



**INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
NIGERIA PROGRAM**

QUARTERLY REPORT

**PROVISION OF NFI AND EMERGENCY GBV AND WASH SERVICES TO IDPs AND HOST
COMMUNITIES IN ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA**

(CONTRACT NO: AID-OFDA-A-14-00013)

**REPORT DATES
1ST OCTOBER 2014 – 31ST DECEMBER 2014**

PRESENTED TO:

**THE USAID OFFICE OF FOREIGN
DISASTER ASSISTANCE**

Collaborating Partner:

International Rescue Committee Nigeria
c/o Sarah Ndikumana, Country Director
Tel: +234 (0) 8188369126
E-mail: Sarah.Ndikumana@Rescue.org

Agency Headquarters:

International Rescue Committee
c/o Adrian Clarke, Program Officer
Tel : 212.551.0954
E-mail: Adrian.Clarke@Rescue.org

**DATE SUBMITTED
31ST JANUARY 2015**

I. Executive Summary

PROGRAM TITLE:	Provision of NFI and Emergency GBV and WASH Services to IDPs and Host Communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria
PROJECT NO:	AID-OFDA-A-14-00013
AGENCY:	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
COUNTRY:	Nigeria
CAUSE:	Insurgency in the north eastern Nigeria
REPORTING PERIOD:	October – December 2014
GOAL:	To provide safe and effective gender-based violence prevention and water, sanitation and hygiene services, and NFI distributions to internally displaced persons and families in Adamawa State, Nigeria.
OBJECTIVES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Appropriate quality health, psychosocial support, and safety services for survivors of GBV provide life-saving services to survivors, which support their recovery, healing and dignity and allow them rebuild their lives.2. Women have increased access to and control of resources, thus reducing their vulnerability to GBV and SEA3. GBV survivors receive timely appropriate and quality clinical treatment for consequences of sexual assault, including rape4. Rapidly improved environmental health conditions in targeted villages
BENEFICIARIES:	Total targeted: 62,000 IDP beneficiaries: 23,250
LOCATION:	Adamawa State, Nigeria
DURATION:	June 27, 2014 to June 26, 2015

Introduction

The humanitarian situation in northeast (NE) Nigeria has worsened significantly since September, with increased insurgency violence and additional aggressive gains from Boko Haram, leading to new and repeated IDP movements within the region, including an influx of thousands of new IDPs to northern and central Adamawa, including Mubi and Yola towns. In late October, the IRC was forced to relocate its Mubi field office to Yola due to the taking of Mubi town by Boko Haram on 29 October; and to ensure a fuller, more rapid response to the increasing humanitarian needs on the ground in Yola. The IRC is now in the process of scaling up its emergency response in Yola North, Yola South, and Girei LGAs, while also examining needs in additional neighbouring LGAs. Although the security situation in Mubi and Yola has begun to calm down, the IDPs are still arriving in Yola and are reluctant to return due to fear of further attacks. As a result, the number of IDPs in Yola remains steady with many now living, for upwards of four months since the first influx arrived in early September: in camps, informal settlements or with host communities.

The IRC has been in Nigeria since 2012 and has been present in the northeast since early 2014. The IRC is still one of only two humanitarian actors present in Adamawa state, and is working with three local partners under the OFDA grant and utilizing its strong relationships with relevant Nigerian ministries, NEMA and SEMA. The IRC has been able to integrate more deeply into host communities and IDP camps as a result of these relationships, thereby enabling a more thorough and comprehensive assessment of new needs while engaging with local populations to identify IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

The IRC's intervention, during the reporting period, continued to be geared towards addressing all three elements of OFDA's mandate *to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of disasters*. Therefore, the IRC worked in the second quarter of the project period to continue to put Gender-Based Violence (GBV) programming into place and to scale up its on-going WASH and NFI activities. The emergency provision of GBV – including health and ERMS activities – and WASH services, and associated NFI, will provide life-saving access to treatment for GBV survivors and safe water to affected populations, as well as reduce the fatal consequences of deadly water and fecal-borne diseases. These activities will similarly alleviate human suffering and, through increased access to services and improved WASH, reduce the social and economic impact of both, the influx of IDPs on host communities and of displacement on the IDPs themselves.

II. Summary of Activities

Adamawa State; Gerie, Fufure, Yola North, Yola South, Hong, Maiha, Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Type Disaster: Insurgency in northeastern Nigeria

Total Number of beneficiaries: 62,000

Intervention Month(s): June 2014 to June 2015

Due to the difficulties faced by the situation described above regarding the IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi, following the raid by Boko Haram fighters, activities were unfortunately temporarily affected during Q2, particularly the GBV activities, due to inaccessibility to beneficiaries in Mubi. However, the IRC has worked hard to re-establish programs from our new base in Yola.

Towards achievement of **Objectives 1, 2 and 3** of the project, to ensure that survivor needs are responded to and appropriately addressed, and that women's vulnerability to GBV is reduced, during the reporting period the newly-recruited staff (recruited by IRC during Q1) assessed the 20 health facilities in which the IRC health program and nutrition programs will be operating (including in Yola North: Bachure Health Clinic, Major Aminu Abor Health Clinic, Jambutu Health Clinic, Damilu Clinic, Adamu Namtari Clinic, Atiku Abubakar PHC Clinic, Nasarawo Clinic, Ajiya Clinic and Muhammadu Gambo Jimeta Clinic; in Yola South: Nana Asma'u MCH, Lamido Aliyu Musthapha Health Clinic, Wauro Jabbe Health Clinic, Bakari Mbamol Health Clinic, Tdungo, Bako Health Clinic

and Wuro Hausa Clinic; in Girei: Clinic B Girei and Sangere MCH; and in Fufore: PHCC Fufore). The assessment aimed to evaluate what kind of services, drugs and treatments the facilities currently have for victims of sexual abuse or GBV. As a result, the majority of facilities do not have the available services or equipment required; and the IRC plans to conduct staff training and on-the-job monitoring and training to ensure they can provide the necessary services to survivors of GBV. The IRC will also distribute the required equipment and supplies to ensure the services can run adequately.

The first quarterly narrative report indicated that medical equipment had been procured in Abuja and was awaiting distribution to facilities during the second quarter. Unfortunately, while some of this distribution did take place, these supplies were lost in the Boko Haram attack and takeover of Mubi. Luckily some of the nutrition equipment was still at the store, so this was able to be recovered. This is now awaiting distribution to facilities in Yola, while procurement to replace the lost equipment will also be ongoing during Q3.

Additionally during Q2 the IRC worked to finalize the contents of the dignity kits to be distributed to IDP women and decided on the beneficiaries to be targeted for distribution of the dignity kits, which are currently being finalized and will be reported on in Q3.

The newly-recruited staff carried-out sensitization sessions with 907 IDP women and adolescent girls in several host communities and 8 camps (NYSC Camp Damare, Daware, Federal Polytechnic, EYN no 1 Vonikiland, Malkwahi, Girei, Wuro Ai and Malkwahi 2) on the following topics:

- Signs and discussion around domestic violence
- Awareness of sexual violence and reporting mechanisms
- Dangers of stigmatization of survivors
- Available services should anyone come forward for support or need referrals.

Under **Objective 4**, following from the activities conducted during Q1, the IRC continued to implement an emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) intervention to rapidly improve environmental health conditions, in newly targeted villages/communities and the IDPs Settlements: Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and Yola South LGAs. In these locations, the IRC has accomplished the following:

- **Local Government Water Sanitation and Hygiene Department Sensitization Meeting** – Project sensitization meetings were held with LGA water and sanitation departmental heads in Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and South LGA on how to engage and empower them to be part of sustaining the project in the communities and IDPs settlement within their LGAs. Activities were moved from Hung, Maiha, Michika, Madagali, Mubi North and South to Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and South LGAs as a result of the capture of Hung, Maiha, Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and South by Boko Haram (BH) in late October 2014.
- **IDP Settlement WASH Rapid Needs Assessment** carried out in 33 IDP Settlements and 7 IDP Camps in Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and South LGAs.
- **Community Hygiene Sensitization** on hygiene and sanitation was carried out in 40 IDP Settlements and Camps, namely: Gerie IDPs camp(1), Gerie IDPs Camp(2), NYSC IDPs Camp, EYN Church IDPs Camp, Poly IDPs Camp, Abuja Ward Gerie, Malakwahi, Shagare Phase 2 Yola town, Vinikilag, Lugere, Bole, Kano Street, Damdu, Yola town, Rondokila, Jumbutu, Airport Road Kofare, Barrack Road, Dogere commissioner Qrt, Daware, State Lowcost (Jemita), Dobebe, Damilu, Bachure, A.A. Lawal, Kerewa/Masakare, Yelde Palte, Upper Benue, Ngobore, Sangere, Bajabure, Badarisa, Rhama (Yola town), Wuro Jabbe, Ebonga (Barrack Road), Lelwaji, Nafore (Sabon Gari), Fufure Town, Nyako estate konar waya IDPs Camp and Deeper Life IDPs Camp. The total population of IDPs reached is 73,410 (47,717 females and 25,693 males), with key hygiene and sanitation messages as well as basic household water treatment techniques.
- **Area Cleaning Campaign** Seven (7) area cleaning campaigns were organized in NYSC IDPs camp, EYN Church IDPs camp, Gerie 1 IDPs camp, Gerie 2 IDPs camp, Deeper life konar waya IDPs camp, Nyako estate Konar waya IDPs camp, and Poly IDPs camp; locations in Gerie, Yola North and south LGAs respectively,

hosting IDPs from Michika, Madagali, Hong, Maiha, Mubi North, Mubi South, Gwaza, Askira, Chibok (Northern Adamawa and Southern Borno LGAs). The campaign reached a total of 18,335 (6,418 male and 11,917 female) of the IDP population.

- **Nine (9) vector control activities were carried out in three (3) IDP camps:** Two (2) soak away each constructed in NYSC IDPs camp and Gerie IDPs camp respectively; in order to drain sewage water from the bathing facilities and avoid accumulation of standing water close to IDP dwellings. Two (2) drainage channels de-silted and cleared of garbage in EYN church IDPs camp and three (3) in NYSC IDPs camp.
- **Water Storage kits** were distributed to 348 households located in 40 IDP settlements and camps in Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and Yola South LGAs. Each kit was comprised of a 10 liter plastic jerry can, 15 liter plastic bucket and 3liter plastic kettle.
- **Hygiene and Sanitation Kits** were distributed to 375 displaced households located in 40 IDPs settlement/camps within Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and Yola South LGAs. Each kit was comprised of a plastic mat, blanket, bathing/laundry soap and plastic paw.

III. Indicator Tracking

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
Sector: Protection					
Sub-Sector: Prevention and Response to GBV					
OFDA Indicator 1: Number of individuals benefiting from GBV services (sex disaggregate)	Persons	1500	907	907	Services are being initiated
OFDA Indicator 2: Number of people trained in GBV prevention or response from health facilities and partner org.	Persons	75	20	20	Trainings have begun Q2
OFDA Indicator 3: Percentage of people in Mother's Groups reporting improvement in their ability to cope at the end of the program	Persons	75%	0	0	Evaluation to be conducted in last quarter
IRC Indicator 1: Partner organizations use basic case management systems and tools	Organizations	100%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. Case Management systems to be established starting Q3.
IRC Indicator 2: Percentage of presenting survivors who have access to case management services including referrals	Persons	75%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. To start in Q3

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
IRC Indicator 3: Percent of GBV caseworkers trained and practicing to minimum quality standards, including provision of psychosocial care	Persons	80%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. To start in Q3
IRC Indicator 4: % of women in mothers' groups who can identify GBV services in their community	Persons	75	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. To start in Q3
Sector: Economic Recovery & Market Systems					
Sub-Sector: Microfinance					
OFDA Indicator 1: % of financial service accounts or groups supported by USAID/ OFDA that are functioning properly	Group Accounts	100%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. VSLA groups to be formed in Q3
IRC Indicator 2: Number of women involved in 10 VSLA mixed groups	Persons	200	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. VSLA groups to be formed in Q3
Sector: Health					
Sub-Sector: Reproductive Health					
OFDA Indicator 1: Cases of SV treated	Persons	1,250	0	0	Project staff will be recruited in Q3
IRC Indicator 2: Number of MCH health facilities stocked with appropriate equipment and medicine	Facilities	15	20	20	International drugs have been purchased, have arrived and are being distributed
IRC Indicator 3: Percentage of Sexual assault survivors reporting within 120 hours, receive PEP and ECP	Persons	75%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from Mubi to Yola. To start in Q3
IRC Indicator 4: Percentage of trained staff demonstrating quality	Persons	75%	0	0	Activities disrupted due to IRC's forced evacuation from

Year 1, Quarter 2, Report: report dates: October –December 2014

Provision of NFI and Emergency GBV and WASH Services to IDPs and Host Communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
practice skills in response to survivors in post-training practicum					Mubi to Yola. To start in Q3
Sector: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene					
Sub-Sector: Environmental Health					
OFDA Indicator 1: Number of people benefiting from solid waste management, drainage, and/or vector control activities	Persons	62,000	13,171	22,774	3Activities slowed as a result of insurgency attack in northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, the number of people reached to be back on track in Q3
OFDA Indicator EH6: Number of people targeted by environmental health program	Persons	62,000	62,000	62,000	Target remains unchanged
OFDA Indicator EH6: Number of communities targeted by the environmental health program	Persons	162	162	162	Target remains unchanged
OFDA Indicator EH6: Number of vector control activities conducted	Activities	162	9	12	Activities slowed as a result of the insurgent attack in northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which lead to the displacement of population in the areas, more activities projected starting Q3
Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion					
OFDA Indicator: Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding media and without double counting)	Persons	62,000	31,322	51,069	Activity is on track
OFDA Indicator HP1: Number of people receiving Hygiene promotion	Persons	62,000	31,322	51,069	Activity is on track

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
OFDA Indicator HP1: Number of people interviewed during household visits	Persons	384	390	390	A five day survey was conducted from 21 st to 25 th October 2014 by 20 enumerators selected from Hong, Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South LGA water and sanitation department and 4 IRC EH/WASH Assistants supervised the exercise. The data collected for this survey was not analyzed before the insurgent attack on Mubi and was lost during the attack and it is planned to conduct similar surveys in the new geographical area in the Q3
OFDA Indicator HP1: Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	Persons	20% above baseline	0	0	A five day survey was conducted from 21 st to 25 th October 2014 by 20 enumerators selected from Hong, Maiha, mubi north and Mubi South, and 4 IRC EH/WASH Assistants supervised the exercise. The data collected for the survey was lost in the insurgent attack on Mubi and it is planned to conduct similar surveys in the new geographic area in the Q3.
OFDA Indicator HP7: Number of village water	Committees	162	0	15	Activities slowed as a result of the insurgent attack in

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
user committees created/ trained					Northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which led to the displacement of population in these areas. Project activities to continue in Q3.
OFDA Indicator HP7: Number of women and men trained to be on water user committees	Persons	567 women, 567 men	0	60 women, 60 men	Activities slowed as a result of the insurgent attack in Northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which led to the displacement of population in these areas. Project activities to continue in Q3.
OFDA Indicator HP7: Number of village water committees active at least 3 months after training	Committees	138	0	0	Activities slowed as a result of the insurgent attack in Northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which led to the displacement of population in these areas. Project activities to continue in Q3.
Sub-Sector: Water Supply Infrastructure					
OFDA Indicator WS3: Number of people benefiting directly from the water supply infrastructure program	Persons	62,000	0	10,144	Activities slowed as a result of the insurgent attack in Northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which led to the displacement of population in these areas. Project activities to continue in Q3 in Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and South LGAs
OFDA Indicator WS3:	Water Points	162	0	15	Number of water points projected to increase starting Q3

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
Number of water points developed, repaired or rehabilitated					(explanation as stated above).
OFDA Indicator WS3: Number of fecal coliform bacteriological tests conducted	Tests	162	0	0	None have been conducted as the water supplies are treated at the source before being trucked to the end users.
OFDA Indicator WS3: Number of test results with 0 fecal coliforms per 100ml sample	Sample test results	0	N/A	N/A	None, as water supplies are treated at the source
Number of households targeted by the water supply infrastructure	Households	8,857	0	1,268	Progress on indicator expected to increase starting in Q3 (explanation as stated above).
Number of households visited	Households	384	390	390	A 5 day survey was conducted from 21 st to 25 th October, 2014 by 20 enumerators selected from Hong, Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs Water and Sanitation Departments and 4 IRC EH/WASH Assistants supervised the exercise. The data collected for the survey was not analyzed before the insurgent attack on Mubi and the data collected for the survey was lost. There is plan to conduct a similar survey in the new geographical area in the Q3.
Number of households collecting all water for	Households	6,200	0	0	Activities slowed as a result of the

Year 1, Quarter 2, Report: report dates: October –December 2014

Provision of NFI and Emergency GBV and WASH Services to IDPs and Host Communities in Adamawa State, Nigeria

Indicator	Unit	Target	Actual Q2	Cumulative	Remark
drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water points					insurgent attack in Northern Adamawa LGAs in October 2014, which led to the displacement of population in these areas. Project activities to continue in Q3 in Gerie, Fufure, Yola North and South LGAs

IV. Constraints and challenges

Most of the IDPs are now living in an urban setting, some are in camps and others are living in informal settings or with the host community. There is a large number and high concentration of IDPs and host community members also living in precarious conditions; this, combined with the limited humanitarian presence in the area makes it difficult to distinguish those most vulnerable, and therefore who should be targeted. The criteria used to identify the most vulnerable is becoming more narrow and restrictive, given the large IDP population that would otherwise qualify as vulnerable according to the criteria that was originally established.

The diversity within the community structures in urban settings, IDPs and host community members living side by side, makes it difficult to identify ownership of the existing WASH facilities (e.g. water points), so as to ensure proper management and maintenance. Therefore, it is taking a long time to organize the community and get them to agree on the management of the water points to be rehabilitated. While it is difficult to identify owners of the water points, for those where ownership is clear, there is evidence that these private owners (who charge for water) are vandalizing the public facilities to gain more profit.

V. Activities for the following quarter

Unfortunately, due to the difficulties encountered following the ongoing attacks from Boko Haram in Northern Adamawa State LGAs and the forced evacuation of the IRC from Mubi to Yola, many of the activities for next quarter are the same as those that were projected for Q2. It is expected that these activities will get back on track during Q3. All activities planned for Q3 are as follows:

- Mapping and assessment of health services in targeted LGAs to identify capacity needs and gaps to be addressed – this activity is ongoing
- Mapping of community assets: community groups, meeting spaces, community stakeholders/supportive leaders, etc.
- Procurement, delivery and distribution of medical equipment and supplies to replace the supplies that were lost in the takeover of Mubi by Boko Haram
- Selection of community groups for VSLA and psychosocial support activities
- Training of health workers in clinical care of sexual assault survivors and caring for child survivors

- Establishing referral mechanisms in the community
- Identification/Training of Community Borehole Mechanic
- Rehabilitation of Hand Pump (Manual) and Motorized Pump
- Community Hygiene and Sanitation Sensitizations
- Creation and Training of water users committees
- Area cleaning campaigns