MULTI-SECTOR RAPID ASSESSMENT

S.O.E STATES OF BORNO, YOBE, ADAMAWA STATES OF NIGERIA

THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (NEMA)
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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- MAP SHOWING THE MOST AFFECTED LGAs
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INTRODUCTION

The North Eastern States and some states in Northern Nigeria witnessed unprecedented insurgency and conflicts from 2009 to date, eventually leading up to the declaration of state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States with a total population of over 9,671,393 million people caught up in an intensifying conflict. The human toll: more than 1,000 people dead and 249,446 displaced between Jan to March, 2014 only. With an estimated total of 3,161,887 persons currently affected in the SOE states, more than one in five of the total population are not living in their own homes, many of them residing in safe shelters at night and returning home during the day. Outside of their villages, displaced communities are mobile and largely living with host families and communities, or makeshift settlements in the bush few kilometres from their village of origin where they are less exposed to violence. Each of the 9.6 million people living in the SOE states have been affected in one way or the other by the breakdown of law and order, as well as by the collapse of families, communities, basic infrastructure and disruption of food and market systems.
The Assessment was conducted thorough primary data Collection, interviews of IDPs in the most affected areas of the L.G.As of the S.O.E states from March 3 to 7, 2014. The Assessment which was coordinated by the National Emergency Management Agency’s Headquarters with operational field support from the NEMA North East Zonal office involved over 3 state MDAs. The State Emergency Management Agencies of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa State, Red Cross and Traditional rulers provided the platform for IDPs registration and profiling while the JTF provided security access due to the volatile nature of some of the most affected areas visited.
The registration activities were done by the community leaders, LGAs officials and SEMA staffs with technical support from NEMA. The IDPs data are disaggregated by sex and age. The information on the IDPs is being kept in pieces of paper. The information on IDPs is duly updated whenever there is a change in the number.
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</th>
<th>DISPLACED PERSONS IDPs LIVING WITH HOST FAMILIES</th>
<th>IDPs IN CAMPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>1,304,393</td>
<td>652,196</td>
<td>106,266</td>
<td>4,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>771,368</td>
<td>385,684</td>
<td>76,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adama wa</td>
<td>1,086,126</td>
<td>543,063</td>
<td>66,826</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,161,887</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,580,944</strong></td>
<td><strong>249,446</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,366</strong></td>
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</table>

IDPs DATA SOE STATES 2 Alkali.pdf
MAP SHOWING S.O.E STATES AND MOST AFFECTED L.G.AS
The dynamics of the displacement within the SOE states vary considerably: rural inhabitants are fleeing their villages and seeking refuge in the surrounding capitals of the LGAs and the State Capitals Maiduguri, Yola, and Damaturu, whereas urban dwellers are seeking safety in Abuja FCT and State capitals in the Country. In the Capitals the SOE states

For instance, as of 6th March, 2014, 244,070 IDPs have been identified registered as living with host families, 5,366 living camps and additional estimated 560 as returnees from CAR, KSA, Cameroun, Niger and Chad.

In Gwoza, Bama, Madagali, Michika and Maiha LGAs, IDPs are commuting, seeking refuge for security protection mostly into the bush, deemed more secure than staying in host communities. In the bush, they lack basic services. Some IDPs tend to hide for long periods in the bush and often rely entirely on the host communities for support.

Some of the IDPs interviewed think that return home in the near future is not possible this indicates that the IDPs have no intention to return until the security situation gets better. The IDPs are often displaced over large areas.
The National Emergency Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency management Agency (SEMAs) of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa state provided emergency food items to 200,000 IDPs and host families, over 49,000 IDPs living with host families require immediate emergency food assistance.

SOE RELIEF INTERVENTIONS FROM JANUARY TO DATE 2014 Borno.doc
The vast majority of communities visited reported that meal consumption has dropped from 3 to 1 meal per day. At the same time, the most affected communities and LGAs report that livelihoods have been lost, either left behind, stolen or completely destroyed by insurgents.

An overwhelming number of IDPs and their host families reported that they will not have enough seed to plant for the next agricultural season.
The SEMAs, NEMA and UNFPA provide non-food items (NFIs), water containers, eating utensils, soap, mattresses, towels, blankets, etc.), dignity kits and RH kits which are not sufficient in terms of meeting the needs of all the IDPs and their host communities. However the heads SEMAs informed the team that they have more NFIs, dignity & RH kits in their warehouse that will be distributed in next few days.

**SOE RELIEF INTERVENTIONS FROM JANUARY TO DATE 2014 Borno.doc**
There is an estimated over 1,500 functioning boreholes and over 1,000 non-functioning boreholes in the SOE states, though the quality of water from the functioning borehole is good the quantity of water from these taps is not enough to meet the needs of the host community talk less of the IDPs. NEMA is currently proving water using waters tankers from the NEMA Zonal office in Maiduguri and water tankers drawn from other zonal offices. Consequently, to make up for the shortage, the residents resort to far away streams, rivers and stagnant waters.
Sanitation conditions are horrendous, with an average of 500 persons per latrines, far from the 50 persons per latrine SPHERE standard in the most affected LGAs visited. No pit latrines in the camps visited in the SOE states. The camp residents use alternative means: bush, plastic bags, paper, etc. No sanitation activities are carried out in the camp. There are no refuse bins, communal refuse pit, bathing area, etc. The residents take their baths in the stream. The ladies are obliged to take theirs at night as there is no place to hide their bodies. WASH indicators are well below standards throughout SOE states.
There are over 3,000 health care facilities in the SOE states 1 Teaching hospital, 1 Psychiatric, 2 Federal Medical Centres, over 70 General Hospitals and over 2,500 primary healthcare/maternity centres. The crisis has brought the health system to an entire collapse in the most affected LGAs. Although the number of functional structures was already extremely low, an overall 37% of the Primary Health Care centres in the most affected LGAs has been closed down due lack of staff, medication and attacks by insurgents. NEMA and ICRC provided medication to the Teaching Hospital Maiduguri, Specialist Hospital and Nursing home Maiduguri. The major reason for lack of access to health care is that there are no enough health care facilities and the existing ones are overwhelmed by the number of IDPs and their host families requiring healthcare assistance. In spite of relentless efforts from actors on the ground, the needs for emergency health support are acute, especially regarding provision of health care for pre-existing conditions. The risk of epidemics is high. WHO in partnership with states MOH are carrying out diseases surveillance in communities where they have access.
The overwhelming feeling of being insecure is a constant pattern being mentioned by IDP. The fabric of society is being torn apart, with the increase of female-headed household, unaccompanied children, and the most vulnerable being left behind. Nearly of all most affected communities and LGAs visited report the presence of unaccompanied children. As far as protection is concerned, there is no mechanism to address violence-probe situation. For example, there is no presence of human right commission, social welfare officials, security officials, etc. Regarding the different human rights and life in dignity principle, there is a lot to do. The problem of the bathing space for the women is a serious issue for their dignity. The IDPs have no intention to return until the security situation gets better.

Ultimately, IDPs and returnees during 2014 will require multi-sector assistance until they reach a durable solution. This might include, but is not limited to, in particular, health and shelter, provision of necessary inputs, including food, seed, cash to restart their livelihoods,
Whilst the need for assistance is undeniably urgent, the key informants within the host communities have identified the need for information on humanitarian assistance as one of their priority. Word of mouth and consequent rumours are currently the most common way to get information.
The assessment findings confirm that the total population of the SOE states is 9,671,393 million out of which 3,161,887 are affected directly or indirectly by the crisis; 1.5 Million people in need of immediate assistance, 244,070 people displaced living with host families, and 5,366 people live in IDPs camps, the dire situation in the SOE states has significantly deteriorated since violence broke out 2009 and the affected population requires urgent, and significant scale-up in all humanitarian sectors. With unrelenting insecurity and an increasing number of IDPs fleeing the violence, a rapid and coordinated response to growing needs must be a priority for the humanitarian community, urgent response is required in the following area: Emergency food and (NFIs), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and protection.

NEMA intervention borno yobe adamawa 27 Feb 2014\VTS_01_1.VOB
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GAPS

- Emergency food and (NFIs)
- 49,449 people need assistance
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH),
- 1,000 Boreholes required for the SOE STATES
WAY FORWARD