

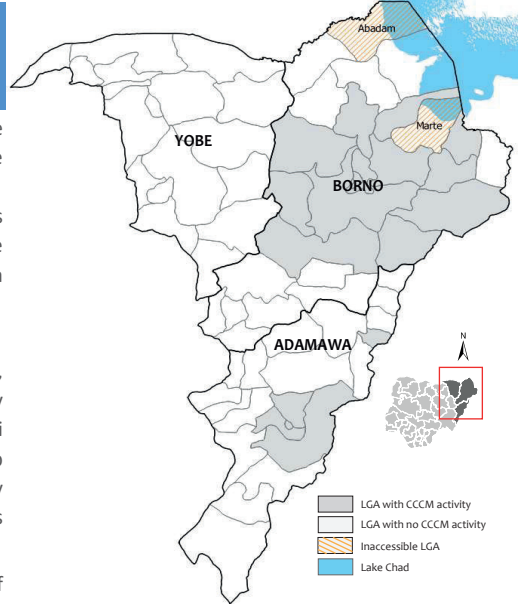
165 IDP camps managed by partners in Adamawa and Borno state.	194,985 Households (HH) reached by CCCM partner agencies.	863,357 Individuals (ind) reached by CCCM partner agencies in Adamawa and Borno state.	159 Site facilitators managing camps.
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The Camp Management bi-weekly tracker report is a service monitoring and gap analysis tool produced by the CCCM/Shelter/NFI sector. The tracker supports humanitarian partners in identifying gaps in assistance and service delivery. It enables stakeholders to track activities, identify gaps and thereby improving the delivery of assistance. As of September 2020, 164 camps were covered by partner agencies in the following Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa State: Fufore, Girei, Mubi South, Yola South and Yola North while in Borno State, the sites are located in Bama, Biu, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Nnganzai LGA.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The first phase of the reporting period of 15th – 11- 2020, saw a spike of recorded influx from Nnganzai LGA, Magumeri, Mafa and Konduga resulting in self-settlements and informal camps in MMC and Jere. Priority highlighted needs are Non-food items, Shelter kits and Food. The initial secondary displacement from Muna da’alti 2 due to insecurity two months ago have shown continued interest within the reporting and returning to their camp (Muna Da’alti 2) also commenced. This new developed interest of returns is due to improvement of the security situation in the location. However, the need for shelter kits to aid the rehabilitation of their abandoned shelters remains.

The sector, its partners, and government authorities continue to work together towards a coordinated approach of ensuring vulnerable displaced populations in need of improved Shelter solutions, benefitted from the responses with the aim of improving the physical protection and dignity of these population. Planned responses are under way for new influx in Magumeri and technical support will as well be provided to displaced persons to construct their own shelter.



CCCM PARTNER AGENCIES



INTERVENTIONS/GAP BY SECTOR

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- There are 46 formal and 235 informal camps in the BAY states. 58% of these sites has dedicated or mobile site facilitation.
- Management of COVID-19 quarantine shelters and information centres in camps and host communities.

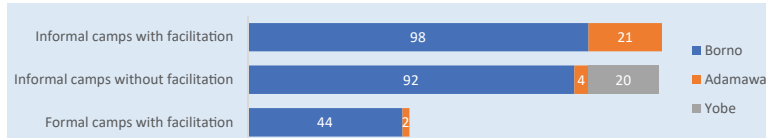


Figure 1: Number of displacement sites by states and by facilitation.

SHELTER

- 39% of the IDPs are living in emergency shelter, 32% in makeshift, 14% in collective/communal shelter, 9% in public facilities and 6% in transitional shelter.
- 2,599HH are sharing shelter across 29 sites in 7 LGAs.

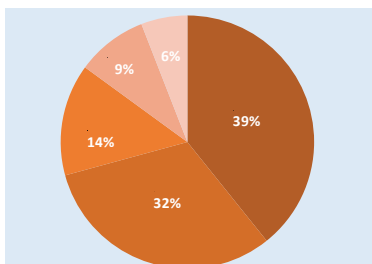


Figure 2: % of households living in various type of shelter.

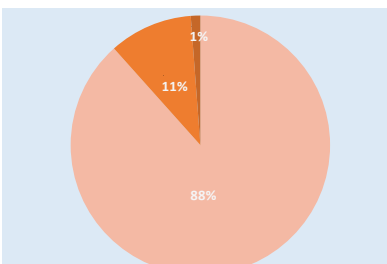


Figure 3: Total shelter and their status.

NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS

- A total of 76,136HH need complete NFI kits. This include 13,367HH in Maiduguri, 11,145HH in Jere, 10,568HH in Monguno, 8,611HH in Dikwa, 6,317HH in Konduga, 6,097HH in Ngala, 5,943HH in Damboa, 3,886HH in Mafa, 3,075HH in Bama, 2,748HH in Gwoza, 1,302HH in Mafa, 3,077HH in Yola North, Yola South, Girei, Fufore, Biu and Kaga LGA.
- 52% of the sites reported that blankets/mats are the most needed NFIs while Kitchen sets are the second most needed NFIs.

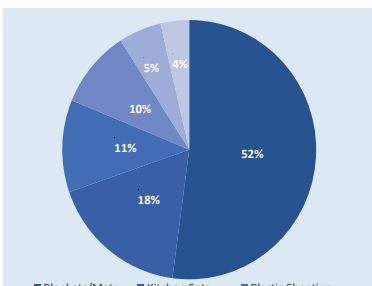


Figure 4: % of sites by the most needed NFI

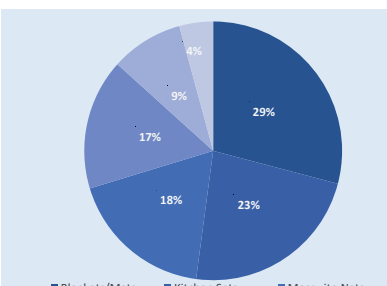


Figure 5: % of sites by the second most needed NFI

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATER SOURCE

- The main source of drinking and non-drinking water at displacement sites is the borehole (81%). Other sources of water supply include hand pumps, wells, water vendors and water trucking.
- 80% of the displacement sites has an average waiting time at water points less than 30minutes while 16% is between 30minutes and an hour and 4% is above one hour (figure 8).

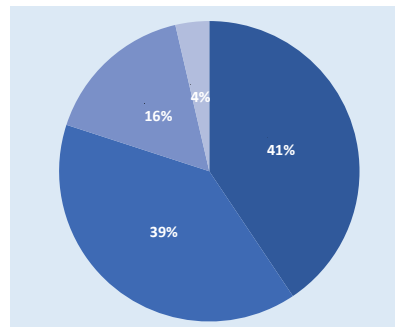


Figure 8: Average waiting time at water points.

LATRINES

- 86% of latrines in Borno are functional while 14% are damaged.
- 5 sites in 4 LGAs (Girei in Adamawa state, Jere, Konduga and MMC in Borno state) do not have latrines on site.

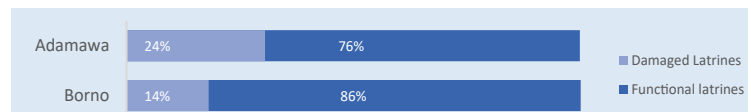


Figure 6: Latrines status in Adamawa and Borno state.

- 44% of latrines across 115 sites in 17 LGAs need gender marking.
- 24% latrines needs desludgement across 78 sites in 16 LGAs (table 1).

LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines
Bama	1,286	Mafa	200	Damboa	107
Jere	869	Dikwa	189	Girei	65
Maiduguri	479	Ngala	189	Fufore	34
Monguno	424	Yola North/South	113	Mugumeri & Kaga	34
Gwoza	207	Konduga	107	Biu	33

Table 1: Latrines in need of desludgment per displacement LGA

SHOWERS

- 86% of the total showers are functional while 14% need to be repaired.
- 16 sites in 5 LGAs (Girei in Adamawa state, Konduga, Jere, Maiduguri and Dikwa in Borno state) do not have shower on site.
- 1,526 showers needs to be repaired across 85 sites in 17 LGAs (table 2).

LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers
Monguno	362	Dikwa	111	Girei	41
Jere	187	Maiduguri	81	Magumeri	40
Konduga	186	Damboa	64	Bui & Bama	32
Ngala	140	Fufore	63	Yola North/South	25
Kaga	127	Gwoza	51	Mafa	20

Table 2: Showers in need of repairs per displacement LGA

FOOD SECURITY (FS)

- 66% of the IDP population received food assistance the previous month. (Fig. 9)
- 4,947HH received agricultural livelihood assistance in Ngala [3,000], Dikwa [1,545], Gwoza [392] and Konduga [10].

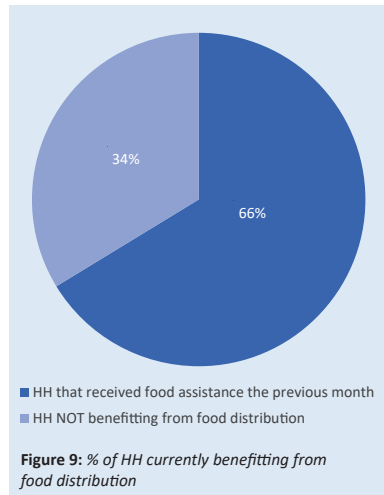


Figure 9: % of HH currently benefiting from food distribution

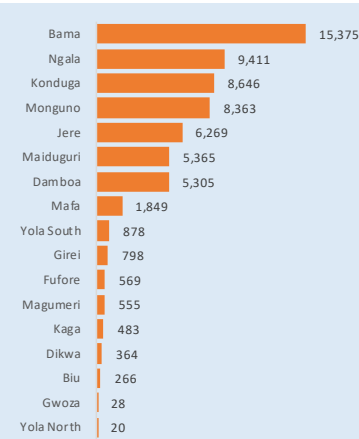


Figure 10: HH not benefiting from food distribution by LGA

NUTRITION

- Supplementary feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers was carried out in 60% of the camps while screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished children was carried out in 45% of the IDP camps.

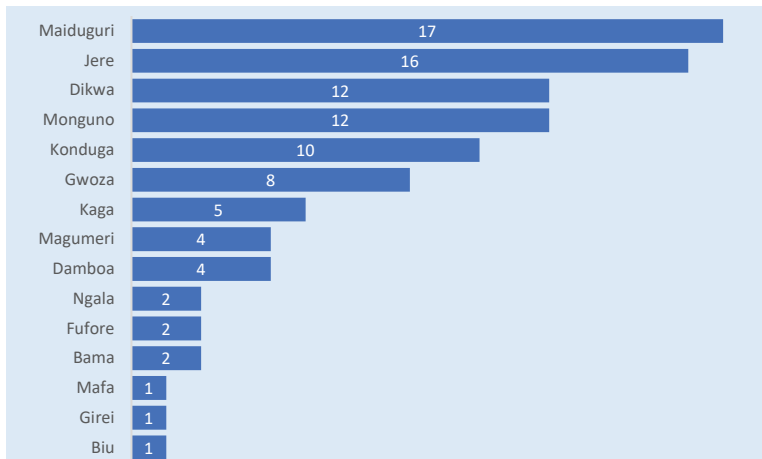


Figure 11: Number of camps per displacement LGA that are benefitted from the nutrition activities

HEALTH

- All the camps has established health structures, COVID-19 sensitization, response pathway and access to mobile clinics where vaccination activities and essential medicine distribution services are provided by health partners.
- 16% of camps reported cases of malaria.

EDUCATION

- 68% of camps has access to a form of education in the camp or nearby.
- Over 60% of the camps need instructional and writing materials.
- 50% of the camps do not have access to a functional secondary school while 32% of the camps do not have access to alternative basic education.

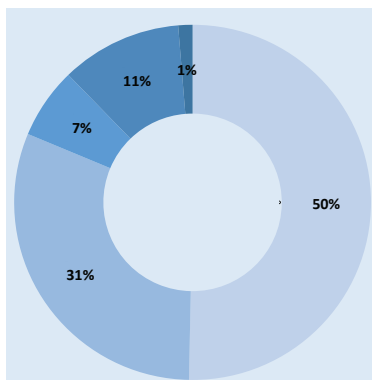


Figure 12: % of children with access to functional primary school.

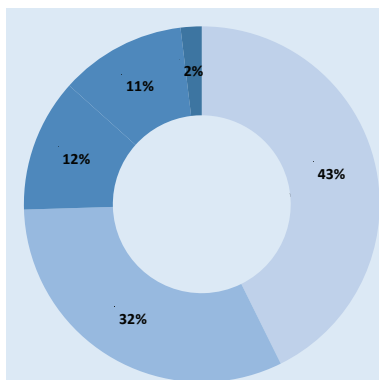


Figure 13: % of children with access to alternative basic education models

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD (ERL)

- 45% of the camps in the displaced LGAs currently have access to vocational trainings.
- 55% do not have access to any form of vocational training within the site or nearby.
- IDPs in all the camps have access to market on site or nearby.

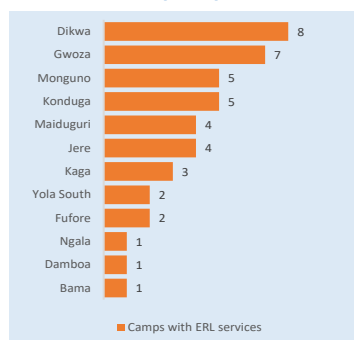


Figure 14: Sites per LGA with early recovery and livelihood service(s)

PROTECTION

- 18% of the total households are headed by vulnerable population with 17.6% being headed by women (>18 years) and 0.4% by children (<18 years).

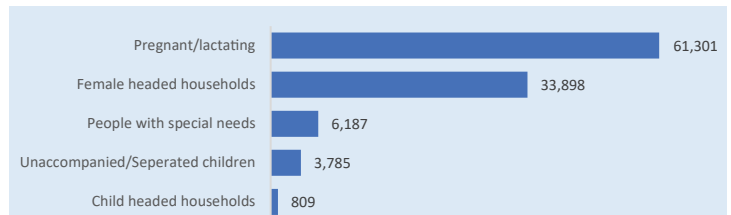


Figure 15: Protection concerns

AVAILABLE ACTIVITIES/SERVICES BY SECTOR

Sector	Activities/Services
CCCM	Awareness raising/sensitization, camp coordination meeting, complaints and feedback mechanism, hygiene promotion campaigns, inspection of site infrastructure, LGA coordination meeting, monitoring/facilitating fire sensitization campaign, PWSN meeting, registration for shelter allocation, registration of new arrivals, safety mapping/safety audit, set up committee structures and identification of members, shelter addressing, site coordination meeting with partners and committee representatives, site inspection in response to storm, site level management meetings with committee representatives, site management committee meeting, training of committee members, variant committee meetings and sensitization on COVID-19.
Shelter/NFI	Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of cash/voucher for NFI, NFI kits distribution, shelter repair and improvements.
Early Recovery and Livelihood	Employment through cash-for-work, social cohesion, community reconciliation, establishment or scale up of small businesses.
Education	Classroom construction, rehabilitation/re-opening, extra curricular activities, distribution of learning supplies, training of teachers.
Health	Distribution of essential medicines and equipments, establishment of health structure, food distribution, medical referrals, vaccination.
Nutrition	Cash assistance for prevention of malnutrition, supplementary feeding for children, supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers, screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished children.
Protection	Child protection services, Gender Based Violence (GBV) services, general protection services and MHPSS.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Cash transfer activities or voucher to meet water needs, desludging and cleaning of latrines services, construction of latrines as per sector's standard, construction and rehabilitation of water systems, water systems supported by operations and maintenance

Source of Data: CCCM/ES NFI Sector Camp Management Tool, DTM and ETT.

Note: The presented data are for incamps population and the depiction/use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data are not warranted to be error free by the Shelter & DMS/CCCM sector.

Contact Details

Email: cccmshelternga@humanitarianresponse.info

Phone: Robert Odhiambo: +234 903 428 3512 // Patrick Mutai: +234 901 066 0555

Website: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/shelter-and-nfi>