

Nigeria

Consolidated Emergency Report 2021



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Expression of thanks

On behalf of the children of Nigeria, UNICEF is deeply grateful for the strong show of support and tremendously generous contributions received from donors, including UNICEF National Committees, as well as numerous government donors, multilateral partners, and intergovernmental organisations, alongside funds that were also raised by sister UNICEF Country and Regional Offices around the globe. UNICEF's work is funded through the voluntary support of millions of people around the world and our partners in government, civil society, and the private sector. Voluntary contributions enable UNICEF to deliver on its mandate to protect children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

We take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their commitment and trust in UNICEF. Humbled by this support – which testifies to the strong confidence UNICEF inspires through its mission for children – we also recognize the duty we have in ensuring these resources are directed towards those children and women that need it most. UNICEF is thus deeply thankful of its donors who also chose to contribute their funds flexibly and thematically. Un-earmarked contributions are tremendously helpful in ensuring UNICEF's response can always be quick, effective, and nimble to adapt to changing circumstances.

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Acronyms

C4D	Communication for Development
CFS	Child Friendly Space
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergencies
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSD	Child Survival and Development
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DTM	Disaster Tracking Matrix
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EU	European Union
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HF	Health Facility
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
LGA	Local Government Area/Administration
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
NCDC	Nigeria Centre for Disease Control
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSAG	Non-state armed groups
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OOSC	Out of School Children
PCA	Programme Cooperative Agreement
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions survey
SMS	Short Message Service
TLC	Temporary Learning Centre
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive summary

The humanitarian crisis in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in Northeast Nigeria remains among the most severe humanitarian crises in the world today¹. Over a decade of armed conflict in Nigeria's northeast has resulted in large-scale population displacements and severe humanitarian needs. In addition, in Northwest Nigeria, in Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara states, the situation is becoming precarious with continued armed bandits' attacking communities and schools. This trend of worsening insecurity and displacements coupled with the impacts of abduction of children and the COVID-19 pandemic have caused a deteriorating humanitarian situation especially in rural settings. Rural households have reported reduced access to farmlands thus affecting harvest, livelihoods, and food security².

In 2021, an estimated 8.7 million people including 5.1 million children and over one million people living in inaccessible areas needed humanitarian assistance in Northeast Nigeria. In addition, there were over 600,000 crisis-affected people in the Northwest with little access to humanitarian support and basic needs exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19, which had weakened service infrastructure. With support from donors, UNICEF continued to deliver on its Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action reaching approximately 3.8 million people, including 2.3 million children in need of life-saving assistance in the Northeast and Northwest Nigeria.

In 2021, UNICEF Nigeria reached a number of its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) targets, including the following:

- 451,994 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received treatment at UNICEF-supported treatment centres.
- The sustained access to safe water for drinking cooking, and personal hygiene was ensured for over 1.6 million conflict-affected people.
- Some 3,000 children formerly associated with armed groups were reintegrated within their families and communities with UNICEF support.
- Over 900,000 children accessed safe education, including early learning.

In 2021, UNICEF requested US\$ 179 million to reach 3.8 million people, including 2.3 million children³ in need of life-saving assistance in the Northeast and Northwest Nigeria. Funds received amounted to US\$ 83.2 million (46 per cent of requirement), with US\$ 50.4 million received in 2021 and US\$ 32.9 million carried over from 2020. The most significant funding shortfalls were in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – funded at only 32 per cent, and child protection funded at only 38 per cent⁴. Funds available were utilized to ensure maximum achievement of life-saving targets.

Humanitarian context

Northeast

The intensity of the conflict in Northeast Nigeria continues. The attacks and insecurity have displaced millions of people, devastated agricultural production and other livelihoods, cut off essential services, and caused a crisis of protection. At the end of 2021, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) peaked at 2.2 million⁵, from about 1.9 million⁶ at the beginning of the year. The overall humanitarian environment throughout the year remained highly fluid with continuous movements and displacements. With Borno State hosting the majority of IDPs, the humanitarian situation remained dire in various locations within the state and its environs. The COVID-19

1 <https://www.unocha.org/nigeria/about-ocha-nigeria>

2 "NIGERIA - unicef.org"

3 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2021

4 UNICEF Nigeria Humanitarian Sitrep 12, December 2021

5 IOM DTM Northeast Nigeria - Round 39, December 2021

6 IOM DTM Northeast Nigeria Round 34 November 2020

pandemic exacerbated the needs of affected people and further impacted weak basic service infrastructure. Food insecurity and malnutrition reached alarming levels and global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates remained high. GAM rates for Borno at 11.8 percent and Yobe at 14.1 per cent represented the highest levels of acute malnutrition recorded since the start of nutrition surveillance in 2016. In terms of malnutrition, over 60 per cent out of 61 surveyed local government areas (LGAs) were categorized as Phase 3 (Crisis) or 4 (Emergency) in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for acute malnutrition (AMN).

WASH services at the beginning of 2021 remained far from Sphere standards due to pre-existing underdevelopment and lack of space for facilities in overcrowded camps⁷. In addition, a cholera outbreak in the three northeast states (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa) from June 2021 to July 2021 resulted in 12,035 reported cases in 47 of the 65 LGAs across the three states with a total 312 associated deaths. Two thirds of health facilities were damaged due to conflict in the northeast, an area prone to malaria, cholera, and measles outbreaks⁸. Children remain at-risk of trafficking, abduction, and sexual violence across the country. Twenty-one per cent of reported cases of gender-based violence involved children, and 35 per cent of these children were unaccompanied or separated⁹. Nearly 4.2 million children were in urgent need of quality education, worsened by the prolonged school closures in 2020 due to COVID-19¹⁰.

As of December 2021, six Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Borno State, including all five camps in Maiduguri, are closed. At least 100,000 persons were relocated to their areas of origin during this period. The humanitarian community expressed concerns including the lack of security and basic services in the areas of return. In Monguno, the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) under the co-leadership of UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), conducted a rapid needs assessment in December 2021, which found that overall, the influx of the population due to the return has exacerbated humanitarian needs and access to essential services.

In the context of significant numbers of surrenders of non-state armed group (NSAG) members to the Nigerian Armed Forces since the summer of 2021, 3,118 children (1,410 girls, 1,629 boys) and 79 youths formerly associated with armed groups (CAAFAG) were reintegrated within their families and communities with UNICEF support.

Northwest

The security situation in the northwest of Nigeria deteriorated significantly in 2021, with the epicentre being Zamfara State. There was a significant increase in number and frequency of violent attacks and abductions in the entire northwest region. According to the Education in Emergency Working Group, 1,185 children were kidnapped in 2021, representing 83 per cent of countrywide student abductions. According to IOM, over 400,000 people (children representing over half) have been displaced in Zamfara, Sokoto and Katsina states, the three most affected states in the Northwest. These figures do not include households who are spontaneously displaced for short periods of time, thus potentially undercutting the extent of the crisis.

This trend of worsening insecurity and displacements coupled with lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2021 have caused a deteriorating humanitarian situation for an increasing number of people in Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara states, mainly in rural settings. Rural households have reported reduced access to farmlands thus affecting harvest, livelihoods, and food security. The 2021 harvest was severely compromised, with many farms destroyed or not accessible due to the insecurity. The Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis reported Phase 3 (crisis) food insecurity for

7 Sphere standards are sector-specific standards for humanitarian action to promote quality and accountability

8 'Nigeria: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview', OCHA, 2021

9 Gender-based Violence Information Management System, January to June 2020.

10 Buba, Imrana Alhaji, 'Towards Addressing Primary Education Crisis in North-East Nigeria', *Anal of Social Sciences and Management Studies*, vol. 3, no. 1, 21 February 2019.

about 1.6 million people in 2021, and for 2 million people by June/August 2022. Cholera cases were highest in the northwest states in 2021 compared to the other geopolitical zones¹¹.

Humanitarian results

Delivering on UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Humanitarian Action

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The UNICEF WASH programme in Nigeria continued to play a sector leadership role in the humanitarian response in the Northeast and provided general emergency response across the country in 2021. Up to 1.6 million conflict-affected people (871,552 female and 742,434 male) living within 34 local government areas (LGAs) in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Sokoto, Zamfara and Katsina states benefitted from WASH interventions through sector partners and other implementing actors. UNICEF also focused on improving the government's capacity to respond to emergencies. Government partners at the federal level and multisectoral stakeholders on emergency at the state level in eight states were trained on sector coordination and supported to develop state-level emergency preparedness and response plan.

In the Northeast, UNICEF provided and sustained emergency water trucking of 90 m³ of water for 6,000 people in water scarce Pulka and Auno LGAs of Borno State, while 60,400 persons gained access to safe water through rehabilitation and optimization of six solar motorized boreholes and five handpump boreholes in Borno State. Operation and maintenance (O&M) and bucket chlorination of 134 boreholes facilitated safe water access for 210,078 persons. Chlorination of 1,083 contaminated water sources provided access to 320,797 persons, while batch chlorination of 750 community water points sustained access for 394,953 persons for 12 months.

UNICEF, through the state's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), reactivated the Rapid Response Team composed of government representatives and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which chlorinated 1,083 contaminated water sources reaching 320,797 persons; and disinfected 714 affected households, latrines, and cholera treatment centres (CTC's). Another 78,006 people accessed safe water through the distribution of 156,012 water treatment tablets.

Safe sanitation facilities were provided for 56,783 people through the construction and rehabilitation of 2,560 emergency latrines in IDP camps in Maiduguri, while 99,474 people in eight cholera high-risk camps of Jere, Maiduguri Metropolitan City (MMC) and Pulka LGAs benefitted from cleaning and disinfection of 4,962 latrines. Another 293,139 people benefitted from sustained desludging of 14,656 latrines. Up to 120,429 persons benefitted from UNICEF-supported sustained environmental sanitation services, including solid waste management and cleaning campaigns in Borno state. In support of the cholera response, up to 714 cholera treatment centres and cholera-affected households' latrines were disinfected.

Through its pilot Cash for WASH Voucher programme, UNICEF provided cash vouchers for WASH supplies, reaching 12,015 households in Borno State. A total of 538,013 community members across 24 LGAs of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states were reached with key hygiene and cholera awareness messages.

To improve and sustain access to potable water supply services in the Northwest, UNICEF supported the construction of eight solar motorized boreholes and 87 handpump boreholes for about 65,913 persons living within cholera-affected areas, cholera treatment centres and health care facilities in five and 10 LGAs in Zamfara and Sokoto states, respectively. Another 689,958

¹¹ NCDC Sitrep, December 25th, 2021

people accessed safe water through the distribution of chlorine and household water quality products, as well as the batch chlorination of community water points.

UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of 280 gender-segregated latrine blocks and handwashing facilities in health facilities, cholera treatment centres, schools, and communities for 22,377 persons living in Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto states. In addition, sustained latrine cleaning and desludging services reached 14,648 persons. Mass sensitization campaigns on hygiene promotion and cholera-prevention practices reached 360,919 people, while 31,208 people benefited from WASH/dignity kits.

UNICEF further carried out training and mobilization of 615 volunteer hygiene promoters and community health workers; the distribution of about 6,000 information education and communication (IEC) materials; development and airing of radio jingles of the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC); and coordination support to states' WASH coordination groups, including on needs/gaps assessments, and planning of state-level cholera WASH preparedness and response plans.

Table 1: WASH Results, 2021

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE	UNICEF HAC		SECTOR NE	
	2021 Target	Total Results	2021 Target	Total Results
Number of people who gain access to safe water (at least 15 litres per capita per day) for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	834,585	132,313	885,813	818,508
Number of people who have sustained access to safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene	2,638,692	1,613,986	2,523,337	1,840,074
Number of people who gain access to gender and disability-sensitive sanitation facilities (@ a rate of 20 users/pit for latrines)	390,840	79,160	1,156,742	773,212
Number of people sustainably accessing clean, disinfected and desludged latrines	589,891	407,161	1,156,742	696,907
Number of people exposed to key hygiene messages and/or provided with WASH NFIs and/or cash for NFIs	1,761,670	898,932	2,437,811	1,841,944

Education

UNICEF's emergency support ensured comprehensive education service package provided in formal and non-formal settings including safe learning spaces, support for skills development across grades (foundational literacy and numeracy, psychosocial support (PSS), and vocational and life skills), teacher professional development, teaching and learning materials, and integrated data systems.

In 2021, with the second wave of COVID-19 infections, many states closed schools. The Northeast reported the most COVID-19 positive cases. As a result, there were delays in the implementation of various projects with serious impacts on the education response in different schools and IDP camps. To address these challenges, the sector revised the response strategy by sustaining the scaling up of remote education response in the Northeast. In addition, new partnerships were established to increase the footprints of education programming. UNICEF focused on rapidly expanding access through quick wins including implementation of accelerated learning, expansion support to Islamiyah schools, and integration of basic education in Tsangaya schools, the standardized minimum package approach, and community mobilization.

UNICEF enhanced quality of learning by narrowing down the types of teacher training to focus on those that demonstrate tangible gains in learning outcomes i.e. Early Grade Reading (EGR) and Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) and implement condensed training modules on teaching methods to improve training efficiency.

By the end of the year, UNICEF and partners improved access to education for 964,624 children (479,875 girls and 484,749 boys) in the north-eastern states. UNICEF and partners improved access to education for an estimated 539,157 conflict-affected children (266,434 girls and 272,723 boys) through the provision of teaching and learning materials, Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, TaRL teaching materials, and Recreation Kits.

A total of 8,833 teachers (4,707 females and 4,126 males) were trained in psychosocial social support, pedagogy, child safeguarding, psychosocial first aid (PFA), gender-based violence (GBV), life skills and mine risk education benefiting 583,102 children (299,462 girls and 283,640 boys).

Also, a total of 2,242 teachers (1,213 females) and 172 volunteer teachers (11 females) were trained in Kanuri Arithmetic and Reading Intervention (KARI) and TaRL in Borno and Yobe states. In addition, 6,645 teachers (2,724 females and 3,921 males) were trained in TaRL dual language. Additionally, 2,813 School-Based Management Community (SBMC) members (1,017 females and 1,796 males) were trained in psychosocial support (PSS), School Improvement/Development Plan (SIP/SDP), School Emergency Preparedness Response (SEPR), GBV, and Conflict Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR).



Ismail completes a puzzle at a UNICEF-supported child friendly space.
@UNICEF/2021/Adebayo

Table 2: Education Results, 2021

	UNICEF HAC		SECTOR NE	
	2021 Target	Total Results	2021 Target	Total Results
EDUCATION				
Number of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	761,332	964,624	1,051,306	1,033,052
Number of children receiving individual learning materials	761,332	587,334	1,051,306	587,334
Number of teachers trained on psychosocial support and positive discipline	6,397	12,235	18,664	8,833

Child Protection

The Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) section and partners targeted children and adults in humanitarian situations with timely and sustained access to quality preventive and responsive child protection services across. Interventions include community-based psychosocial support services (PSS), case management, socio-economic reintegration, gender-based violence (GBV) / protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) prevention, and response messages and services to children and women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). In 2021, the bill on the

Domestication of the Child Rights Act of Borno State was passed into law by the House and is awaiting the signature of the Government.

Response in the first quarter of 2021 was challenged with increased attacks by NSAG on the IDP population in the Northeast contributing to increased insecurity, mass displacement into already congested IDP camps and targeted abduction of humanitarian aid workers. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, forcibly displaced children from these groups needed more support than planned. To address these challenges, UNICEF developed modalities to ensure continuity of delivery of lifesaving CPIE services.

UNICEF with the child protection sub-sector improved the level of integration and implementation of activities through advocacy, capacity strengthening and intersectoral collaborations. UNICEF also collaborated with the Education in Emergency Working Group (EIEWG) and Global Education Cluster to develop strategies to understand child participation and child safeguarding practices amongst partners. Additionally, UNICEF worked with the GBV Sub-Sector, to enhance understanding on PSEA with a focus on PSEA concepts and the PSEA framework amongst partners in Northeast Nigeria.



Conflict-affected children enjoy a playful moment at the Dalori 2 IDP Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. @UNICEF/2021/Adebayo

With these strategies in place, by the end of 2021, UNICEF and its implementing partners reached a total of 341,162 children and adults in humanitarian situations with prompt and sustained access to quality preventive and responsive child protection services across the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. The services reached 277,743 (44 per cent girls) with community-based PSS. Overall, 3,118 (1,410 girls, 1,629 boys) and 79 youths formerly associated with armed groups (CAAFAG) were released from administrative custody to return to their communities without retribution and access available reintegration programmes in their communities. A total 3,120 unaccompanied and separated children including children repatriated from the Almajiri¹² system accessed services. Of these, a total of 1,811 were placed in alternative care arrangements and 1,309 were reunified with their families and next-of-kin. A total of 171,987 received help from GBV services, including 55,505 (27 per cent women), including with referral messages.

UNICEF's advocacy and system strengthening facilitated the domestication of the Children's Bill for both Yobe and Borno states. UNICEF within the child protection sub-sector ensured that children's issues remain on the agenda of all sector coordination in north-eastern Nigeria. As an institution of last resort, UNICEF provided critical protection services, including prevention of family separation, prevention from maiming and killing, prevention of abuse and exploitation to conflict-affected children.

¹² Under the Almajiri system, parents send their children, mostly boys aged 4-12, to distant locations to acquire Qur'anic education. The exact number of Almajiri children in Nigeria is not known, but in 2020 some estimates put it at about 10 million, or about 81 per cent of the more than 10 million out-of-school children in the country.

Table 3: Child Protection Results, 2021

	UNICEF HAC		SECTOR NE	
	2021 Target	Total Results	2021 Target	Total Results
CHILD PROTECTION				
Number of children, adolescents, and caregivers reached with comprehensive psychosocial support services including life skills education and positive parenting	175,000	277,743	437,500	388,027
Number of children and community members benefit from information on childcare and child protection including on grave child rights violations	250,000	257,034	375,000	249,234
Number of unaccompanied and separated children supported with reunification services, family-based care, or appropriate alternative care (boys/girls)	1,500	1,309		
Number of children formerly associated with armed groups who have been reintegrated with their families and communities with UNICEF support.	3,200	3,118	4,000	3,285
Number of targeted women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention, or response interventions to address gender-based violence	36,500	55,505		
Number of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse	422,253	116,482		
Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	4,500	1,811		

Health

Children and families in humanitarian situations received timely, sustained access to quality and resilient health care services. Primary healthcare (PHC) was strengthened to provide life-saving assistance, including routine immunization (RI) and prevention of communicable disease outbreaks. Under improved security situations, UNICEF provided integrated PHC services through health facilities in IDP camps and PHC clinics in host communities. Through effective partnerships with the Ministry of Defense, the Civilian Joint Taskforce in the target states facilitated access to vulnerable populations with integrated PHC services, including immunization services.

In 2021, 5,761,240 children, women, and men, of which, 4,570,076 (79 per cent) were under 5 years of age accessed consultations services for integrated, primary health care (PHC) in UNICEF-supported health facilities in the IDP camps and host communities. Another 3,896,079 children were vaccinated against measles. The high measles vaccination result was due to a reactive measles response in the first quarter and another state-wide measles campaign in November 2021.

Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity reported in the 732,511 consultations conducted by UNICEF and partners in 2021. In addition to consultations, health workers carried out 4,909,035 services with measles vaccination for 3,896,079 children six months to 15 years of age accounting for the highest number provided by UNICEF. Another 303,769 women and children received antigens (penta, oral polio vaccine (OPV), hepatitis, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), meningitis, and yellow fever); 425,500 children received vitamin A capsules while 84,176 received albendazole tablets for deworming.

Ante natal-care (ANC) visits with UNICEF support through 2021 benefitted 178,955, 20,556 were provided with long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN) during ANC and routine immunization (RI) clinics. A total 28,206 deliveries (skilled delivery: 26,574, unskilled: 1,632) and 91,488 postnatal services (mother and baby) were recorded.

As of December 31, 236 COVID-19 cases were reported with 85 associated deaths. Regarding COVID-19 vaccination, 573,551 persons in the BAY states were vaccinated for the first and second dose by the end of the year¹³. In the Northwest, 40,324 children under-five accessed outpatient treatment (OTP) from UNICEF-supported health facilities. Measles vaccination reached 11,973 children. In addition, 18,280 pregnant women received ANC services, and 13,489 mothers postnatal care (PNC) services. Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and Zinc were provided to 6,812 persons during the cholera outbreak. UNICEF trained 92 healthcare workers from 23 affected PHC facilities on infection prevention and control (IPC) of the COVID-19 disease.



Adama Salisu of Teachers' Village IDP Camp in Maiduguri, Borno, received free antenatal services at a UNICEF-supported clinic in the camp @UNICEF/2021/Adebayo

UNICEF was able to overcome significant funding gaps to achieve these targets, due to strong contributions from government counterparts (especially on the measles campaign) and by re-directing UNICEF's development funds towards emergency activities.

Table 4: Health Results, 2021

HEALTH	UNICEF HAC	
	2021 Target	Total Results
Number of children 6 months - 15 years vaccinated against measles	387,758	3,908,052
Number of consultations for IDPs and affected host communities	3,920,725	5,801,565

Nutrition

The nutrition in emergency response for 2021 included treatment, prevention, and system strengthening activities such as advocacy / sensitization, capacity building of health workers, and data system strengthening, amongst others. Nutrition service sites directly supported by UNICEF reported 96 per cent achievements. Also, UNICEF was able to secure the pipeline for life savings nutrition commodities, including Ready-To-Eat-Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for both Northeast and Northwest.

Since January 2021, in the Northeast, a total of 297,560 children aged 6-59 months (boys 133,902 and girls 163,658) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) accessed treatment at UNICEF-supported treatment centres. A total 400,568 people benefitted from counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF). All children identified with SAM via the monthly screening, including those from UNICEF-supported reception centres who had arrived from hard-to-reach areas, were referred to outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) for treatment. Additionally, 1,028,264 caregivers (205,653 males and 822,611 females) were sensitized on COVID-19 prevention for nutrition activities. UNICEF supported key assessments and surveys, including the Integrated Food Security Phase

¹³ Details of vaccination per state were as follows: Borno: 1st dose – 124,218, 2nd dose – 55,960; Adamawa: 1st dose – 179,315, 2nd dose – 77,695; Yobe: 1st dose – 90,363, 2nd dose – 46,000 Borno State Ministry of Health.

Classification (IPC) Acute Malnutrition Analysis, Round 10 of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) Survey and Quarterly FIT Sentinel Surveillance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states for 2021.

While in the Northwest, 154,434 children with SAM (male 74,106, female 80,337) from 0 – 59 months were admitted for treatment in UNICEF supported emergency sites of Sokoto and Zamfara states. Of these, 88,843 (94 per cent) were cured, 4 per cent died, and 2 per cent defaulted. A total of 442,367 pregnant women and primary caregivers benefitted from IYCF counselling.



Acutely malnourished boy, Ali Babagana treated in UNICEF-supported OTP @UNICEF/2021/Adebayo

The achievements for the year in Northeast and Northwest states are attributable to community-based nutrition screening of children 6-59 months, enhanced supportive supervision provided to ensure quality services of OTP sites, management training for iron folic acid distribution, capacity building, sensitization, and orientation on micronutrient powders (MNP), advocacy and joint supervision.

Table 5: Nutrition Results, 2021

NUTRITION	UNICEF HAC		SECTOR NE	
	2021 Target	Total Results	2021 Target	Total Results
Number of children 6-59 months with SAM admitted to therapeutic care for specified period	419,375	451,994	295,288	297,560
Number of new caregivers of children 0-23 months with access to IYCF counselling for appropriate feeding	553,768	842,935	541,304	753,801

Cross cutting priorities

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF strengthened the capacity of its partners to carry out mass vaccination exercises as well as enhance the acceptance and uptake of the COVID-19 vaccines by Nigerians. 47 communication platforms and networks were empowered to plan, implement, and follow-up on initiatives and actions to improve awareness, knowledge and practices, particularly those related to COVID-19 prevention and containment in their different communities across Nigeria.

Social and behaviour change interventions in the Northeast deployed over 3,820 community mobilizers to sustain engagements in high-risk communities in Yobe and Borno states throughout 2021. A total of 2,880,032 caregivers were reached via 1,479,265 house visits, 73,320 compound meetings, and 1,948 community dialogues. The mobilizers provided information on positive behaviour formation to prevent cholera, reduce the spread of COVID-19 and other childhood diseases. Messaging on handwashing, ending open defecation, enhancing safe water transportation and storage, environmental sanitation, and COVID-19 prevention. Other health promotion messages focused on exclusive breastfeeding; completion of routine immunization for eligible children; ante-natal care attendance by pregnant women; and adoption of healthy

behaviours for children and community members. Traditional and religious leaders were engaged, resulting in over 18,784 announcements made during Jumaat prayers and 9,267 church sermons on COVID-19 prevention, pro-vaccination, and hygiene messages.

In addition, 2,682 jingles were aired on popular radio stations in the region including Dandal Kura radio, BRTV, Peace FM, YBC, Sunshine FM, Kanem FM and Harmony FM stations. The jingles were translated and aired in the five key languages in both states: Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde, Babur, and English. Over 20 live phone-in-radio discussion programmes were aired to increase knowledge and awareness on cholera, the importance of COVID-19 prevention measures and safety of the COVID-19 vaccine. Cumulatively over 7,000,000 people were reached with these messages in both states. Over 20,000 posters and handbills promoting handwashing, hygiene, COVID-19 vaccination, and use of smart latrines were produced in Hausa, Kanuri and English and distributed to all health facilities and mobilizers.

Table 6: C4D Results, 2021

RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement)	Target	Result
Number of people reached on COVID-19 through messaging on prevention and access to services	5,313,349	7,780,032

Results achieved from humanitarian thematic funding

Thematic contributions are critical for UNICEF Nigeria’s humanitarian action and response. This funding helps UNICEF to achieve its mandate to advocate for children's rights and help meet their basic needs. In 2021, Nigeria received USD 802,868 as part of humanitarian thematic funds. The thematic funds supported WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Health sections in addressing gaps within the 2021 HAC response. The thematic funds in 2021 also assisted in improving the quality of humanitarian programme.

UNICEF undertook the process of setting up of an information management (IM) system to support effective coordination of humanitarian response in Nigeria. The system established focused on providing technical guidance and monitoring and quality assurance of response implementation. The IM system supported the development of risk/situational analyses, emergency preparedness and response planning, and humanitarian performance monitoring / reporting. The funds supported in recruitment of qualified IM personnel as well as procurement of tools to facilitate the process including geographic information system (GIS) software. So far, UNICEF has been able to undertake a risk analysis process including interactive maps that were launched in the government portal supporting preparedness and providing baseline for response (see link to [Nigeria sub-National risk analysis](#)).

In addition, UNICEF is currently providing support by co-leading the Informal Northwest Coordination Forum in Nigeria. A platform established to facilitate strategic and operational coherence among aid organizations implementing humanitarian-development nexus-oriented activities in the seven northwestern states of Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara. In addition to other functions, UNICEF is providing information management support to the group through mapping of organizations presence, assessment and project locations (see link to [Northwest Aid organization service mapping](#)). This is supporting the strengthening of evidence-based programming, including the sharing of information on assessments and other ongoing and planned activities in the Northwest, coordinating donor engagement and advocacy initiatives.

Assessment, monitoring, and evaluation

In coordination with the Government, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF targeted the most vulnerable populations in Nigeria in 2021, including internally displaced persons and host communities affected by conflict and natural disasters. UNICEF's response was integrated and multisectoral, focusing on conflict-affected populations in the Northeast and Northwest and emergency COVID-19-related needs across the country.

UNICEF co-leads the nutrition, WASH and education sectors and the child protection sub-sector in collaboration with the Government. UNICEF also partners with international and national non-governmental organizations to ensure rapid response and coordinated, localized support to affected populations. UNICEF and partners are among the first responders to a crisis through targeted WASH, nutrition and health assistance and education, child protection and risk communication activities.

The programme strategy included the continuous sensitization of communities, including training for mothers/caregivers on screening children for malnutrition. Through outreach to detect, treat and refer cases of SAM, UNICEF provided beneficiaries with messages on preventing infectious diseases. In WASH, UNICEF supported improved access to services, gender-sensitive programming and mid- to long-term initiatives while maintaining emergency response capacities. Children who were displaced, separated, unaccompanied and/or formerly associated with armed groups received psychosocial support, early learning/stimulation and learning through play. UNICEF scaled up coverage and improve quality gender-based violence services through case management, medical assistance, psychosocial support, and access to legal support. The education response strengthened linkages between humanitarian action and development programming by improving access and quality through top-line government engagement and on-the-ground support to partners. UNICEF also piloted shock-responsive social protection initiatives to increase cash-based responses to recurrent natural disasters, in line with the Grand Bargain commitments.

To respond to COVID-19, UNICEF supported the Government on containment and mitigation using a multi-layered response strategy aligned with the Government's response plan and coordinated with the National Centre for Disease Control and the Presidential Task Force. UNICEF harnessed its expertise in outbreak management and rapid procurement and its expansive geographical presence and programme coverage to support decentralized, evidence-based activities. Throughout the response, UNICEF ensured the continuity of confidential, safe, and accessible community reporting mechanisms for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF continued engagement through the access working group, the operational humanitarian country team and the humanitarian country team on continuous context analysis and sustained advocacy with the Government to improve access and reach inaccessible populations.

Financial analysis

Table 1: Funding status against the appeal by sector

Funding requirements (as defined in the 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))					
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Funds Received Current Year	Carry-Over	\$	%
WASH	48,483,524	10,525,152	4,902,001	33,056,371	68%
Education	31,742,090	6,396,290	6,595,169	18,750,631	59%
Health	16,481,753	7,302,853	5,020,013	4,158,887	25%
Nutrition	66,123,174	21,130,975	14,238,900	30,753,299	47%
Child Protection	11,214,555	2,154,124	2,146,409	6,914,022	62%
C4D14	2,167,859	0	0	2,167,859	100%
EPR (Emergency Preparedness and Response)	1,500,000	2,859,796	0	0*	0%
Social Protection	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000	100%
Total	179,212,955	50,369,191	32,902,492	97,301,069	54%

*Balance redistributed to other sectors, not calculated in total gap

Table 2: Funding available by donor and funding type

Funding received and available by 31 December 2021 by donor and funding type (in USD)		
Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2021		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
See details in Table 3	SM/18/9910	802,868
Total Thematic Humanitarian Funds		802,868
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Germany	SM/18/0568	3,640,501
Switzerland	SM/20/0694	527,717
The United Kingdom	SM/19/0182	7,249,781
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/19/0456	1,651,950
Spain	SM/19/0363	43,252
Spain	SM/19/0540	92,083
Spain	SM/20/0854	88,913

¹⁴ Funds for SBC programmes are carried out from contributions from other sections grants, including WASH, Health, Nutrition and CP.

Japan	SM/21/0062	600,000
SIDA - Sweden	SM/21/0136	2,356,823
Canada	SM/21/0189	3,164,557
European Commission / ECHO	SM/21/0279	3,727,115
European Commission / ECHO	SM/21/0349	1,304,878
USAID/Food for Peace	SM/20/0212	2,000,000
The United Kingdom	SM/21/0520	495,493
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/20/0794	4,550,618
The United Kingdom	SM/21/0943	3,324,468
USAID/Food for Peace	SM/21/0847	3,116,913
German Committee for UNICEF	SM/21/0850	163,170
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		38,098,232
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF Grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Country-based Pooled Funds etc.		
UNOCHA	SM/21/0650	3,400,000
UNOCHA	SM/21/0792	4,300,000
UNOCHA	SM/21/0823	300,000
Total Pooled Funding		8,000,000
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
USAID/Food for Peace	KM210087	2,860,000
USAID/Food for Peace	KM210089	547,673
USAID/Food for Peace	KM200125	15,113
Japan Committee for UNICEF	KM210022	11,150
UNICEF-Nigeria	KM210033	34,155
Other types of humanitarian funds		3,468,091
Total humanitarian funds received in 2019		50,369,191
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2019		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM/18/9910	594,707
f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Germany	SM/18/0568	4,442,790
USAID/Food for Peace	KM/20/0127	84,681
Switzerland	SM/20/0694	617,547

The United Kingdom	SM/19/0182	10,518,469
British Government (DFID)	SM/20/0835	2,633,364
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM/20/0854	331,873
UNOCHA	SM/20/0757	4,060,203
Spain	SM/20/0754	456,906
USAID/Food for Peace	SM/20/0212	132,388
USA (USAID) OFDA	SM/20/0794	4,213,535
UNOCHA	SM/20/0816	872,796
European Commission / ECHO	SM/18/0382	309,567
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM/19/0540	25,795
SIDA - Sweden	SM/20/0848	1,086,895
The United Kingdom	SM/17/0521	1,994,335
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM/19/0363	71,041
European Commission / ECHO	SM/19/0211	455,342
Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		32,307,527
Total carry-over humanitarian funds		32,902,491
III. Other sources		
N/A		
Total other resources		0

Table 3: Thematic humanitarian contributions received in 2021

Thematic humanitarian contributions received in 2021 (in USD): Donor	Grant Number ⁴	Contribution Amount (in USD)
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100156	143,655
German Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100541	611,995
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM1899100585	47,218
Total		802,868

⁴Global thematic humanitarian funding contributions are pooled and then allocated to country and regional offices.

Future work plan

In 2022, UNICEF will continue to address persistent structural issues as well as the acute humanitarian challenges hindering child rights in northeast Nigeria. In line with its Country Programme (2018-2022), the Nigeria Country Office will maintain humanitarian activities as needed with a focus on programmatic convergence, leveraging partnerships and harnessing innovation strategically to achieve results.

2022 Programme Targets

WASH

- 1,577,308 people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs
- 779,140 people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities
- 1,591,308 people reached with critical WASH supplies
- 1,591,308 people reached with key hygiene messages

Education

- 1,266,199 children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning
- 1,266,199 children receiving individual learning materials
- 12,866 teachers trained on psychosocial support and positive discipline

Child protection

- 294,400 children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support
- 262,500 children and community members benefit from information on childcare and child protection including on grave child rights violations
- 360,000 people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers 21
- 60,000 women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence

Health

- 707,661 children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles
- 4,462,911 Internally displaced persons and host, including children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities

Nutrition

- 555,000 children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment
- 1,249,936 primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling
- 998,569 children aged 6 to 59 months receiving multiple micronutrient powders

Links: Nigerian Humanitarian Action for Children ([HAC](#))

Annexes

1. Two-pagers and donor statements (as of 31 December 2021)

Available separately at: <http://www.open.unicef.org/>

2. Human interest stories (HIS) and other visibility

In 2021, UNICEF planned and carried out communications activities to amplify the voices of children in Nigeria and draw attention to issues affecting them – many of which achieved high visibility. UNICEF Nigeria press releases, human interest stories, graphics, videos, and photos are available through its website and social media platforms. They can be found at the following links ([UNICEF Nigeria](#), [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [YouTube](#)). Examples below:

Aisha Abubakar is one of the young mothers provided with infant and young child feeding counselling in Damaturu, Northeast [#Nigeria](#). She also receives sachets of nutrient powder for Musa, her young child. In her home in Dikkumari, Aisha demonstrates food combinations and portions for her son to Sangita Jacob Duggal, UNICEF Nutrition Manager.

Read more at: https://www.instagram.com/p/CasO2jfs8s9/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link



@UNICEF/2021/ Duggal

Other media links:

- https://www.instagram.com/p/CZHhYPxs2wU/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
- <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/saving-baby-iliya>
- <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/handwashing-helps-displaced-family-live-disease-free>
- <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/stories/their-long-road-freedom>

3. Donor feedback

Form available at: [Donor Feedback Form \(in English\)](#)