASH, recreation, violence prevention and the psychosocial wellbeing of the learners will be prioritized.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



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Needs

- Serious lack of resources has been resulting in very limited humanitarian assistance to the IDPs living in host communities which are more than 90% of the total displaced population. In the absence of appropriate assistance, this large group may feel attracted to camps thus contributing to existing overcrowding and overstretching of basic services in the camps.
- Borno State having the largest displaced population (i.e. over 1.6 million individuals) is in an emergency situation. Most of the camps are overcrowded and lacking basic services/facilities thus posing high health risks to the camp population. Since early September, more than 500 cases of cholera have been reported in 5 camps and the neighboring communities in Maiduguri. Acute Watery Diarrhoea-affected children are 50 percent of the total cases reported.
- State authorities in Borno are planning to open schools to resume education activities that have been halted since the onset of the crisis. Reopening of schools will affect more than 50,000 individuals in 15 IDP camps established in schools. It is likely that either the population of these camps will be relocated to existing IDP sites or new camps will be set-up where basic services will be immediately required.

Response

- As per reports shared by the partner organizations, 83,798 IDP households (611,725 individuals) have received basic non-food items (NFI) whereas only 3,000 households (21,900 individuals) have received emergency shelter assistance. The reports also show that procurement/distribution of emergency shelter/NFI for another 20,000 IDP households are in process by different partner organizations.
- Working Group advocates for increased funding to the partner organizations to extend shelter and NFI assistance to the vulnerable groups among the displaced population.
- Partner organizations are encouraged to divert resources for addressing shelter/NFI needs of the displaced population in Borno State where around 1.5 million people are displaced and living in camps and host communities. Partner organizations are encouraged to target shelter and NFI needs in the host communities in addition to addressing serious overcrowding in the camps.
- As reopening of schools will affect some individuals in 15 IDP camps established in schools the humanitarian partners have proposed a phased relocation to the authorities allowing the required services to be in place before relocating IDPs.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



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Needs

- Provision of potable drinking water through new/rehabilitated water sources, communal water storage and distribution including to latrine areas, solar-powered water pumps, household water storage kits.
- Safe and gender-segregated excreta disposal facilities. Details of this include rehabilitation of non-functional latrines and construction of additional latrines and shower rooms, waste water drainage.
- A clean hygienic environment to be provided through hygiene promotion, hygiene kits including disinfectants and menstrual pads, and education on communal solid waste disposal.

Response

- Cumulatively, a total of 1,028,005 affected people benefited from WASH services provided. Of these 537,367 were served with water through provision/rehabilitation of water points and water trucking, 199,030 people benefited from rehabilitation/construction of emergency latrines, and 475,056 people from hygiene promotion and distribution of NFI kits.