

Rann ISWG Mission

7 April 2017

MAIN FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS



Overall situation:

2 dynamics of new arrivals

1. Military operations ongoing in Kala Balge LGA

- As a result, new arrivals on a daily basis.
- **Since 21st March, 4,553 new individuals have been registered** (912 HH). Total population: 34, 970 individuals/5,500 HH (*31 March on the DTM*) living over 3 sites.
- **More are expected to come** with at least 10 villages of Kala, Kilumaga, Mada and Rann wards currently inaccessible with communities trapped.

2. Returns from Cameroon (voluntary)

- Rann is now deemed safer.
- Returnees report discriminations and obstacles to access humanitarian assistance in Cameroon. Better situation in Rann.

Overall situation: constraint of access/security

- Road between Rann and Ngala not accessible without armed escort (militaries).
- Movements to and from Cameroon regular (weekly market) but road cut-off during rainy season.
- Difficult access through helicopter during the rainy season.
- National Security Forces warning: helipad will not to be useable during rainy season.
- Pre-positioning of food an issue given the pattern of BH attacks around food distributions.
- No MSU; limited storage facilities

Critical needs and gaps

- **FOOD SECURITY:** New arrivals **have not received any food** and condiments. Critical gap of safe cooking options and access to firewood, with increased protection risk for population fetching wood.
- **SHELTER/CCCM and NFIs:** ICRC projects 500 emergency shelter, 167 allocated, remaining 331 under construction. 500 planned + 500 mud-house support in host community. **232 HH currently having no shelter** and sharing their shelters with others, living in congested situation. Tents are not large enough to accommodate the family. Need of Kitchen set for the majority of the camp population who is using unsafe cooking practices. NEMA/SEMA not on the ground hence no camp management, projected deployment of site facilitators however lack of hub and structure to allow the staff to remain on the ground. No NFI / shelter pipeline to respond to the new arrivals.
- **SITE VIABILITY:** 3 sites requiring important drainage support and backfilling (camp elevation). Presence of a cemetery for the recent victims of the bomb by the Rann IDP camp / host community, increasing the risk of illness during the rainy season. Fire outbreaks recorded and need for fire prevention mobilization.

Critical needs and gaps

- **WASH:** 5 solar points; 3 Hand pumps (ICRC); 5 hand pumps (OXFAM), 3 hand pumps (MSF) Most of the water points functioning in Rann is salty. 17 latrines in General hospital, 10 in boarding primary school (OXFAM). A Minimum of 700 latrines are needed for the entire population, which represents a gap of 97% (OXFAM currently planning for 500 latrines). Additional sanitation facilities are critically needed for the Returnees and IDPS.
- **HEALTH:** no information available on current mortality ratio; referral to secondary health level facilities hampered by insecurity (need to reach Maiduguri by road; some occasional referrals in Cameroon), need more partners with additional 1-2 health facility. Hygiene is a big issue especially open defecation due to lack of enough number of latrines.
- **NUTRITION:** MSF screened 953 children aged 6-59 months screened at triage, 3% **SAM** and **13.5% GAM**. 129 children integrated into the cohort of Nut care. Mass Screening: 1, 569 children of 6-59 months with **SAM: 2.6% and 12.7 of GAM**. During focus group discussions, evidences that RUTF is shared with the whole family in the absence of food distribution for new arrival.
- **EDUCATION AND CHILD PROTECTION:** situation from previous assessments remains with no coverage currently. **16,000 school-age children out of school** ; at least 20 teachers available onsite; school buildings destroyed. For CP identification of UASC and of cases of CAAFAG to be conducted, provision of PSS a core need given recent events.

Recommendations Sectors

1. **FOOD SECURITY:** GFD targeting new arrivals in priority to be conducted ASAP
2. **NFIs:** Distribution of Kitchen sets and additional provision of emergency shelter items for newly arrived population, to complement existing support. MSU prepositioning of mosquito nets, blankets and NFI kits ahead of the rainy season.
3. **WASH:** built additional latrines, especially in areas occupied by new arrivals
4. **SHELTER/CCCM:** Backfilling of Rann IDP site to mitigate the risk of flood. Scale-up the provision of emergency shelters to decongest the shelters (average number of family is 9), scale-up the construction of the locally appropriate housing solutions (mud-house) for returnees and host communities. Extend the recruitment of field-based CCCM site facilitators and community-mobilizers and establishment of camp management mechanisms. In and out of camp mobilization and sensitization to scale-up mitigation measures ahead of the rainy season (small drainage around tents and houses). Full registration of IDP and mix population in Rann.

Recommendations Sectors

5. HEALTH: in preparation for the rainy season, increase supply of LLINS, RDTs, anti malarial drugs, Diarrheal Disease Kits. Additionally, supply anti-snake venoms. Cross border collaboration will be needed for 3 locations at Cameroon side i.e. Rann, Ngala and Banki. Federal MoH mobile medical team need to be on ground to fill critical gaps in health services delivery.
6. CHILD PROTECTION: scale-up with the deployment of a partner, conduct identification of UASC, children at risks and CAAFAG, mobilize and train community volunteers, provide PSS as a priority.
7. EDUCATION: Immediately set-up water-proof TLS / education structure, send school and recreational supplies before the rainy season and ensure refresher training for the teachers in EiE and PSS, strongly advocate for advocate to ensure SUBEB's and an NGO partner's presence in Rann.
8. EARLY RECOVERY: Scale-up livelihood opportunities to support market development and skill acquisition programs (i.e. carpenters).
9. LOGISTICS/UNHAS: Helipad to be assessed by UNHAS; Rann to be prioritized for road movements before the rainy season.

Options Log and access for rainy season

(cf. also meeting on contingency plan 4th April)

Option 1: stockpile supplies now – discouraged by NEMA and the GoN (i.e.) danger of putting the population at greater risk of attacks. (Might be an option for NFIs, Health and Education supplies but not for food?).

Option 2: Food-distribution from Cameroon – intermittent with the road condition – cf. WFP assessment. Keeping this option only will increase the risks of malnutrition on sites and hunger.

Option 3: Air-drop operations. Helipad to be further assessed?

Option 4: Rebuild the bridge to Ngala. Cost-estimate? Need to engage MRRR asap for this.

Option 5: Partial relocation as last resort option if all other options are exhausted.