



General Hospital Rahn camp, Rahn
Credit: IOM



Planned intervention in Bakasi camp, Maiduguri,
Credit: IOM

Overview:

Throughout 2016, the humanitarian situation in Nigeria has been dynamic and the sector made important gains in strength and reach. The increase in access to LGAs in Borno and Adamawa, due to military operations, also revealed the overwhelming humanitarian needs, and drove a scale up of the humanitarian response. Despite limited access by road, the arrival of helicopters allowed new areas to be reached by international humanitarians, with CCCM and shelter partners now delivering live-saving shelter and NFI assistance in 15 LGAs in Borno State. Given that nearly no assistance was provided outside of Maiduguri in early 2016, this is a notable achievement – more people in urgent need have been reached by the sectors. In line with these improvements in access and the broader recognition of the urgency of the humanitarian situation in North-East Nigeria, the number of CCCM, shelter and NFI partners increased from 10 to 15 partners.

In 2016, the Government initiated a revision of the coordination structures. CCCM was rebranded Displacement Management Systems (DMS) to reflect the response in and out of camps, as well as the link toward durable solutions, under the lead of the National Bureau of Statistics, and was merged with the Shelter NFI Sector for the North East. The centre of gravity of the response shifted from Abuja to Maiduguri, in the North-East, where the Sector is led by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), with the support of IOM and UNHCR. Technical committees have been initiated such as the Cash-for-Shelter/NFI TWIG, supported by CRS, ad-hoc technical shelter meetings to refine the shelter options in 2016 and a CCCM task force for site planning and coordinated interventions.

Context and Response:

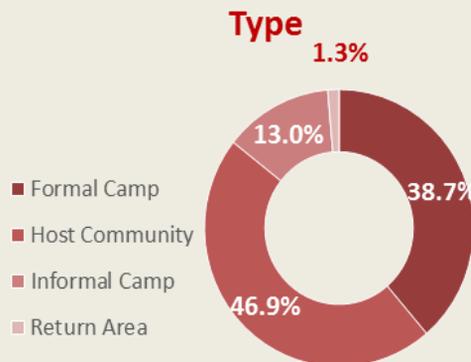
Out of the 146,059 households supported with Shelter/NFI related assistance in 2016*, 87,076 families were reported to have been assisted with NFI kits and 34,258 with additional items. An additional 3% of the response used the cash/voucher approach as a modality: these were pilots, and cash is now growing as a proportion of the response overall. Rental subsidy, for example, was first trialled in 2016. 14% of the overall reported response* was in shelter, with the vast majority being emergency shelter. 78% of the shelter response was provided in camps and 22% in host communities with the remainder provided in areas of return. In 2016, 486,312 IDPs were biometrically registered. Over 9,000 IDPs were relocated to Bakasi camp. Site facilitation, in support of Government camp management, was extended to 37 camps, in Borno and Adamawa, to facilitate monitoring and referrals. Several sites were improved following assessments and site planning interventions. The Displacement Tracking Matrix undertook location based assessments, with nearly 2,000 locations assessed in the 6 States as of December 2016, including IDPs sites and host communities, to inform the response.

*Cumulative data for shelter/NFI and information provided by partners in the 4W matrix. Does not include ICRC. It however includes interventions reported by partners not part of the HRP 2016, such as COOPI, Mercy Corps, CRUDAN and CRS.

Key figures (HRP 2016)

Population in need:	1,600,000
Sector target population:	900,000
Funding needs (MM USD):	53,743,197
Funds available (MM USD):	17,227,848
(32% funded -Shelter/NFI sector)	
Response:	Reached (Ind.) Proportion
Non-Food Items (Ind.)	736,184 81.8 %
Emergency shelter (Ind.)	116,875 13 %

Shelter-NFI Response by Location

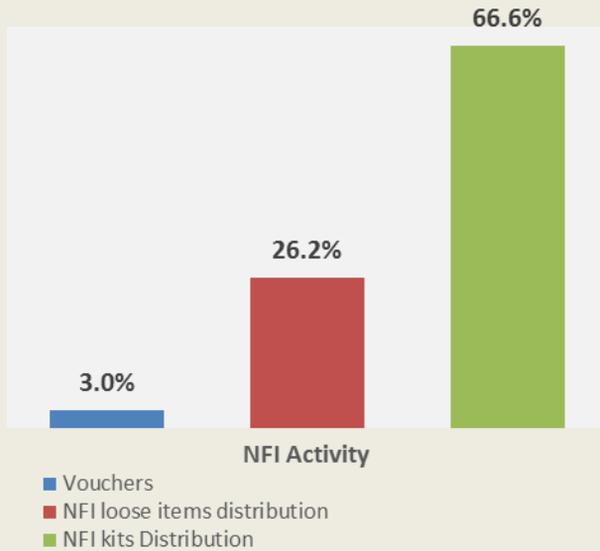


Focus on improving the coordination of a multi-sectorial response in IDP Camps:

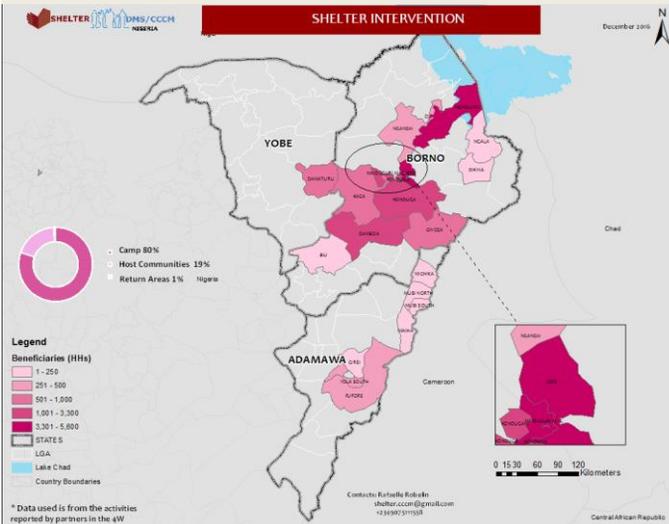
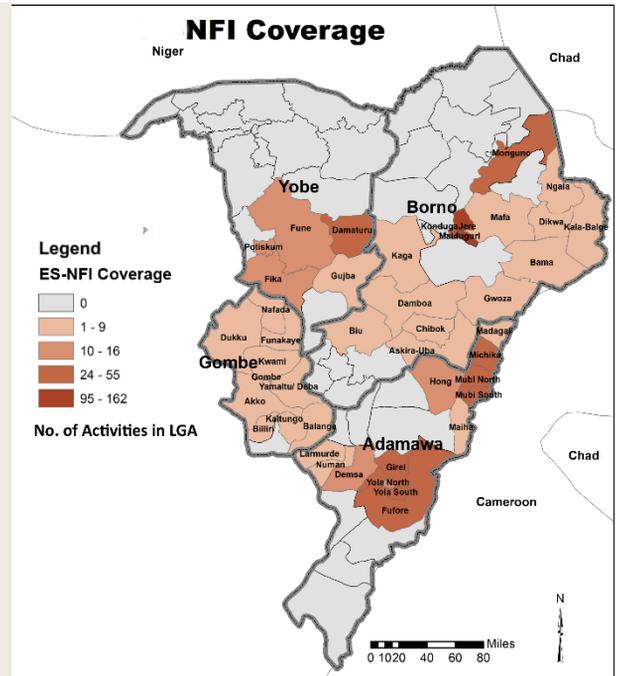
Among other activities conducted to support the Shelter/NFI and CCCM response in 2016, the sector focused on improving the process of the multi-sectorial response in IDP camps by supporting this approach in informal settlement camps and sites such as Muna Garage, where more than 18,000 IDPs reside in a complex environment. The result of the gap analysis and site planning exercise supported the improvements of basic services and a pilot decongestion project to rearrange the makeshift structures within the limit of the allocated land. Lessons learned from the process will serve to review and extend the approach in newly accessible areas and strengthen the CCCM structure.

Distribution of Non-Food Items

% of HH Reached by the Sector in 2016

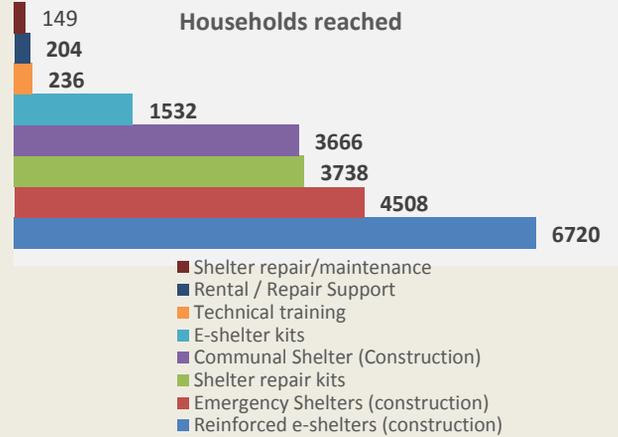


NFI Coverage



Shelter interventions

* Based on information provided by sector partners, 4W.

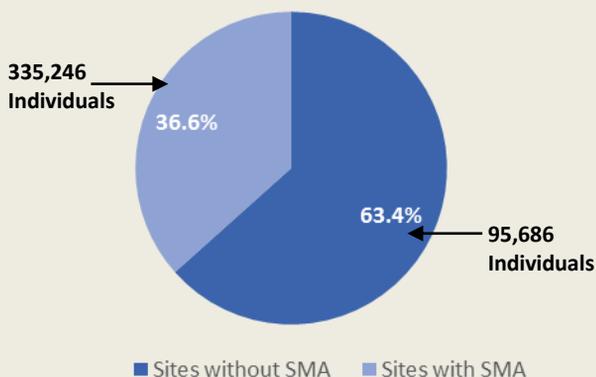


CCCM Interventions-

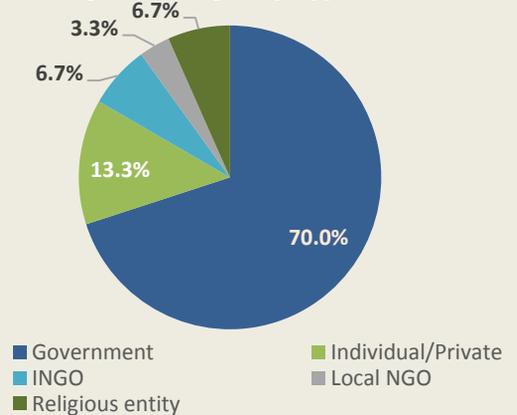
CCCM Activity	# of Individuals	# of Locations
Biometric Registration of IDPs	486,312	148
Relocation of IDPs to Bakasi camp	9,052	
Site facilitation support (# individuals living in sites* / # sites)	138,617*	37
Capacity-building: Camp coordination / camp management, Emergency Shelter, SPHERE Standards, Protection Mainstreaming in CCCM, Psychological First Aid	509	

(Other CCCM activities include: site planning & maintenance and displacement tracking (DTM))

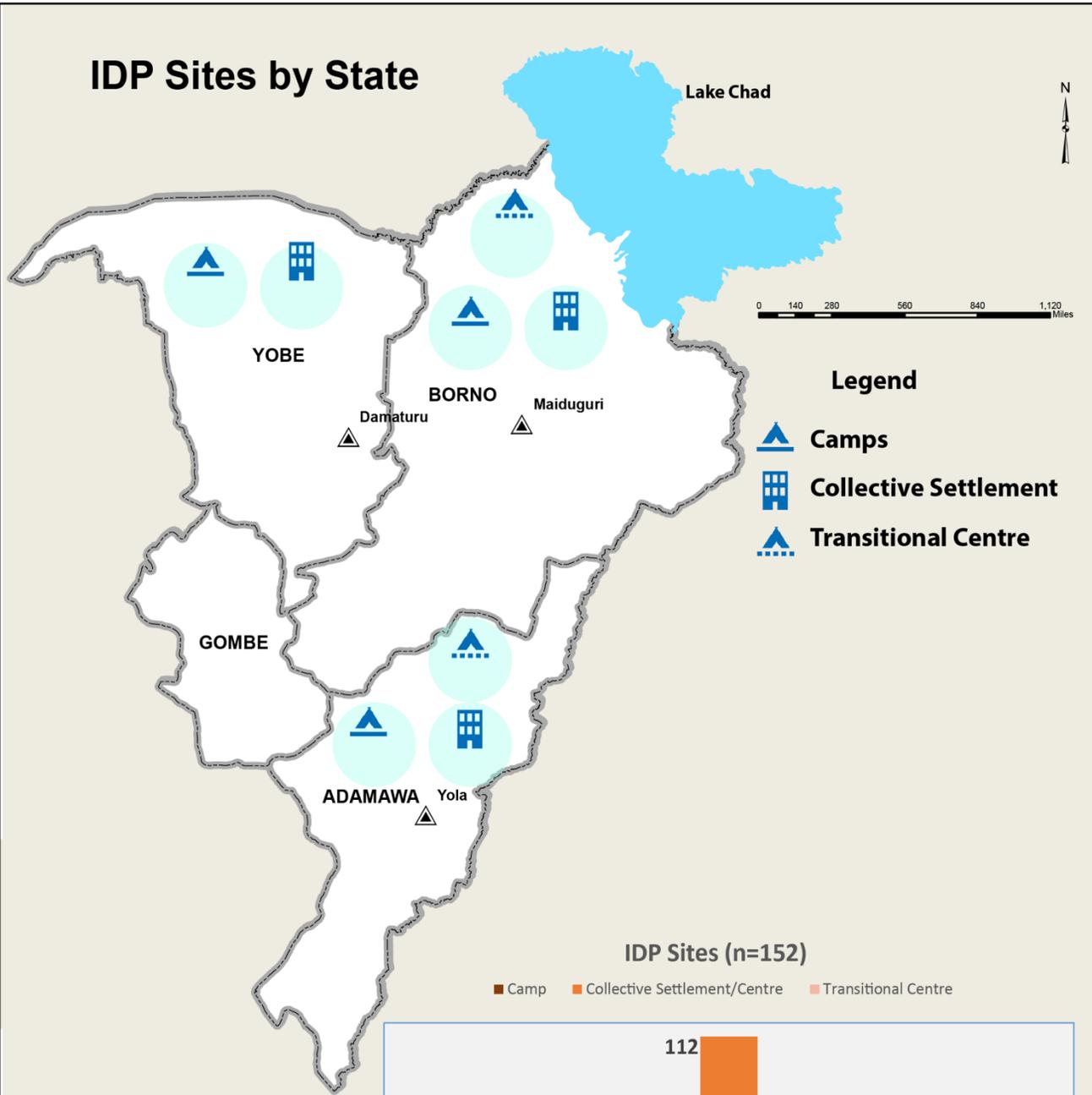
Camps with/without Site Management Agency



Site Management Agency Type



IDP Sites by State

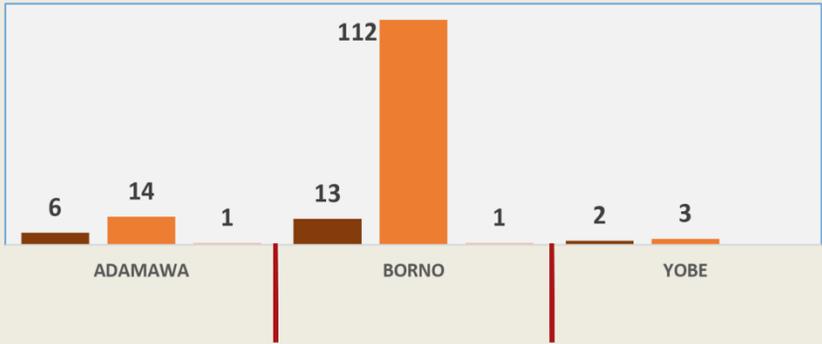


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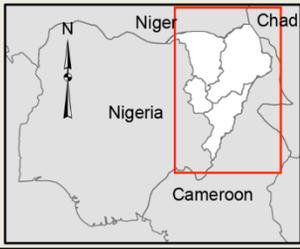
- Camps
- Collective Settlement
- Transitional Centre

IDP Sites (n=152)

■ Camp ■ Collective Settlement/Centre ■ Transitional Centre



*Source
DTM Round XIII



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NFI Distribution Coverage (IDP HH & HH Reached by NFI Activities)

Reporting Period: January to December 2016

*Does not include partners outside the 2016 HRP.

***Sources:**

- 1) DTM Round XIII
- 2) 5W Dec 2016

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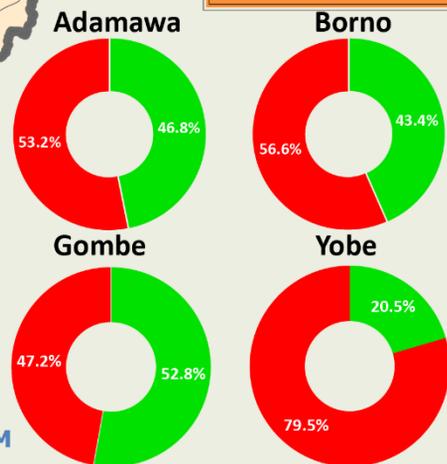
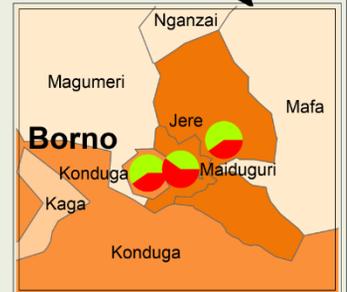
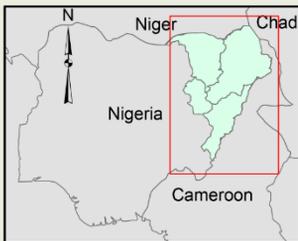
NFI_GAPS_DEC

-  Reached
-  Reached
-  Not_reached

IDPs

-  1 - 1370
-  1371 - 3479
-  3480 - 8966
-  8967 - 17096
-  17097 - 89282

Inaccessible_LGAs



0 160 320 640 960 1,280 Miles

CCCM-DMS & Shelter/NFI sector:

