

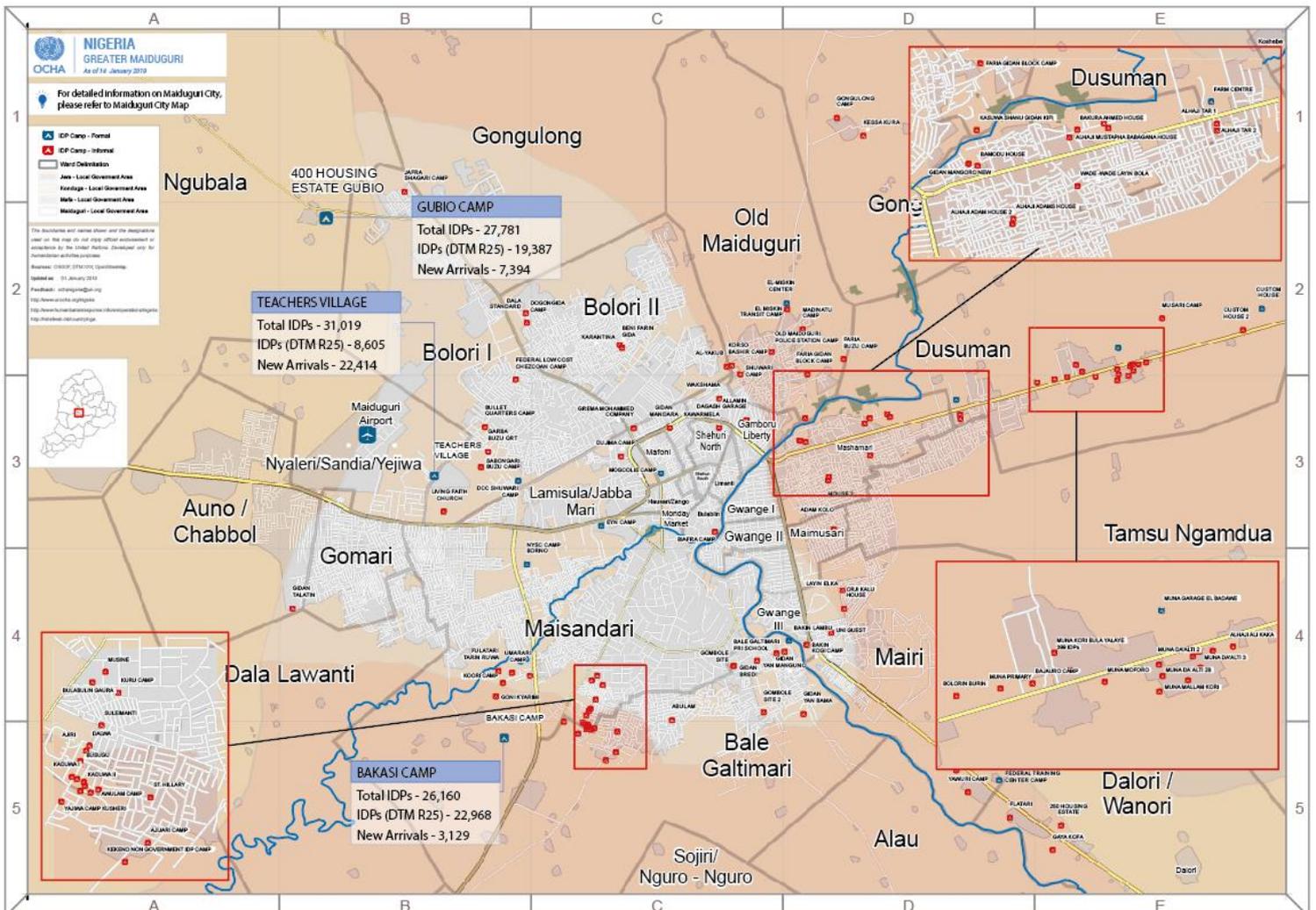
Overview

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31,019 IDPs
 Total Camp Population¹
- 
10,000 Individuals
 Maximum camp capacity²
- 
22,414 New Arrivals
 Since Nov 2018³

Source:

1. Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 25 (Oct 2018) combined with IOM Emergency Tracking Tool (18 Feb 2019)
2. Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM/SEMA)
3. Emergency Tracking Tool (18 Feb 2019)

- Teachers Village was set up by the state government in **January 2014** and was originally intended as accommodation for state teachers. The site was never used for its original purpose, and a year later became home to thousands of civilians fleeing the conflict in Borno State.
- In October 2018, the camp population was 8,605 individuals. The maximum capacity of the camp is 10,000 individuals.
- Due to a spike in mass displacement following armed clashes in late 2018, the camp has absorbed more than 20,000 newly arrived displaced people, bringing the **total camp population to more than 31,000 individuals, over 300% capacity**. More than 80 per cent are women and children. All are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, especially food, shelter, WASH, and protection-related services.
- The spike in the camp population is **stretching resources and overcrowding the camp**, particularly in shelter and WASH sectors.



Timeline

- **January 2015:** A year after it was built, Teachers Village was turned into a camp for internally displaced persons fleeing from conflict.
- **October 2018:** Total camp population – 8,605 individuals.
- **12 November – 24 December 2018:** An increase in hostilities in Kukawa LGA of Borno State triggered a steady stream of new arrivals into Teachers Village. **1,400 new arrivals were registered in Teachers Village during this six-week period.**
- **26 December 2018:** Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) launched an attack against the Nigerian military in Baga town of Kukawa LGA in northern Borno State, near the shores of Lake Chad. NSAGs temporarily captured Baga town and symbolically raised their flag. NSAGs allowed the people of Baga to freely leave the town. A majority of Baga's civilians fled by foot to Monguno town in Monguno LGA with no shelter and limited materials to survive.
- **28 December 2018:** NSAGs attempted subsequent attacks on Monguno town in Monguno LGA. Tens of thousands of civilians, many of whom had just reached Monguno from Baga town, fled by foot or in vehicles onwards to Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, reaching IDP camps within greater Maiduguri including Teachers Village.
- **28 December 2018 – 8 January 2019:** More than **18,500 new arrivals from Kukawa LGA were registered in Teachers Village in 12 days**, the vast majority from Baga town. Humanitarian partners began responding to the urgent assistance and protection needs of new arrivals.
- **8-9 January 2019:** The UN and partners identified an alternative site at Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri, to establish a camp enabling the decongestion of Teachers Village. This plan which is subsequently supported by the Borno State Government, with an aim to build an additional 1,900 shelters to accommodate ca. 10,500 individuals.
- **11 January 2019 – 27 February 2019:**
 - Site planning and preparations in the new site took place, in coordination with the Government. Plans are made to initiate the relocation of people from Teachers Village to the Stadium at the beginning of March.
 - Newly displaced people from Baga town continued to arrive in Teachers Village, yet at a slower rate than at the peak of the influx. In this six-week period, an additional 2,300 new arrivals were registered, bringing the **total number of new arrivals in Teachers Village to 22,414 people**. Thousands of IDPs who fled to Teachers Village are still sleeping out in the open.
- **21-22 February 2019:** The Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) relocated 230 households from Teachers Village to Mohammed Goni International Stadium. Humanitarians are advocating for appropriate relocation planning to ensure the protection of the civilian population and plan to start delivering assistance in early March.
- **27 February 2019:** Humanitarian partners completed the construction of 1,700 shelters, 45 blocks of latrines, and 14 tap stands for water supply at the Stadium.

Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian organisations, in support of the Government of Nigeria, have been **providing multi-sectoral assistance** in Teachers Village Camp and preparing the new site at Mohammed Goni International Stadium.

Food

SEMA, with support from the Presidential Committee for the North-East Initiative (PCNI) which gave one-off donation of food stock and fuelwood, distributed **cooked food** to new arrivals during the spike of the influx. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), as the existing food assistance actor on the site, has incorporated the new arrivals into their caseload, distributing **dry food rations** to them on a monthly basis since January 2019. According to NEMA, from 10-13 February, NEMA has distributed dry-food rations to new arrivals (4,355 households) and an existing caseload (1,895 households), providing food assistance to a total of 6,250 households.

Shelter/NFI

The Borno State Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement completed the construction of 200 emergency shelters on 15 January, while IOM provided emergency shelter kits to 545 people to accommodate new arrivals in January. Additionally, IOM built 5 communal shelters, completed on 29 January and is constructing 5 additional transit shade areas. IOM, UNHCR, and NEMA distributed **kits containing non-food items** such as mats, blankets, rope, tarpaulin, mosquito nets, cooking materials, and jerry cans to an estimated **5,800 people** between 28 December 2018 and 22 January 2019.

WASH

There are currently **five water boreholes in the camp** and **100,000 liters of water per day** are being trucked, providing an estimated 9.7 liters of water per day per person. Teachers Village camp has 100 latrines, while **195 new latrines** are under construction by UNICEF and DRC.

Health

At the end of December 2018, the UNICEF-supported State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) health facility was the only one in the camp providing medical services to the new arrivals. UNICEF had deployed an additional 2 doctors and 4 nurses to support the SPHCDA and increased logistic capacity to ensure availability of essential medicine and support for referrals. Following the influx, humanitarian partners also scaled up with an additional three health facilities in the camp operated by Medicines du Monde (set up their tent and started consultations on 23 January with two doctors, two nurses, and one midwife), IRC (set up their tent and started consultations on 25 January with 2 doctors, 1 nurse and one midwife) and ALIMA clinic (set up a clinic in an already existing government structure on site and started consultations on 7 January with 2 doctors, 4 nurses and 6 midwives). The clinics are providing basic health services and maternal care for pregnant woman. ALIMA and IRC clinics are also screening and referring children, pregnant and lactating women for the appropriate treatment.

Nutrition

Pregnant and lactating mothers are receiving nutritional supplements and nutrition screening and services are ongoing. Outpatient Therapeutic Care programme (OTP) for severely malnourished children has been ongoing since 2015. The OTP is staffed with 3 health workers, supported by 29 community nutrition mobilizers (CNMs) who conduct screening at the reception centre and routinely at the household level. The CNMs also conduct promotion and awareness of appropriate infant and young child feeding and care practices (IYCF) and distribution of multi-nutrient supplementation powders. To prevent malnutrition, WFP provided a special nutritional supplement to all pregnant/nursing women and children aged 6 – 23 months, reaching some 1,300 new arrivals.

Protection

UNHCR and its partner GISCOR carried out vulnerability screening for 5,400 newly arrived households. Female-headed households and separated children are the most vulnerable groups. Partners are responding to protection concerns through protection monitoring, providing legal representation especially for SGBV cases, human rights monitoring, child protection case management, family tracing, psychosocial support (PSS) and provision of protection-based material support assistance. Protection services such as PSS and legal assistance are being provided by IOM and UNHCR through their implementing partner GISCOR. Thanks to UNICEF and GOAL PRIME, 786 children are accessing PSS services. In addition, 85 unaccompanied and separated children (50 per cent girls) received case management services.

CCCM

A new site for the construction of an additional 1,900 shelters at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri has been identified by humanitarian partners and is under development. IOM completed biometric registration and verified new arrivals from Kukawa LGAs.

Gaps and Challenges

The mass influx of the population has **completely overstretched existing resources at Teachers Village camp** in terms of shelter and WASH. Some interim solutions have been identified, for example water trucking and the distribution of non-food item kits, but significant gaps remain.

Health & WASH

While humanitarian partners have scaled up the health response with an additional three health facilities, **some health services are not available** (for example to treat chronic illnesses or pregnancies with complications) and IDPs are referred to clinics or other health centres outside of the camp. Additional latrines and showers, as well as lighting for the latrines and showers, are needed. Waste management also needs to be scaled up.

Shelter/CCCM/NFI

A deeply concerning gap is the **insufficient number of shelters** to accommodate the mass influx of new arrivals. **6,242 households are in need of shelter solutions; of these 1,400 households** are currently sleeping in the open on mats. A majority of new arrivals are staying in temporary shelters made of straw mats, scarfs or blankets, bamboo, and plastic sheeting. The families that have received a more permanent shelters are commonly sharing their living space with up to 12 people in a 12-meter square space in extremely overcrowded conditions. 1,070 households are in need of full NFI kits and 2,498 people are in need of kitchen sets.

Camp Congestion and Land

The insufficient number of shelters to accommodate the population is directly linked to the **availability of additional land to construct new shelters**. As a result of over congestion and lack of permanent shelter solutions, temporary and makeshift shelters are built too closely together, leading to risk of fire and disease outbreaks. Moreover, overcrowding also poses protection concerns in terms of lack of privacy, especially for women and girls. Menstrual hygiene management is also a key concern for women and girls, both due to lack of privacy and sufficient sanitary materials.

A **new location at the Mohammed Goni International Stadium in Maiduguri** has been identified to decongest Teacher's Village Camp and the establishment of the camp and relocation process is ongoing. The Stadium will be able to accommodate an estimated 10,500 individuals. The eventual relocation of people from Teachers Village to the Stadium will help to reduce overcrowding in Teachers Village, **however Teachers Village will still be overpopulated by more than 10,000 people**. The current challenge in Teachers Village is a prime example of the repercussions relating to the evolving and deteriorating security situation resulting in mass displacement, especially in Maiduguri and Monguno of Borno State, with civilians forced to flee their homes. This poses challenges to humanitarian partners' capacity to identify available resources, both in terms of material goods and personnel, to rapidly respond.

Moreover, internally displaced people who have newly arrived in new locations away from their homes are converging on already congested reception centres and sites. The inability to obtain land for the construction of additional shelters is forcing tens of thousands of people, the majority women and children, to wait outside the gates of the reception centres and sleep on makeshift beds. In Maiduguri an estimated 1,860 households are sleeping out in the open; in Monguno the number is at 3,000 households. Overcrowding of IDP sites severely exacerbates protection and health risks. **The HCT calls on the Government of Nigeria to develop targeted, safe, area-specific decongestion plans in coordination with all actors, including traditional leaders and humanitarians.**

Partners

- **Government:** National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Presidential Committee for the North-East Initiative (PCNI)
- **UN agencies & NGOs:** Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA), Centre for Community Health and Development (CHAD), Center for Integrated Development and Research International (CIDAR), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), FHI360, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR), GOAL PRIME, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medecines du Monde (MDM), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Nigeria Bar Association (NGA), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Save the Children, Solidarités International (SI), United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), and World Health Organization (WHO)