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# Emergency appeal operations update

## Nigeria Complex Emergency

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRNG018</b>		<b>GLIDE n° CE-2014-000149-NGA</b>
<b>Operations update n° 2</b>		<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 5 December 2014 to 20 January 2015
<b>Emergency Appeal operation start date:</b> 7 November 2014		<b>Timeframe:</b> 12 months and <b>end date:</b> November 2015
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 2,777,899	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 30 %	<b>Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date:</b> CHF 812,779
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 250,000</b>		
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 150,000 (50,000 people in each of the targeted States that are under state of emergency: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe; around 12,500 people in 4 Local Government Areas per State – LGAs <sup>1</sup> )		
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 450 volunteers, 10 NDRT; 10 NHQ staff; 12 Branch staff; 3 targeted Branches		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> ICRC, IFRC		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs)		

### Summary:

The insurgency situation in the entire North-East part of Nigeria continues deteriorating. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has risen to over a million according to the National Emergency Management (NEMA) while the number of refugees in the three neighbouring countries - Cameroun, Niger and Chad is just over 120,000 people, mostly women and girls. Borno, the hardest hit State in the North-East continues to experience humanitarian challenges and increased needs within the 26 formal and informal IDP camps in the state capital, Maiduguri. Out of 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the states, 20 are now partially under the control of insurgents.

Life in insurgency controlled towns is unpredictable, with many people resorting to fleeing. The affected group is not exactly welcoming towards journalists.

The accounts that do emerge suggest that, as promised, the insurgency impose a strict version of Sharia Law, which has included amputations. There have also been reports of forced marriages among the girls. Movement is controlled with use of vehicles banned, apparently to prevent escape. The squeeze on local markets as a consequence of the closure of transport links has been exacerbated by a system of price controls. In some cases traders have had their wares “liberated” and distributed. There are hints that the insurgency does not have enough men to garrison its towns effectively, and occupation therefore quickly dwindles to a few road blocks, with



**NRCS volunteers during the distribution of relief items in Borno State: Photo NRCS/IFRC**

<sup>1</sup> One LGA has a minimum population of 150,000 people

no real attempt at an alternative administration. Therefore, life continues pretty much as normal if you are, for example, a traditional farmer.

The recent attack on Baga in Borno state left over 150,000 people displaced mainly women, children and frail elderly people and about 2,000 people dead. With the elections approaching, the insurgency has escalated its attacks in the Northeast parts. The UN Security Council this week has condemned the escalated attacks on innocent citizens by the insurgency in the north east of Nigeria. There is an increase in the use of female teenage bombers. Nearby states that had been safe havens for IDPs such as Gombe and Bauchi have recently been experiencing increases in Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) with devastating consequences. There are also a number of incessant attacks carried out on rural communities of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States though there has been an increase in capturing and recapturing of towns and villages by both the insurgents and the Federal Security Agencies. This situation has made the citizenry to be more apprehensive and lose faith in returning to their communities even when recaptured by the Federal government security agents. It is clear that the upcoming elections (now planned for 14 of February 2015) will worsen the situation; already early warning signs are evident such as the torching and destroying of political parties' offices and vehicles, political leaders' properties, mass defection of party members including appointees and executives of the ruling parties to the opposition. Nigerians residing in states other than theirs have started returning to their states of origin in anticipation of violent elections. It is unsure at the moment whether elections will be held in the Northeast states due to the insurgency attacks.

**Needs:**

The IFRC supported Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) Complex Emergency operation targets to assist 50,000 people i.e. approximately 12,500 people per LGA of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe – that have started receiving services in health, water, sanitation, hygiene, psycho-social support, relief and livelihoods including shelter support. The situation is not the same; the number of IDPs has almost doubled since the appeal was launched - the needs have increased due to the recent attacks and explosions in the three states that have continued to complicate the situation.

The Complex Emergency appeal funding is 30 per cent covered, thanks to the British, Canadian, Japanese, Monaco, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross, for their timely and generous contributions. To effectively respond to the rapidly changing emergency, the NRCS/IFRC needs more support to scale-up the response actions as planned for the operation. The affected people have increasing needs for relief through provision of non-food items (NFIs), food, livelihood, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, tracing of relatives and psychosocial support – to help them deal with trauma due to loss of their beloved ones. The children in IDP camps need to attend schools and access primary health care services.

**Coordination and partnership**

With the NRCS as the implementing partner, the IFRC provides the technical and resource mobilisation support. The NRCS and IFRC are collaborating with the ICRC country delegation and its three sub-delegations in the states. The Movement Cooperation Agreement will be signed in January to tighten and formalise the collaboration. In addition, a joint contingency planning process for election preparedness has been initiated by the NRCS, supported by the ICRC and IFRC. Clearly the present Movement partners are working together to address the needs of the vulnerable people.

Externally, the two national coordination platforms: Inter- Agency Emergency Preparedness and Working Group (IA-EPRWG) and Humanitarian Country Forum (HCF) ensured collaboration of stakeholders. NEMA works in collaborating with NRCS under its mandate of coordinating emergencies at national level, while the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) are at state level. The Federal government has distributed food and non-food items to a number of people affected by the insurgency in ten states - the total of which is difficult to determine. While it is important to note that most of the current interventions by other actors are limited to areas they can access, the distributions have been supported by Red Cross volunteers and structures, thus utilizing our presence, acceptance and access to affected communities.

In-country efforts are being made to mobilize more resources for the appeal. A total of 50 fundraising and profiling letters were distributed to potential donors including embassies, foundations and private companies. The Presidential Initiative for the Northeast (PINE) has also shown interest to support some components of the appeal.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

In order to enhance the provision of technical support the IFRC has identified a regional disaster response team (RDRT) member to be deployed to support the operation. The RDRT together with the health delegate will technically support the activities of the National Society under this operation. Scaling up of the activities is expected with the arrival of the RDRT. The NRCS has commendable capacity in all sectors of the operation with only technical monitoring support required from IFRC.

Planned interventions	Implementation (%)
<b>Assessments, monitoring and evaluation</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>	
<i>Output 1.1:</i> Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries and other stakeholders	10% (The in-depth assessments will take place in the last week of January and first week of February 2015 using the mega V and ODK technology. The assessments will focus on health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter and psychosocial support. The dates were moved due to the NRCS Annual General Meeting (AGM).)
<i>Output 1.2:</i> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	0% (A robust system will put in place after the assessment)
<i>Output 1.3:</i> Communities can access Red Cross services and resources through a two-way communications systems	10% (A media briefing was held on 28 November 2014 and was attended by 30 media houses both print and electronic. The media was updated on the efforts being done to mobilize resources in-country. The coverage was good; however, the impact of the media coverage is yet to be seen in-country. The aim of the media briefing was to disseminate the appeal to in-country potential stakeholders.)
<b>Health and Care</b>	
<b>Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</b>	
<i>Output 2.1:</i> Community-based health program activities are carried out with up to 150,000 affected people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states supported	10% (Awareness on the use of mosquito nets, aqua tabs, hygiene promotion was carried in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe by volunteers)
<i>Output 2.2:</i> Improved community health services for mothers, children, elderly and people Living with Chronic illness including HIV	0%
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.</b>	
<i>Output 3.1:</i> 10,000 persons have access to safe water and sanitation	3% (300 households received aqua tabs and mosquito nets in the three states for water purification).
<i>Output 3.2:</i> Targeted population have access to information through a	5 % (through the awareness campaigns conducted in the month of December by volunteers the 300 households received

community sensitization campaign on water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases and HIV.	information on health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and other related diseases.
<b>Shelter and settlements (and household items)</b>	
<b>Outcome 4: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</b>	
<i>Output 4.1:</i> 1,500HH are identified and receive emergency shelter assistance and essential household items (NFIs)	20% (A total of 300 households were provided with 600 buckets, 1,800 mosquito nets, 600 sleeping mats, 300,000 aqua tabs (10 sachets per house), 1,200 jerry cans, 3,000 toilet soap, 3,000 laundry soap, 300 kitchen sets, 300 hygiene kits, 900 blankets and 300 Wrappers (12yards), seeds; 6kg pepper, 6 kg spinach; 300 litres pesticide, 300 cutlasses). During the distribution, it was clear that the needs were so huge that the selection criterion for beneficiaries was limited only to households headed by elderly male and female, widows and unaccompanied minors.
<i>Output 4.2:</i> 60 households returning to their communities have resilient and sustainable shelter	0%
<b>Livelihoods</b>	
<b>Outcome 5: Livelihoods of people affected by the complex emergency in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe are restarted and restored</b>	
<i>Output 5.1:</i> 1,500 targeted households means of livelihood restored and strengthened	0%
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
<b>Outcome 6: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members separated by the emergency, within and outside the affected areas in Nigeria and with neighbouring countries</b>	
<i>Output 6.1:</i> Develop capacity for assessing RFL needs and planning operational response	20% (The NRCS with support from ICRC has set up a RFL structure in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Focal points have been identified and trained. Adamawa has 6 volunteers trained and deployed to conduct activities in two camps.  A total of 59 unaccompanied minors have identified and registered in the two camps. Three children have so far been unified since December 2014. In all the three states, the NRCS is focusing on younger children affected by the mass displacements as a result of the insurgency attacks.  ICRC has recruited a delegate to support the NRCS and also the sub delegations.)
<b>Disaster preparedness and risk reduction</b>	
<b>Outcome 7: Capacity of the NRCS in the areas of assessment, disaster preparedness and response is strengthened across the targeted states</b>	
<i>Output 7.1:</i> Assessment capacities are provided to the NRCS in the 3 targeted	50% (In order to increase our efforts to be more accountable to both our beneficiaries and our donors and to improve our assessments and monitoring methods, NRCS was singled out to pilot the use of Mega V and ODK for data collection and reporting. From 8 to 10 December training was held in Abuja, where the disaster management coordinators and two more staff were invited from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe branches. A total of 20 participants were trained with the facilitation of 3 members trained during the Nairobi Mega V and ODK workshop.



**NRCS volunteers using Mega V during the distribution of relief items in Borno State. Photo: NRCS/IFRC**

Following the training, the use of Mega V was tested with 785 beneficiaries in Borno and Yobe states. The results were amazing. The distribution time was cut down by 40% and the number of volunteers assisting during the distribution was reduced. The beneficiaries appreciated the efficiency of the system and above all they spent little time in the queue.)

*Output 7.2:* Telecommunication system is re-established in the 3 targeted States

5% (ICRC is still in the process of procuring telecommunications systems to two branches of Adamawa and Borno states)

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.africa@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.africa@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.