

195 IDP camps managed by partners in Adamawa and Borno state.	218,967 Households (HH) reached by CCCM partner agencies.	980,099 Individuals (ind) reached by CCCM partner agencies in Adamawa and Borno state.	182 Site facilitators managing camps.
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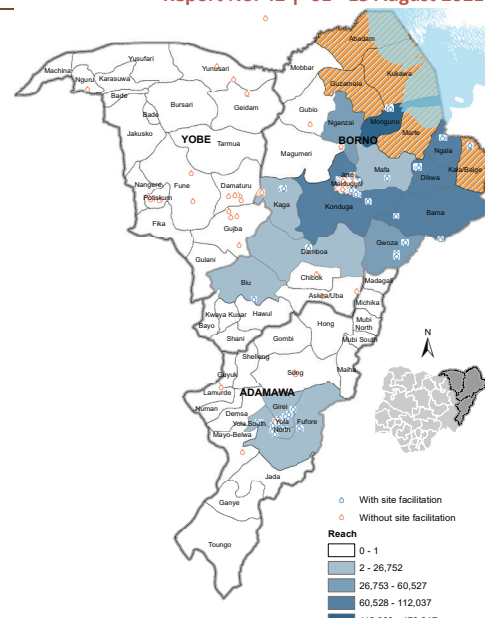
The Camp Management bi-weekly tracker report is a service monitoring and gap analysis tool produced by the CCCM/Shelter/NFI sector. The tracker supports humanitarian partners in identifying gaps in assistance and service delivery. It enables stakeholders to track activities, identify gaps, and improve the delivery of assistance. As of August 2021, 195 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, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai LGA.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The reporting period of 1-15 August, the rain downpour further escalated in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) state thereby leading to spike in the number of flooded camps, increased shelter damages, loss of NFIs and displacing other families to squat with a host within camps. Access, capacity, and funding has become a major hindering factor to provide durable assistance to the affected population with the Rapid response mechanism having been activated in some of the dire locations with extreme conditions.

As at the reporting period the number of new arrivals with the past weeks in need of NFIs are 5,366HH Maiduguri (1,525HH), Monguno (1,189HH), Mafa (821HH), Bama (324HH), Dikwa (278HH), Konduga (234HH), Kaga(215HH), Jere (138HH), Ngala (103HH), Gwoza (76HH), Magumeri (69HH), Damboa (41HH) and Yola South (28HH) LGA. Furthermore, 22% of latrines need dislodgement across 137 sites in 20 LGAs while 13% of showers across 74 sites are damaged and need to be repaired.

The sector through the CCCM operational partners continues to lay more emphasis on the rain season contingency plan as in cooperated in the 2021 HRP. Thus, enabling partners to rapidly curb and manage the flooding situation in camps by engaging the community to create water pathways, activate alerts for advocacy of needs and gaps and also, provided with the camp population basic mitigation tools to pave a better living condition for the vulnerably displaced population.



CCCM PARTNER AGENCIES

INTERVENTIONS/GAP BY SECTOR

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- There are 44 formal and 249 informal camps in the BAY states. 69% of these sites have dedicated or mobile site facilitation.

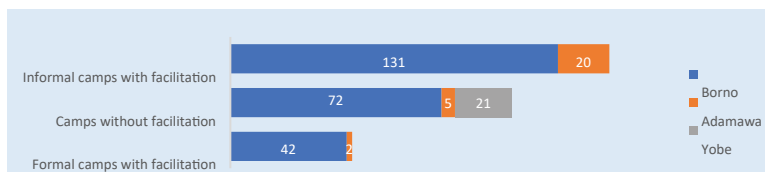


Figure 1: Number of displacement sites by states and by facilitation. (DTM/Site tracker)

SHELTER

- 39.9% of the IDPs are living in emergency shelter, 38% in makeshift shelter, 8.9% in transitional shelter, 7.5% in collective/communal and 5.8% in public facilities.
- 4,030HH are sharing shelter in Maiduguri (1,073HH), Monguno (918HH), Gwoza (592HH), Damboa (393HH), Magumeri (316HH), Dikwa (207HH), Gubio (132HH), Kala Balge (70HH), Konduga (47HH), Bama (29HH) and Yola South (4HH) LGA.

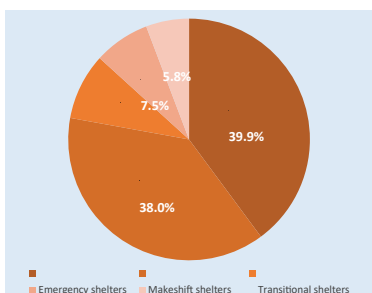


Figure 2: % of households living in various type of shelter.

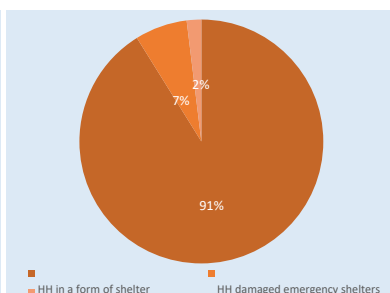


Figure 3: Total shelter and their status.

NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS

- A total of 95,696HH need complete NFI kits. 5,366HH of the 95,696HH in need of NFIs are new arrivals in Maiduguri (1,525HH), Monguno (1,189HH), Mafa (821HH), Bama (324HH), Dikwa (278HH), Konduga (234HH), Kaga(215HH), Jere (138HH), Ngala (103HH), Gwoza (76HH), Magumeri (69HH), Damboa (41HH) and Yola South (28HH) LGA.
- 57% of the sites reported that, blankets and mats are the most needed NFIs while kitchen sets are the second most needed NFIs in 27% of sites.

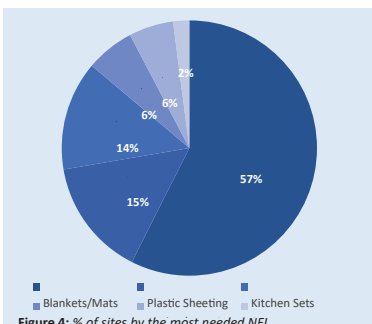


Figure 4: % of sites by the most needed NFI

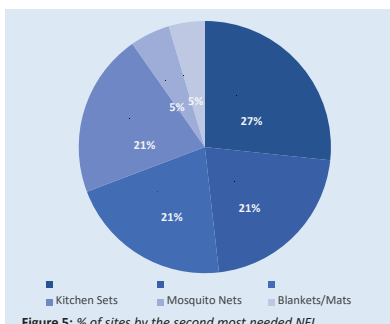


Figure 5: % of sites by the second most needed NFI

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

WATER SOURCE

- The main source of drinking and non-drinking water at displacement sites are the boreholes (86%). Other sources of water supply include hand pumps, wells, water vendors and water trucking.
- 79% of the displacement sites have an average waiting time at water points less than 30minutes while 17% is between 30minutes and an hour and 4% of sites above one hour (figure 8).

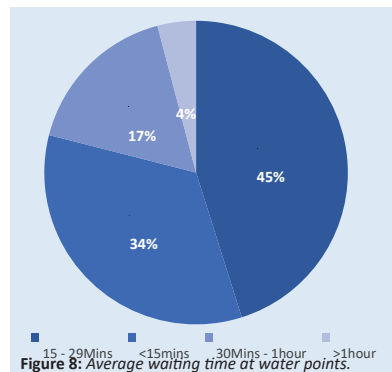


Figure 8: Average waiting time at water points.

LATRINES

- 84% of latrines in Borno are functional while 16% are damaged.
- 4 sites in Maiduguri (2), Jere (1), and Kala/Balge (1) LGA in Borno state do not have latrines on site.



Figure 6: Latrines status in Adamawa and Borno state.

- 47% (13,349) of latrines across 137 sites in 20 LGAs need gender marking.
- 22% (6,147) of latrines needs dislodgement across 87 sites in 18 LGAs (table 1).

LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines
Jere	1897	Nganzai	474	Girei	50
Monguno	634	Bama	389	Biu	43
Konduga	573	Kala Balge	261	Yola South	27
Gwoza	481	Dikwa	116	Fufore	20
Ngala	476	Maiduguri	114	Kaga	12

Table 1: Latrines in need of desludgment per LGA.

SHOWERS

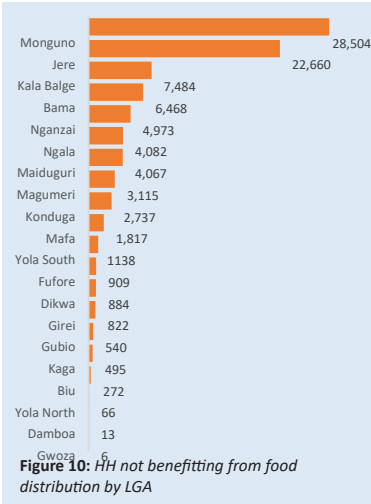
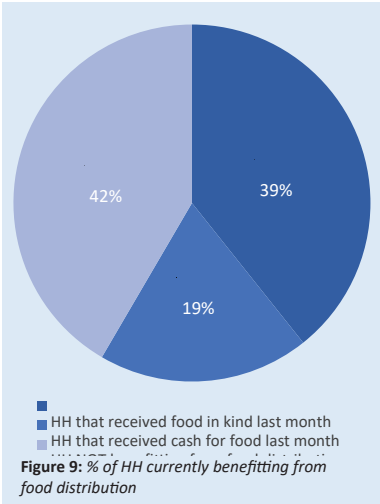
- 87% of the total showers are functional while 13% need to be repaired.
- 24 sites in 4 LGAs (Girei in Adamawa state, Jere, Magumeri and Maiduguri LGA in Borno state) do not have shower on site.
- 1,363 showers needs to be repaired across 79 sites in 17 LGAs (table 2).

LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers
Monguno	347	Ngala	90	Kala Balge	15
Jere	165	Fufore	75	Nganzai	15
Damboa	133	Girei	61	Yola South	14
Dikwa	122	Gwoza	55	Bama	12
Kaga	96	Konduga	46	Yola North	1

Table 2: Showers in need of repair per LGA.

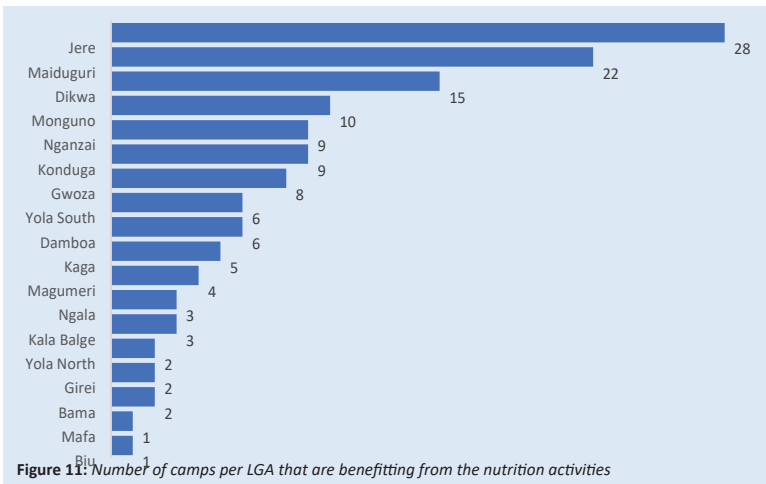
FOOD SECURITY (FS)

- 58% of the IDP population received a form of food assistance last month. (Fig. 9)
- 1,271HH received agricultural livelihood assistance in Gwoza (701HH), Dikwa (300HH), Magumeri (237HH), Jere (30HH) and Maiduguri (3HH) LGA.



NUTRITION

- Supplementary feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers was carried out in 49% of the camps while screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished children was carried out in 42% of the IDP camps.

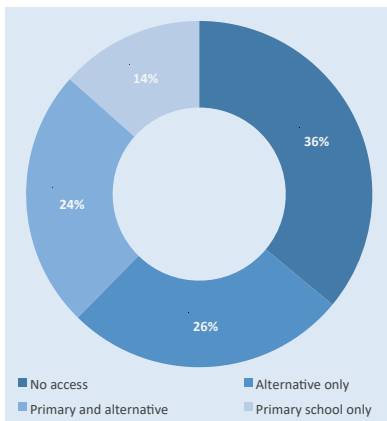
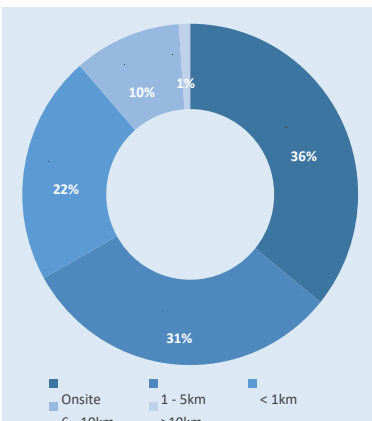


HEALTH

- All the camps have 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.
- 62% of camps reported cases of malaria.
- 57% of camps have access to a functional primary health care provider on site or nearby.

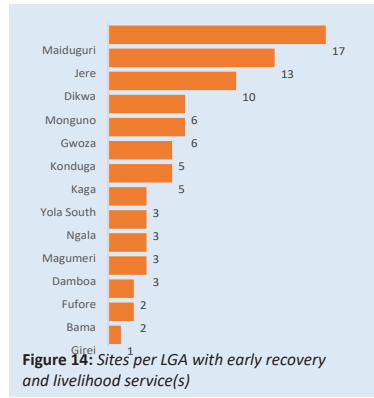
EDUCATION

- 36% of camps have access to primary education on site while 64% access varies in distance or not accessible due to distance (figure 12)
- Over 60% of the camps need instructional and writing materials.
- 14% of camps do not have access to functional primary education or alternative form of basic education on site (figure 13)



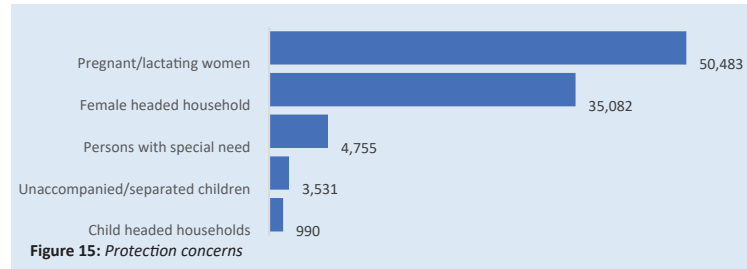
EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD (ERL)

- 27% of managed camps in LGAs affected by the displacements have access to cash for work activities within the onsite and nearby locations.
- 58% of the managed camps do not have access to a form of vocational training within the site or nearby.
- IDPs in all the camps have access to market on site or nearby.



PROTECTION

- 19% of the total households are headed by vulnerable population with 16% being headed by women (>18 years) and 1% by children (<18 years).



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, response to storm, site-level management meetings with committee representatives, site management committee meeting, training of committee members,
Shelter/NFI	Construction of emergency shelters, distribution of cash/voucher for
Early Recovery and	Employment through cash-for-work, social cohesion, community
Education	Classroom construction, rehabilitation/re-opening, extracurricular
Health	Distribution of essential medicines and equipments, establishment of
Nutrition	Cash assistance for prevention of malnutrition, supplementary feeding for children, supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers, screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished
Protection	Child protection services, Gender Based Violence (GBV) services,
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,

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

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

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