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NIGERIA

RAPID HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

**North East Nigeria:- Adamawa and Borno State
Madagali & Michika Local Government Area (Adawama State)
Askira Uba Local Government Area (Borno State)**



BACKGROUND

- The impacts of the ongoing insurgency attacks on both lives and properties in the North East states of Nigeria have left many in fear, displaced millions of people, while hundreds of thousands have lost their livelihoods and are facing serious starvation.
- Violence caused by the insurgency activities of Boko Haram - and counter military measures/operations have left widespread devastation to homes, livelihoods and families.
- The destruction of infrastructure and disruption of livelihoods have increased the pre-existing low levels of access to education and health services.
- Boys are being forcibly recruited by armed groups and thousands of women and girls have been subjected to sexual abuse, enslavement and some have been used as suicide bombers
- These events have led to the mass migration of people into communities in the region that have been spared – even if not completely - of the violence and crisis.
- The communities have been burdened with having to overstretch on food, water and the provision of basic services since the activities of the insurgency had destroyed their livelihood.
- Christian Aid has conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment for the affected areas across two states of Borno and Adawama.
- The respondents included community of returnees who are in serious need of urgent humanitarian relief and support for livelihoods and rehabilitation.
- The assessment report is intended to guide Christian Aid and partners in humanitarian programming and address the needs

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

- Conduct a quantitative study to identify the exact number of people that benefitted from food assistance
- Provision FOOD ASSISTANCE to bridge the food needs of the people
- Provision maize, beans, rice, sorghum, spaghetti, egg, yam, macaroni, semovita, milk, bournvita, groundnut, egg, fish dried ones, yam and Irish potatoes to returnees in wider areas within the LGA's
- Provision CASH ASSISTANCE to improve the various sources of livelihood in wider areas within the LGA's

- Provision SEEDS AND FERTILIZER to improve agricultural activities in wider areas within the LGA's
- Conduct DETAILED LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT to inform the income and food insecurity dynamics of returnee households in the wider areas within the LGA's
- Train the returnees on skills like tailoring
- Provide water pumps assistance to enhance irrigation farming in the wider LGAs.

WASH

- REPAIR all non-functional boreholes and SINK MORE in wider areas within the LGA's.
- DISTRIBUTE SAFE WATER STORAGE CONTAINERS to the wider areas within the LGA's
- PROVIDE BASIC SANITATION materials such as Izal (disinfectants), Brooms, Shovel and Rakes to the wider areas within the LGA's
- CONSTRUCT TOILETS based on the assessed need on a continual basis
- Conduct WASH campaigns in the wider LGA's

PROTECTION

- Conduct an a robust PROTECTION AND INCLUSION SURVEY to assess the level of establish social violation in wider areas within the LGA's
- Provide social protection assistance to the wider areas within the LGA's

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INTRODUCTION

- More than 2.2 million people, including women and children in the northeast states of Nigeria have been thrust into high and deeply concerning levels of humanitarian situations; some of the worst in the world. Violence caused by the insurgency activities of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad(JAS)- commonly known as Boko Haram - and counter military measures/operations have left widespread devastation to homes, livelihoods and families within the region. People trapped in the conflict affected areas fear death and abduction, considering that many are missing, while the destruction of infrastructure and disruption of livelihoods have exacerbated pre-existing low levels of access to education and health services. In addition to this, boys are being forcibly recruited by armed groups and thousands of women and girls have been subjected to sexual abuse, enslavement, while some have been used as suicide bombers. These issues have led to the mass migration of people into communities in the region that have been spared – even if not completely - of the violence and crisis.
- Therefore, the large numbers of internal refugees in the region have found new residence in communities in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. These communities which have been in relative calm have now been burdened with hosting the IDPs, and are having to overstretch on food, water and the provision of basic services. For instance, Maiduguri, the Borno state capital, alone has received about 939,2901 Internally Displaced People (IDP) in the northeast by June 2015. This has placed both IDPs and host communities in dire need of urgent humanitarian relief and support for livelihoods and rehabilitation. Recognizing that the crisis has led to a new class of poor and vulnerable people struggling to access limited resources and infrastructure, Christian Aid in its humanitarian programming seeks to address the needs of both those who have been displaced and those who are hosting them.
- This document is a report of the rapid needs assessment conducted in Madagali LGAs , Michika LGAs of Adamawa State and in Askira Uba LGAs of Borno State in North East Nigeria among IDPs and returnees in host communities.
- It is intended that this report will give programmes a strategic direction on areas of expansion and scale up of humanitarian assistance to the people displaced as result of insurgency in Madagali LGA and the findings of this rapid assessment will be used by key stakeholders to make evidenced based decision on the most critical humanitarian needs of the people.

¹ UNICEF Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Report July, 2015

OBJECTIVE OF THE RAPID HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The overall aim of the rapid needs assessment is to ascertain the precise situation of the IDPs and returnees in host communities in assessed areas focusing specifically on their most critical needs in the area of access to food, access to water, sanitation, hygiene, and social protection and in other craft humanitarian interventions programme that will meet the needs of the displaced people, host communities including the returnees.

- Specifically, the objectives of the Rapid Needs Assessment included the following:
- To identify the specific food needs of the IDPs and host communities
- To identify the organizations who had worked, what the organizations had done, which organizations are currently working and organizations who have plans to work in the assessed areas
- Assess the availability of WASH services in assessed areas
- To identify WASH service delivery gaps and propose interventions to improve the level of access to these services
- Identify 4Ws² with regard to humanitarian agencies including the organizations who had worked, what the organizations had done, which organizations are currently working and organizations who have plans to work in the IDP camps and host communities

SCOPE OF WORK:

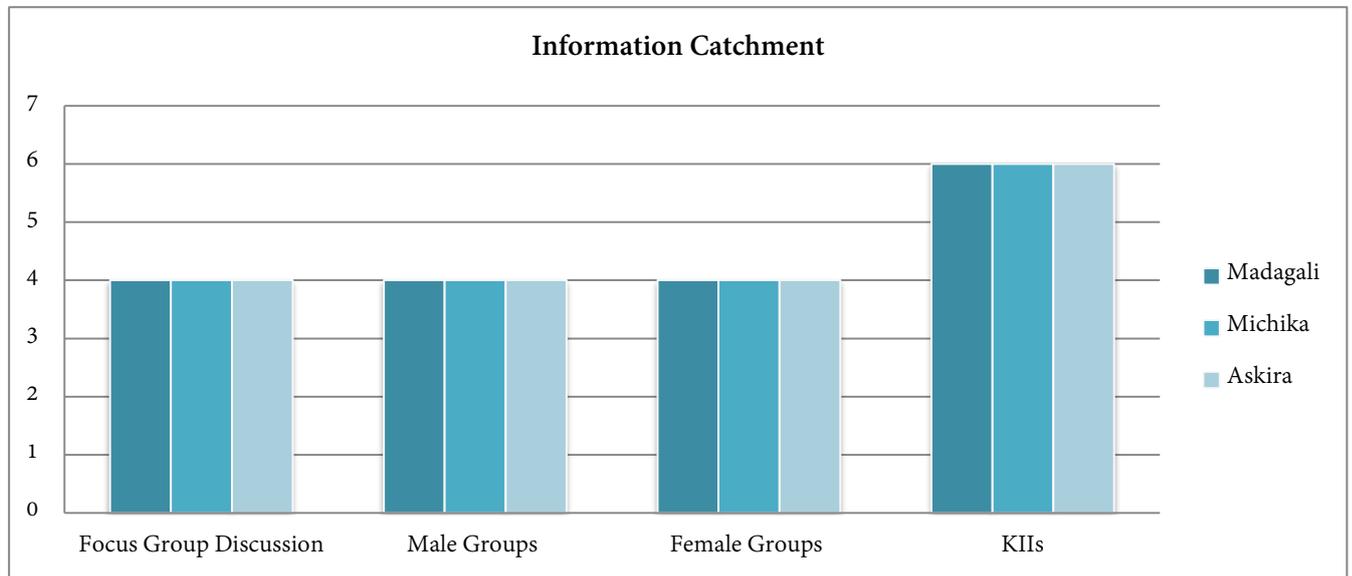
The key technical measures under the rapid humanitarian needs assessment covered the development of tools (Focused Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview Guides), for the conduct of the rapid needs assessment, training of enumerators for the collection of qualitative data, planning and supervision of field data collection, extractions of the data collected, analysis and reporting.

The present reality of the assessment areas is given below:

- Michika is now a community of returnees with no established camp for the IDPs, the community is largely divided into Michika 1 and 2, with an estimated population of 36,000 people (25,000 in Michika 1 and 11,000 in Michika 2), and during this assessment data was sought from Michika 1 and 2.
- Madagali has a hug mix of returnees and hence data was sought from Gulak and Duhu communities. Gulak is 20 kilometers away from Madagali with an estimated population of 10,000 returnees while Duhu is 50 kilometers away from Madagali and an estimation of 6, 000 returnees. Most of the young Males in Duhu community often travel to Michika (20km away) to ride Okada as a source of income and livelihood.

² Who is Where, When, doing What (4Ws)

- In Askira Uba, data was sought from Uba and Chul communities. There are estimated 700 IDPs amongst the 4000 people in Uba community, while Chul has an estimated population of 6000 people – of the 6000, 2000 are displaced persons, however, there is no established IDP camp in either Uba and Chul, hence both are host communities.



- In view of the above, 12 Focused Group Discussions were held with 12 Male groups and 12 Female groups in separate groups in two communities of each of the three assessment areas along with 18 KIIs conducted involving Ward Heads, Women leaders in the communities, health workers, Youth leaders and Religious Leaders.

METHODOLOGY

- The rapid humanitarian needs assessment was conducted using qualitative methods of data collection with the use of focused group discussion and key informant interview to harvest precise data showing the condition of IDPs in their Camps and host communities.
- The instruments for the rapid humanitarian needs assessment were designed with inputs from field implementing partner and the humanitarian response teams of Christian Aid. This was thereafter critically reviewed before deployment on the field for the training of enumerators and data collection.
- The inclusion criteria for the recruitment of FGD participants and KII interviewees covered people who had been displaced or had flee their homes as a result of the insurgency and this was well adhered to in the recruitment process.

A total of 9 Enumerators were trained in mid-December , 2016 with the objective of giving the enumerators a general overview of the study “Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessment in in North East Nigeria”. The focused group discussion and key informant interview guides

were demystified with key emphasis on content understanding for the instrument, data quality and other necessary procedures to be adhered to during field work.

KEY FINDINGS

The key findings are compiled in to key humanitarian needs sectors thus: Food security and livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and Social protection.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The key food security and livelihoods needs emerging from the field assessment include:

Access to Food:

- Food is a critical need of the Children are in need of Maize, beans, rice, sorghum, spaghetti, egg, yam, macaroni, Semovita while, Adults /lactating mothers are in need of Milk, Bournvita, groundnut, egg, fish dried ones, yam, Irish potatoes On average the returnees had two meals per day though the meals taken are grossly insufficient, and the returnees reported to not having money to buy more for their wards.
- Two weeks before the assessment - Rice, Beans, Maize and Millet was distributed to 400 households by Plan International in Uba, while there is no aid agency that provide any food assistance in Chul community.
- Rice, Beans, Yam, Guinea corn, Palm Oil, Salt and groundnut Oil is the preferred food in Chul community for adults, lactating women and children.

Livelihood:

- The assessment reveals that the predominant source of livelihood in Duhu community is farming groundnut, maize beans while others are involved in buying and selling Agricultural products, livestock and tailoring in Gulak Market as there is no market in Duhu while in Gulak; selling agricultural produce, farming, carpentry, tailoring and selling of livestock.
- In Duhu community the aforementioned sources of livelihood are not sustainable, hence the need for assistance with seedlings for farming, capital/cash for business and more tailoring machines.
- The returnees in Gulak reported that their source of livelihood can be enhanced and can be sustainable as such they will require assistance in skills such as soap making, making disinfectants, cream, room freshener as they will have market for the skills and products in Gulak market which is normally weekly (Wednesdays).
- The assessment reveals that the predominant source of livelihood in Uba is Farming and Rearing of livestock while this is no more sustainable the returnees identify skills like tailoring, groundnut oil milling, welding and trading in farming input will be more

sustainable. However in Chul the only source of livelihood is selling firewood while bricklaying and building will be more a sustainable source of livelihood.

- Only an average of 500 people in Uba community is engaged in farming related activities, and these are those that their farmland is not far from the community.
- The returnees in Chul community need water pump to help them in irrigation farming which was their main source of livelihood before the insurgency.
- In both Uba and Chul – the returnees need Fertilizer and seeds for maize, rice, guinea corn and beans to farm.
- The returnees in Uba and Chul reported that their source of livelihood can be enhanced and can be sustainable as there is a market they access in Uba (normally on Wednesdays and Thursday).

Other Agency Presence

- There is no single aid agency that is providing food assistance in Duhu community
- There is no single aid agency providing livelihood assistance in Uba and Chul community.
- Over 5, 000 people have benefitted from food aid by different actors; in the table below is the summary of Aid agencies that provided aid in the area of food.

Aid Agency	Aid provided
Rescue	Maize, Rice, Beans, Vegetable Oil, Egg and Salt
ICRC	Rice, Beans, Maize and Guinea Corn
OXFAM/CISCOPE	Beans, Rice, Maize, Milk, Mixed Grains Powders for children
CAN	Rice, Vegetable Oil, Maggi and Salt however this is provided only in the churches
MSON	Maize and Rice
Red Cross	Assisted 3,000 returnees with NGN60, 000 to improve their sources of livelihood.
Kingir Foundation	Provided Beans, Rice, Guinea Corn and Maize as food assistance for one month to 200 people once.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The key Water Sanitation and Hygiene needs emerging from the field assessment include:

Access to Water:

- Water is considered a very critical need for the returnees in Duhu community as well as in Gulak. Coincidentally, there are 10 hand pumps boreholes in total with 5 of them

functioning while the rest are no longer functional (each in Gulak and Duhu) and they require the repair of the nonfunctional boreholes to meet their water need sufficiently.

- In Uba community, there are only 5 boreholes and 6 wells that the community relies on, while in Chul there are only 2 wells and a stream.
- In Duhu community there is no equal access to water, as the closest households are as far as 50metres away to the water point while the average water usage per household is 500litres.
- In Gulak there is need for 20 more boreholes to meet the water need of the returnees sufficiently, the average distance to the water point is estimated at 30minutes from the dwelling area and averagely each household water usage is put at 500L.
- The returnees in Duhu and Gulak community don't treat their water.
- The well in Uba community is almost 20kilometers away from the returnees dwelling area
- Uba community will need at least 20 hand pumps or well since well is easier to maintain.
- The returnees and IDPs in both Chul and Uba communities do not treat the water they use but rather they just allow it to settle before use.
- Water is stored in clay pots, jerry cans and plastic pots in both Uba and Chul communities.
- The average water usage per person is 20L in both Chul and Uba.
- In Uba there is need for 20 hand pump boreholes to meet the water need of the returnees sufficiently.

Hygiene

- The returnees in Duhu and Gulak as well as in Uba and Chul communities confirmed they wash their hands with only water before eating and after using the toilet, however, they do not treat their water before drinking because the community considered it clean and they are not aware of any agent for water treatment.
- The returnees in Duhu and in Uba also wash their clothes with detergent regularly, while waste is disposed in an open field which is almost 15 to 30 meters away from their dwelling area and the garbage heap of waste is normally burnt regularly.
- In Gulak the returnee reported that they wash their cloths with soap whenever they have it or they resolve to using potash for washing their cloths. In Gulak waste are gathered and burnt down periodically.
- Both community members in Uba and Chul do not treat their water before drinking.
- The returnees in Uba and Chul communities need bar soap, detergents (omo), Pampers, disinfectants (Izal), toothbrush, toilet soap and sanitary pads to improve their hygiene.

- The community members need aid agencies to create awareness among members about sanitation and hygiene through house to house visits.

Sanitation

- Duhu: There are almost 100 Pit Latrines in almost all the households, in every household an average of 30 people use a toilet with an average wait time of 30minutes, the assessment gathered that there is no open defecation practice in the communities however additional 100 toilets will reduce the waiting time..
- However in Gulak, there are only 20 Pit Latrines fenced with some pieces of zinc, this has made community members to adopt the practice of open defecation, and there is need for additional 50 toilets in the community; this will help reduce the waiting time of 30 – 40minutes.
- There are almost 1600 Pit Latrines in almost all the households covered with thatched roof in Uba community, there are no reports of having to wait in queue to use a toilet in Uba.
- Almost 6000 people in Chul community use the 1000 Latrines available, in the community, the toilets are roofed with thatched, has no lights and no doors.
- Open defecation is reported mostly among children in Uba community.
- The toilets are mostly without doors, lightings and washing materials in both Uba and Chul community.
- Plan International had distributed rubber buckets to 400 beneficiaries in Uba community.
- In Uba and Chul waste are normally gathered in an open site and burn at intervals.
- The returnees will need rakes and wheel barrow to improve their sanitation activities.

OTHER AGENCY PRESENCE

Water:

- There is no single aid agency that is providing water related assistance in Duhu and Gulak as well as in Uba and Chul
- Oxfam has distributed Jerry Cans to almost 1, 000 returnees for water storage, and the common practice for water storage is in clay pots and the Jerry Can, while very few of the returnee mentioned they treat the water with Aqua Tab that was provided by Oxfam.

Hygiene:

- The returnees in Uba and Chul as well as in in Duhu and Gulak also reported that there is no aid agency providing any assistance in the area of hygiene.

Sanitation:

- There is no aid agency providing assistance in the area of sanitation in Duhu, or in Chul,

PROTECTION

- There has not been any form of social violation in Duhu and Gulak community and in the uba and chul community
- There is no aid agency is currently providing any social protection assistance for the community.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Generally, there are no established camps for IDPs in Michika or in the Madagali Local Government Area. The situation is the same in Askira Uba LGA.
- And the continual access to food is a challenge for returnees, who on average find it hard to have 3 meals per day coupled with the quality of food has been considered average in nutritional status because they are feeding on starchy food, vegetables and some oils.
- The sustainable sources of income for the returnees is selling livestock for the men, milling and selling groundnut oil for the women while very few of the returnees are engaged in Agricultural activities/farming.
- The toilets facilities in the communities are considered sufficient, since almost every household has a Pit Latrine.
- In Uba there is need for 20 hand pump boreholes to meet the water need of the returnees sufficiently.
- In Michika communities waste is disposed in the open fields and this amount to poor sanitation practices, and the use of sanitary pad is low among women. However, majority of the returnees wash their cloths with only water which is normally weekly, while the practice of hand washing before eating and after using the toilets is however common in Michika communities.
- The returnees don't treat their water as they consider the water clean and water is predominantly stored in Jerry Cans and clay pot
- Michika has a market within the community where returnees buy and sell, the market is weekly
- There is dire need for more water points (boreholes), in Gulak 20 more is required while in Duhu - the 5 nonfunctional should be repaired.
- There are no aid agencies providing water related assistance in Duhu and Gulak communities of Madagali LGA.
- There are Pit Latrines in Duhu and Gulak communities, however the toilets is not sufficient as the number required is more than 200, and the mean waiting time is 30minutes in both communities.

- Waste is disposed in the open fields and this amount to poor sanitation practices in both Duhu and Gulak communities.
- There is low level of awareness on basic hygiene in the both Duhu and Gulak, the practice of hand wash before eating and after using the toilet is common, the returnees don't treat their and water is predominantly stored in Jerry Cans and clay pot.
- Madagali has a market within the community where returnees buy and sell, which operates weekly.
- Waste is disposed in the open fields, which is later burnt.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION:

The assessment team recommends the following actions as the main recommendations for actions based on the needs assessed in the community

- Provide sanitation materials like brooms, rake and cutlass for their environment sanitation and refuse bin.
- Create awareness on how to sanitize their surrounding and to keep it clean and water treatment materials
- Provide skill empowerment programmes to enhance the livelihood of the people.
- Provide cash assistance to serve as capital for business to enhance the livelihood of the people.
- The community is in need of 15 more boreholes.
- Provide NFIs like kits such as Dettol, soap, detergent, tooth brush and etc.



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