



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

A Report on Rapid Shelter Assessment in Damboa



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1. Introduction:

As of 21 December 2016, the Shelter team of IOM Maiduguri undertaken a preliminary and general shelter assessment in Damboa. The assessment conducted by the team follows an approach to work based on age, gender and socio-cultural diversity present in the IDP location. This assessment should eventually contribute to a better information and documentation of all stakeholders on the impact of interventions and responses to the affected population, the gap identified, prospects and action to follow up in conjunction with the beneficiaries. The main sectors and Items addressed during this assessment are related to aspects of emergency shelter and WASH.

The ongoing and potential influx of IDPs into Damboa would see an increased need for humanitarian aid, particularly in the sectors of Shelter, where gaps to be identified by the sectors. Due to the high levels of shelter insecurity and the high occurrences of inadequate shelter IOM has selected Damboa for assessment.

2. Objectives:

The objectives of the assessment are to:

- Identify the emergency Shelter needs and gaps for the most vulnerable IDPs within Damboa area;
- Serve as basis for more in-depth Shelter assessment and further project design.

3. Methodology:

Data collection in the field was carried out through key informant interviews, and field observations together with IDPs in Damboa.

- Visit of infrastructures (direct observation)
- Discussion with IDP representatives
- Discussion with military commander
- Debriefing

3.1 Key Informant Interviews:

The key informant (KI) interviews were carried out on 21 December 2016. KI interviews were conducted with IDPs within the camps, each representing a different cluster of households. The interviewees were selected according to their availability. All IDPs interviewed had been living in the area for a sustained period of time. The majority of those interviewed were men. The average size of families consisted of 7+ persons.

3.2 Field Observation:

The team also made random observations to assess the general living conditions and availability of space for shelter construction.

3.3 Limitations:

The current situation of IDPs is very volatile, with many new IDPs coming and predicted to arrive to Damboa in near future. The total number of IDPs is likely to have increased citing the need to provide enough shelters.

4. Key Findings:

- There are three official camps in Damboa town with a total population of about 30,000 IDPs in addition to over 40,000 IDPs in the host communities. Assessment team has quickly gathered information on the approximate number of IDPs living in three the camps in Damboa.

No.	Name of camp	No. of Individuals	Households in Urgent Need of Shelter
1.	General Hospital IDP Camp	12,000	600
2.	Central Primary School	4,460	200
3.	Hausari Camp	12,676	200
	Total	29,136	1,000

- Overall, the shelter need in Damboa is immense. IDPs located in the camps as well as those in host community areas both require immediate shelter assistance.
- Currently, following humanitarian agencies have provided shelters and WASH facilities in Damboa camps:

Shelter:

No.	Camp / Location	Agency Name	No of Shelters Built
1	General Hospital IDP Camp	ICRC	300
		UNHCR	208
		PINE	380
2	Central Primary School	ICRC	173
3	Hausari Camp	ICRC	288
	Total		1,349



ICRC Shelters in General Hospital IDP Camp

WASH:

General Hospital IDP Camp:

- 48 blocks of latrines are constructed. One borehole is under construction and water trucking (8 trips/day) by MSF. 2 hand pumps by ICRC.

Central Primary School:

- 15 blocks of VIP latrines and 5 blocks of bathing facilities are provided by UNICEF.
- 3 latrines are provided by MSF.

Hausari Camp:

- 100 no. of latrines are provided by ICRC, UNICEF and military.
 - 2 boreholes by Oxfam and UNICEF.
 - 1 hand pump by LGA but not functioning.
- The current structural capacities of the camps in Damboa are not able to contain all the IDPs. Multiple families are living inside one shelter. The newcomers do not always manage to find spaces where to stay; especially families of more than 5 people. The population level requires urgent action with the construction of additional shelters and the provision of sanitation facilities.
 - There are open spaces available inside the camps to build the new shelters for IDPs. The team has assessed three locations where approximately 1,500 shelters can be built.



Open Space for New Shelters in General Hospital IDP Camp

- Households reported a priority need for emergency shelter, including tarpaulins, and timber frames, NFIs and adequate WASH facilities.
- It should be noted that Damboa is very much accessible from Biu, a travel distance of two hours and without need for military escort. Biu market is well supplied and have enough stocks to meet demand and can provide avenue to procure and provide the required materials and commodities very quickly.

5. Recommendations:

- The existing shelters were observed to be overcrowded, multiple families are living inside one shelter, which do not meet the shelter standards. This assessment revealed that the IDPs have limited access to shelter and WASH facilities. There is a significant disparity between the existing living standards of the IDP population in Damboa and the Sphere standards, which requires an immediate and comprehensive action.
- Given that, Damboa should be prioritized to address assessed needs and conduct further assessments in areas that could not be performed in this assessment.
- Based on assessment findings, it is recommended that the following interventions may be considered to facilitate the provision and improved accessibility of shelters to the IDPs:
 - Construction of emergency shelters (Bama model) at the available lands. Approximately 1,500 shelters can be built on the available open spaces within three camps in Damboa.

- Construction of temporary VIP latrines and bathing facilities, which will help mitigate health risks and prevent and control disease outbreaks and epidemics.
- Provision of NFI kits. There is an urgent need for standard NFI kits including clothes and shoes to protect the population against diseases and the risk of epidemics.