

ORTHEAST NIGERIA



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.

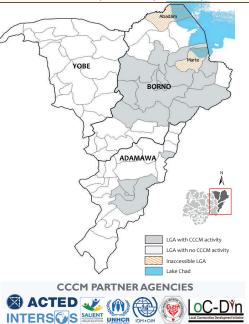
As of March 2020, 142 camps were covered by partner agencies and the sites covered are located in the following Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa State: Fufore, Girei, Mubi South, Yola South and Yola North while in Borno State, the sites are located in Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGA.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

HELTER

The sector enhanced support to the health and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors in the COVID-19 response plans. Partners sensitized and disseminated information on the virus and how to mitigate transmission risk as recommended by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The use of risk communication key messaging such as audio recordings and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were translated from English to Hausa and Kanuri to provide Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities with COVID awareness messages. CCCM agencies in collaboration with the WASH sector ensured the installations of more handwashing facilities while sensitizing the camp residents on the importance of frequent hand washing and observation of social distancing.

The sector and partners held weekly technical working group meeting to find solutions to arising issues and create a road map on which project activities can be implemented through remote management during the lockdown period as declared by the government. In addition to the COVID-19 response, the sector will ensure that vulnerable displaced population continue to receive basic needs and services as part of the on-going humanitarian response.



Report No. 11 | 01 - 16 April 2020.

INTERVENTIONS/GAP BY SECTOR

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

• There are 45 formal and 227 informal camps in the BAY states. 52% of the sites has dedicated site facilitation. 85% of the total sites are in Borno, 10% in Adamawa and 5% in Yobe.

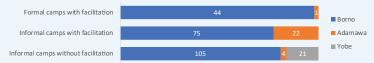
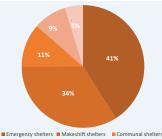


Figure 1: Number of displacement sites by states and by facilitation.

SHELTER

- 46% of the IDPs are living in emergency and transitional shelter, 34% in makeshift, 11% in collective/communal shelter and 10% in public facilities.
- 13HH are living in the open in Kaga [6] and Maiduguri [13].
- 3,507HH are sharing shelter in across 42 sites in 11 LGAs.
- · 16,165 shelters are damaged across 87 sites in 14 LGAs.



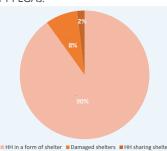
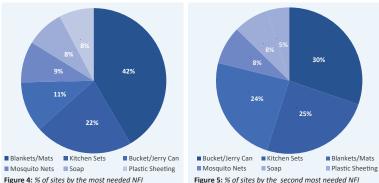


Figure 2: % of households living in various type of shelter. Figure 3: Total shelter and their status.

NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS

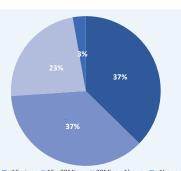
- •A total of 63,396HH need complete NFI kits. This include 11,340HH in Monguno, 9,198HH in Dikwa, 8,838HH in Ngala, 8,382HH in Maiduguri, 6,140HH in Jere, 3,844HH in Bama, 3,615HH in Konduga, 3,085HH in Gwoza, 2,829HH in Damboa, 6,125HH in Magumeri, Yola North, Yola South, Girei, Fufore, Kaga, Mafa LGA.
- •39% of the sites reported that blankets/mats are the most needed NFIs while Kitchen sets are the second most needed NFIs in .



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATER SUPPLY

- · The main source of drinking and non-drinking water at displacement sites is the borehole. Other sources of water supply include hand pumps, wells, water vendors and water trucking.
- 74% of the displacement sites has an average waiting time at water points less than 30minutes while 23% is between 30minutes and an hour and 3% above an hour (figure 8).



<15mins 15 - 29Mins 30Mins - 1hour >1hour Figure 8: Average waiting time at water points.

LATRINES

• 85% of latrines in Borno are functional while 15% are damaged.

• 4 sites in 3 LGAs (Girei, Adamawa state, Jere and Konduga in Borno state) do not have latrines on site.

| Adamawa | 92% | 8% | Functional latrines |
|---------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| Borno | 85% | 15% | Damaged latrines |

Figure 6: Latrines status per displacement LGA

- 54% of latrines across 99 sites need gender marking.
- 4,792 latrines needs desludgement across 82 sites in 15 LGAs (table 1).

| LGA | No. of latrines | LGA | No. of latrines | LGA | No. of latrines |
|---------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Bama | 1,070 | Maiduguri | 392 | Fufore | 15 |
| Jere | 1,056 | Damboa | 253 | Ngala | 21 |
| Gwoza | 853 | Monguno | 226 | Mafa | 15 |
| Dikwa | 262 | Yola South | 90 | Kaga | 5 |
| Konduga | 476 | Girei | 50 | Yola North | 8 |

Table 1: Latrines in need of desludament per displacement LGA

SHOWERS

- 87% of the total showers are functional while 13% need to be repaired.
- 12 sites in 4 LGAs (Girei, Adamawa state, Jere, Maiduguri and Dikwa in Borno state) do not have shower on site.

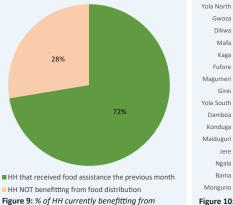
• 1,520 showers needs to be repaired across 63 sites in 14 LGAs (table 2).

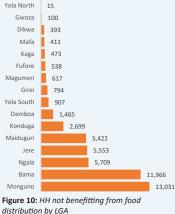
| LGA | No. of showers | LGA | No. of showers | LGA | No. of showers |
|-----------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Konduga | 262 | Ngala | 147 | Fufore | 19 |
| Jere | 229 | Damboa | 50 | Girei | 14 |
| Monguno | 183 | Magumeri | 28 | Yola North | 10 |
| Dikwa | 180 | Gwoza | 23 | Bama | 9 |
| Maiduguri | 162 | Mafa | 20 | | |

Table 2: Showers in need of repairs per displacement LGA

FOOD SECURITY (FS)

- 72% of the IDP population received food assistance the previous month. (Fig. 9)
- 2,272HH received agricultural livelihood assistance in Bama, Dikwa, Jere and Maiduguri.
- 140HH received fuel efficient stove in Bama.





SUTRITION

food distribution

· Supplementary feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers was carried out in 43% of the camps while screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished children was carried out in 46% of the IDP camps.

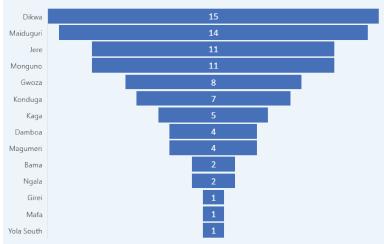


Figure 11: Number of camps per displacement LGA currently benefitting from nutrition activities

🕏 HEALTH

• All the camps has established health structures or access to mobile clinics and medical referral mechanism where vaccination activities and essential medicine distribution services are provided by health partners.

•6% of camps reported cases of malaria.

EDUCATION

- •76% of camps has access to a form of education in the camp or nearby.
- Over 60% of the camps need instructional and writing materials.
- •27% of the camps do not have access to a functional primary school while 34% of the camps do not have access to alternative basic education.

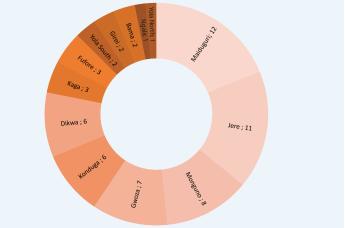


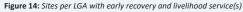
■ 26-50% ■ No Access ■ 51-75% ■ 1-25 % ■ >75% Figure 12: % of children with access to functional primary school.

26-50% No access 51-75% 1-25 % >75% 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. IDPs in all the camps can access a market in the camp or nearby.

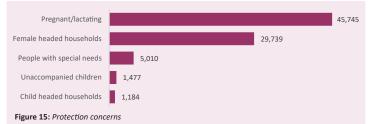




57 PROTECTION

S

21,385HH are headed by vulnerable population with 20,248HH being headed by women while 1, 137HH are headed by children (<18 years).



AVAILABLE ACTIVITIES/SERVICES BY SECTOR

| Sector | Activities/Services | |
|---|---|--|
| | 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 | |
| СССМ | mapping/safety audit, set up committee structures and identification of | |
| | members, shelter addressing, site coordination meeting with partners | |
| | and committee representatives, site inspection in reponse to storm, | |
| | site level management meetings with committee representatives, site | |
| | management committee meeting, training of committee members, | |
| | variant committee meetings. | |
| Charles (NIC) | Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of cash/voucher for | |
| Shelter/NFI | NFI, NFI kits distribution, shelter repair and improvements. | |
| Early Recovery and | Employment through cash-for-work, social cohesion, community | |
| Livelihood | reconciliation, establishment or scale up of small businesses. | |
| Education | Classroom construction, rehabilitation/re-opening, extra curricular | |
| Education | activities, distribution of learning supplies, training of teachers. | |
| Health | Distribution of essential medicines and equipments, establishment of | |
| Health | health structure, food distribution, medical referrals, vaccination. | |
| | Cash assistance for prevention of malnutrition, supplementary feeding | |
| Nutrition | for children, supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating | |
| NUTRITION | mothers, screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished | |
| | children. | |
| Protection | Child protection services, Gender Based Violence (GBV) services, | |
| Protection | generaal protectiob services and MHPSS. | |
| | Cash transfer activities or voucher to meet water needs, desludging | |
| Water, Sanitation and | and cleaning of latrines services, construction of latrines as per | |
| Hygiene | 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. | | |

Note: The presented data are for in

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