

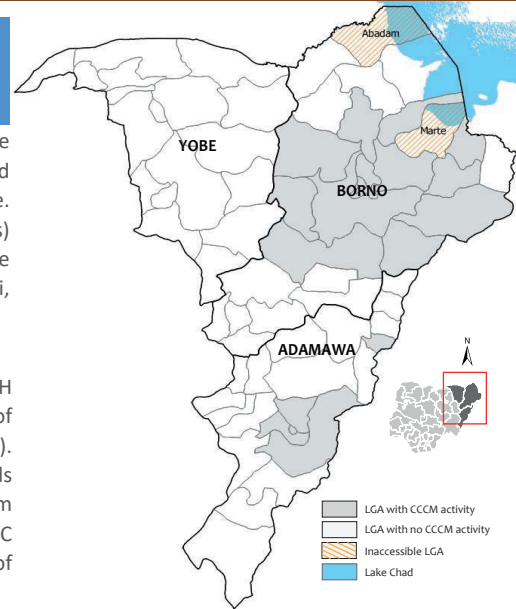
<b>186</b> IDP camps managed by partners in Adamawa and Borno state.	<b>212,192</b> Households (HH) reached by CCCM partner agencies.	<b>950,468</b> Individuals (ind) reached by CCCM partner agencies in Adamawa and Borno state.	<b>170</b> Site facilitators managing camps.
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The 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 May 2021, 186 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 Nnganzai LGA.

**KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

During the reporting period 1st – 15th May 2021, the humanitarian needs continue to increase. Over 3,500HH are sharing shelters in CCCM managed camps (CMC) while over 1,300HH are living in the open without a form of shelter. During the reporting period, 34% of IDPs in 17LGAs camps did not benefit from food (in-cash or in-kind). 21% of CMC had an average waiting time at water points to be over 30minutes, 21% of latrines needs desludgement – an increase by 7% from the last report, 18% of showers needs repair – an increase by 5% from the last report and 53% of showers and latrines need gender marking and segregation. Over 60% of IDPs in CMC do not have access to a form of vocational training while over 48% of camps do not have access to a form of education on site or nearby.

Access and insecurity are the key challenges in some part of the BAY states as well as partners capacity along with funding constraint. Shelter and NFI needs are huge and sector partners collectively do not have capacity to meet all the needs of vulnerable displaced population. The sector through its active partners will continue to provide lifesaving and sustaining assistance in flexible and targeted approach.



**CCCM PARTNER AGENCIES**



**INTERVENTIONS/GAP BY SECTOR**

**CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

- There are 45 formal and 244 informal camps in the BAY states. 63% of these sites has dedicated or mobile site facilitation.
- Management of COVID-19 quarantine shelters and information centres in camps and host communities.

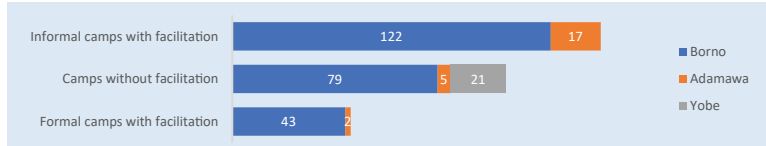


Figure 1: Number of displacement sites by states and by facilitation. (DTM/Site tracker)

**SHELTER**

- 38% of the IDPs are living in makeshift shelter, 37% in emergency shelter, 12% in collective/communal shelter, 7% in public facilities and 6% in transitional shelter.
- 2,818HH are sharing shelter across 35 sites in 11 LGAs.

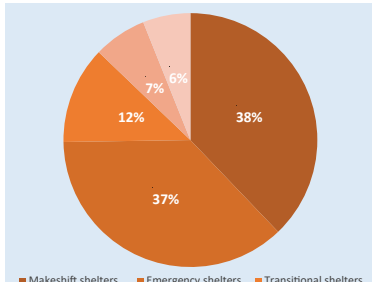


Figure 2: % of households living in various type of shelter.

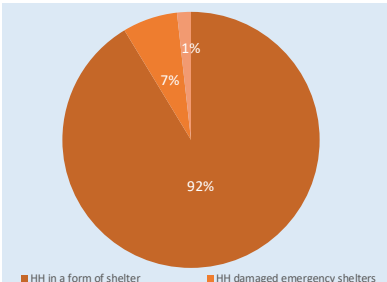


Figure 3: Total shelter and their status.

**NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS**

- A total of 97,132HH need complete NFI kits. 4,479HH of the 97,132HH in need of NFIs are new arrivals in Monguno (1,255HH), Maiduguri (926HH), Magumeri (470HH), Jere (428HH), Ngala (289HH), Bama (210HH), Gwoza (50HH), Damboa (32HH), and Kala Balge (14HH) LGA.
- 62% of the sites reported that blankets/mats are the most needed NFIs while kitchen sets are the second most needed NFIs.

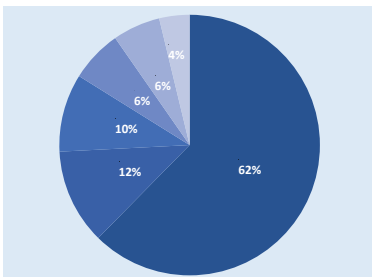


Figure 4: % of sites by the most needed NFI

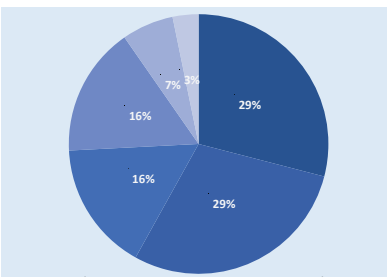


Figure 5: % of sites by the second most needed NFI

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

**WATER SOURCE**

- The main source of drinking and non-drinking water at displacement sites is the borehole (83%). Other sources of water supply include hand pumps, wells, water vendors and water trucking.
- 75% of the displacement sites has an average waiting time at water points less than 30minutes while 21% is between 30minutes and an hour and 4% of sites above one hour (figure 8).

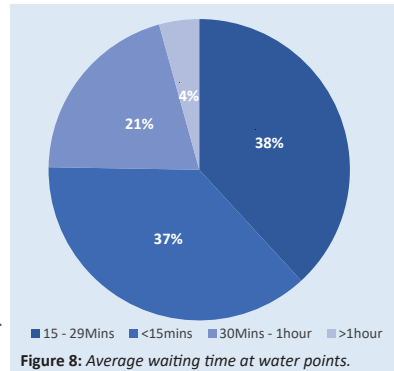


Figure 8: Average waiting time at water points.

**LATRINES**

- 86% of latrines in Borno are functional while 14% are damaged.
- 4 sites in maiduguguri (2), Jere (1), and Kala/Balge (1) LGA in Borno state do not have latrines on site.

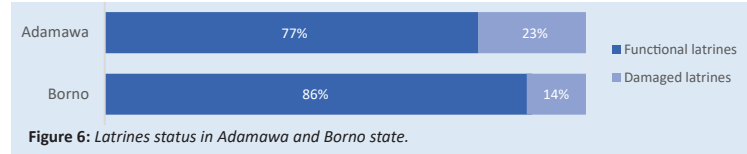


Figure 6: Latrines status in Adamawa and Borno state.

- 53% of latrines across 134 sites in 17 LGAs need gender marking.
- 21% of latrines needs desludgement across 78 sites in 17 LGAs (table 1).

LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines	LGA	No. of latrines
Jere	1340	Monguno	451	Magumeri	45
Maiduguri	774	Dikwa	420	Biu	43
Konduga	638	Gwoza	407	Kaga	17
Kala Balge	625	Yola South	82	Yola North	9
Ngala	572	Girei	50	Fufore	8
Damboa	517	Mafa	50		

Table 1: Latrines in need of desludgment per displacement LGA

**SHOWERS**

- 82% of the total showers are functional while 18% 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.
- 1,865 showers needs to be repaired across 67 sites in 16 LGAs (table 2).

LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers	LGA	No. of showers
Monguno	638	Fufore	82	Girei	38
Maiduguri	453	Jere	61	Gwoza	33
Kaga	140	Damboa	57	Konduga	26
Dikwa	107	Kala Balge	55	Yola N/ South	14
Ngala	98	Mafa	50	Bama	12

Table 2: Showers in need of repair per displacement LGA

## FOOD SECURITY (FS)

- 66% of the IDP population received a form of food assistance last month. (Fig. 9)
- 1,384HH received agricultural livelihood assistance in Biu (1,280), Ngala (100) and Maduguri (4).

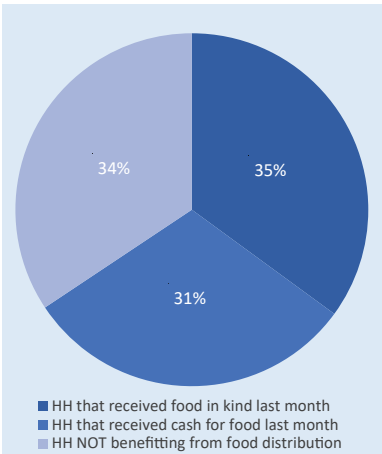


Figure 9: % of HH currently benefiting from food distribution

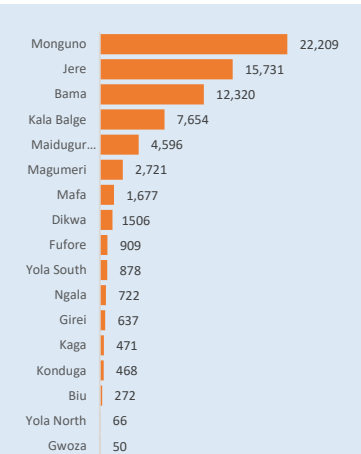


Figure 10: HH not benefitting from food distribution by LGA

## NUTRITION

- Supplementary feeding for children, pregnant and lactating mothers was carried out in 68% of the camps while screening and supplementary feeding for malnourished children was carried out in 58% of the IDP camps.

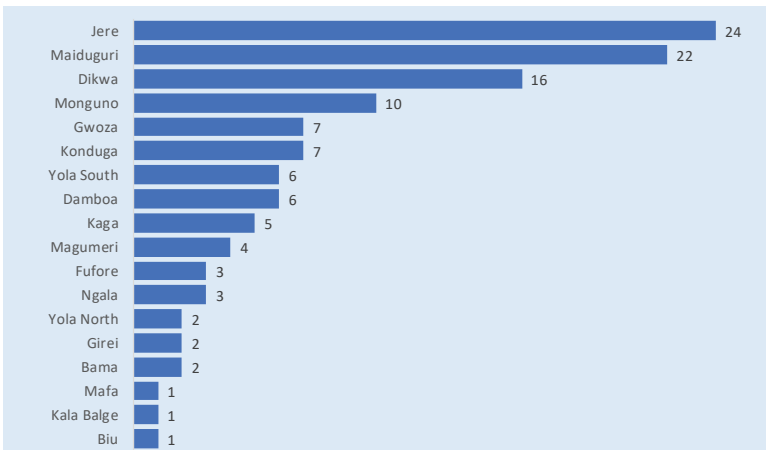


Figure 11: Number of camps per displacement LGA that are benefitted from the nutrition activities

## 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.
- 26% of camps reported cases of malaria.
- 63% of camps has access to a functional primary health care provider on site or nearby.

## EDUCATION

- 34% of camps has access to primary on site while 66% access varies in distance or not accessible due to distance (figure 12)
- Over 60% of the camps need instructional and writing materials.
- 48% of camps neither has access to a functional primary school or alternative form of basic education on site (figure 13)

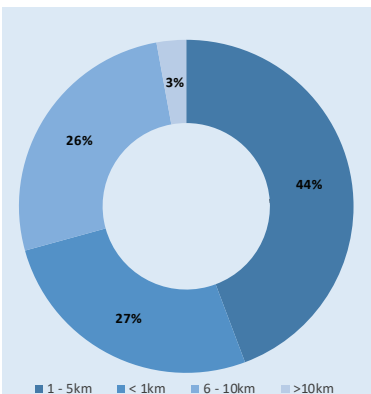


Figure 12: Distance of functional primary school not situated inside the camp for 116 (66%)

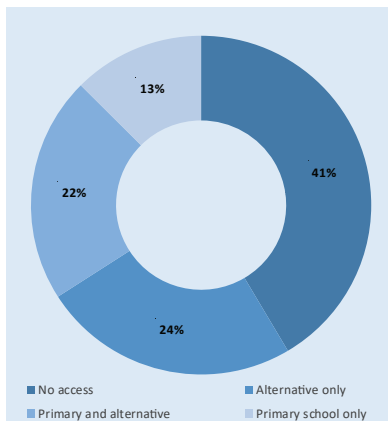


Figure 13: % of sites with access to primary or alternative basic education models.

## EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOOD (ERL)

- 77% of managed camps in LGAs affected by the displacements currently do not have access to a form of vocational training.
- 65% 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.

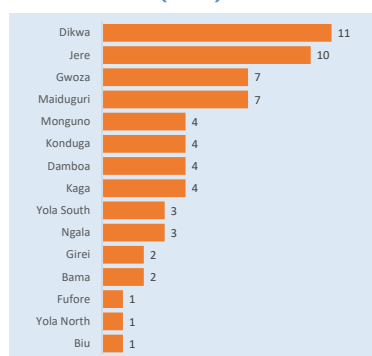


Figure 14: Sites per LGA with early recovery and livelihood service(s)

## PROTECTION

- 20.4% of the total households are headed by vulnerable population with 20% being headed by women (>18 years) and 0.4% by children (<18 years).

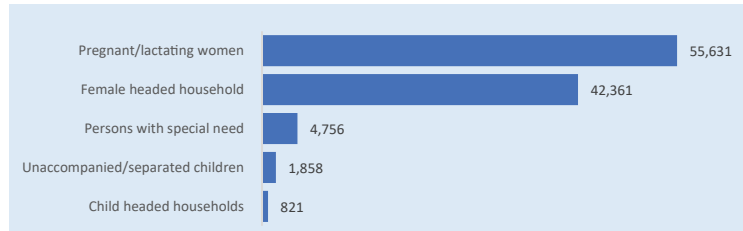


Figure 15: Protection concerns

## 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.

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