

BACKGROUND

This is a weekly reporting tool which provides reflection only on the weekly activities conducted by the field monitors within the camp, camp-like settings and host communities. It is helping the sector to identify needs and avoid duplication while providing overview of the situation. It also includes the activities carried out by the partners in the camps and host communities. The report is designed with the aim of bringing current humanitarian situation and needs to attention of Inter and Intra sector partners so that they can provide adequate responses within their operational capacities.










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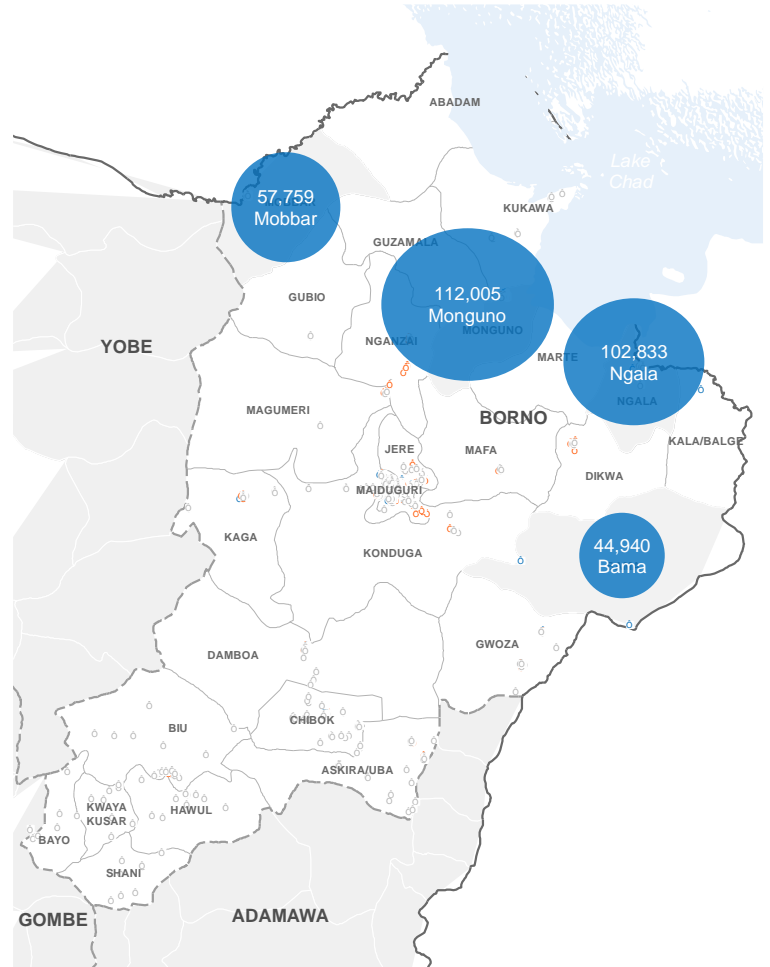
Total Sites (Assessed)

317,537

Total Individuals (Assessed)

SECTOR SEVERITY PER SITE

-  **PARTNERS** **13%** of the sites without humanitarian presence
-  **EDUCATION** **78%** of the sites lack educational facilities
-  **FOOD** **43%** of the sites are food insecure
-  **HEALTH** **87%** of the sites needs medical facilities
-  **PROTECTION** **61%** of the sites were only assessed by Protection Monitors
-  **SHELTER** **87%** Of the sites lack of adequate shelters
-  **WASH** **83%** Of the sites lack of water, sanitation and hygiene
-  **NFI** **74%** Of the sites have households without basic tools
-  **LIVELIHOOD** **57%** Of the sites have households without daily income

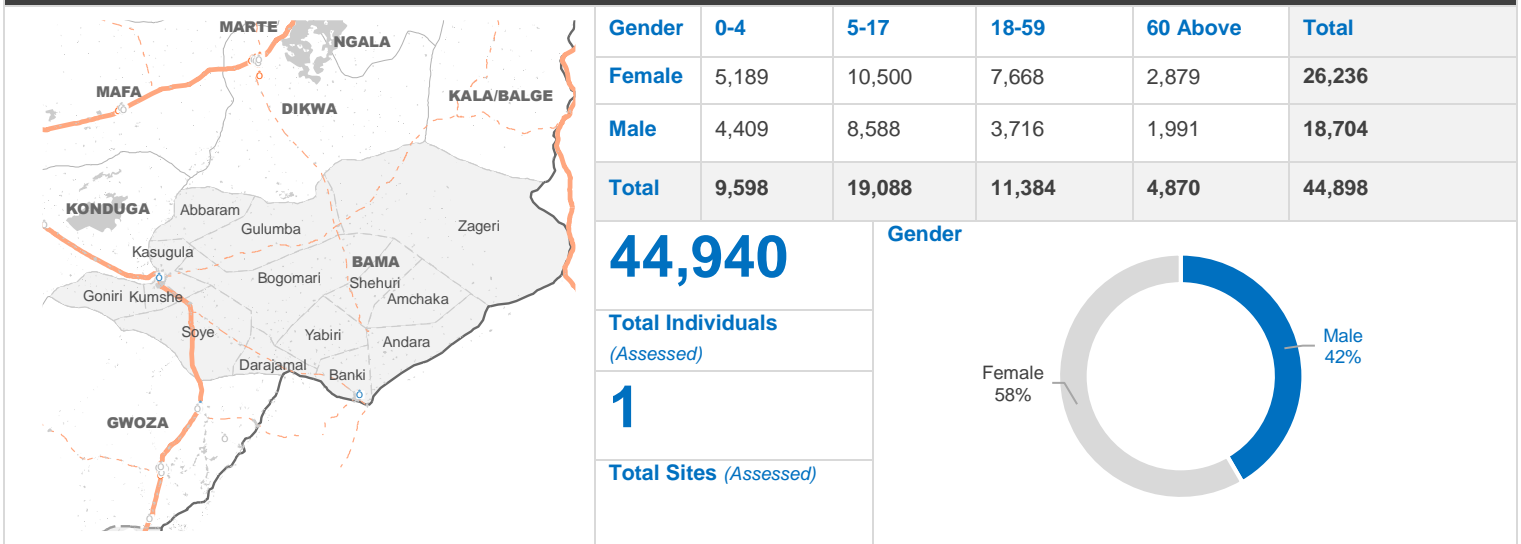


DEMOGRAPICS

Row Labels	0-4 Male	0-4 Female	5-17 Male	5-17 Female	18-59 Male	18-59 Female	60 Above Male	60 AboveFemale	Total
Bama	4,409	5,189	8,588	10,500	3,716	7,668	1,991	2,879	44,940
Banki	4,409	5,189	8,588	10,500	3,716	7,668	1,991	2,879	44,940
Mobbar	5,278	7,804	5,556	6,844	11,027	15,378	3,324	2,548	57,759
Damasak	4,179	5,427	3,931	4,871	7,940	9,988	2,283	1,833	40,452
Zanna Umarti	1,099	2,377	1,625	1,973	3,087	5,390	1,041	715	17,307
Monguno	9,552	12,256	18,753	23,539	19,710	23,436	2,206	2,553	112,005
Gardener Low Cost	106	116	230	250	170	177	53	57	1,159
GDSS	1,060	1,148	930	1,280	1,054	1,464	186	257	7,379
GSSSS	2,564	4,253	2,936	4,939	5,153	5,982	253	401	26,481
Kuya Primary	852	1,049	3,235	3,947	2,608	3,201	170	204	15,266
Ngruno	587	715	700	860	844	1,035	145	179	5,065
Stadium Camp	256	256	536	731	631	883	153	101	3,547
Vertinary Camp	655	840	2,012	2,410	1,386	1,590	210	178	9,281
Water Board	1,194	1,250	1,201	1,212	2,256	2,273	389	409	10,184
Gana Ali	504	551	910	853	1,125	995	100	65	5,103

Row Labels	0-4 Male	0-4 Female	5-17 Male	5-17 Female	18-59 Male	18-59 Female	60 Above Male	60 Above Female	Total
GGSS	1,430	1,669	5,533	6,420	3,637	4,701	468	586	24,444
Faltari	81	86	90	100	101	132	16	39	645
NRC 1 & 2	263	323	440	537	745	1,003	63	77	3,451
Ngala	7,775	10,120	9,715	13,542	17,527	18,552	11,667	13,935	102,833
Arabic Village	616	647	1,166	916	592	801	103	70	4,911
Ngala	5,769	8,199	5,897	10,014	15,169	15,899	10,899	13,236	85,082
Gamboru	301	260	451	270	206	217	171	150	2,026
Hausari bash	269	156	218	369	321	282	38	47	1,700
Ladari	124	162	409	358	243	284	27	9	1,616
Old Badiya	223	245	922	1,123	546	586	89	108	3,842
Gamburdna	300	261	452	270	205	217	170	150	2,025
Jasika	173	190	200	222	245	266	170	165	1,631
Grand Total	27,014	35,369	42,612	54,425	51,980	65,034	19,188	21,915	317,537

BAMA



Banki Camp , Banki ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	44,898	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	1,974	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	6423	Female	5189	10500	1991	2879	Child headed Households	80	22	0	41	0
Formal Camp		Male	4409	8588	3716	1991	Persons with disability & Illness	250				



National population commission child registration in progress












DRC hygiene promotion community committee



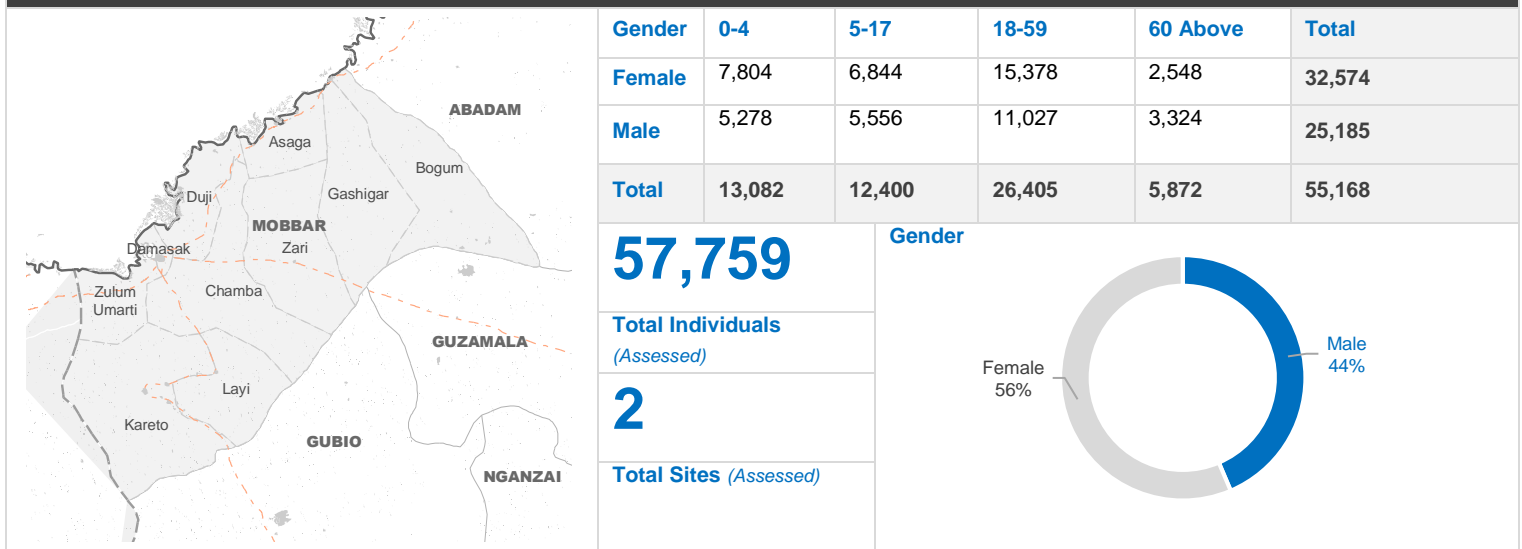
IDPs accommodation destroyed by rain

Key findings

WFP is reducing the number of beneficiaries in all locations. The distribution will hence forth will be for only the vulnerable persons in the camp. Due to the inaccessibility of road as well as being remote location compared to other sites, WFP is expected to provide ration to 95% of the beneficiaries. The team identified and registered 4 SGBV related cases and referred them to the relevant agencies. There is need for threshing and grinding machines to help in preparing the sorghum distributed by WFP. Women spent almost half a day trying to locally thresh and grind the food stuff. Heavy rainfall always destroy a number of roofs and clay buildings. For this reason more shelters are required to accommodate the daily returnees influx and those whose houses got destroyed

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of UNHCR UNICEF DRC WHO MSF FHI360 IOM WFP INTERSOS SEMA AND CHAD	WHO mobile health outreach services is in progress	IOM biometrics team census is on progress
	Schools are on holidays		
	Cooking condiments remains a challenge since IDPs cannot afford to buy it in the market	Need for assistance by providing the condiments	UNHCR Distributed beans as a supplementary feeding to 352 identified and registered vulnerable persons
	Lack of Secondary health providers in the site is contributing to loss of lives	Need for establishing secondary health care	WFP/INTEROSOS distributed food supplement to pregnant and lactating mothers MSF have come for malaria treatment in the site IOM brought a psychiatric specialist to render one week psychological and mental health services UNICEF is rendering primary health care services in the camp UNICEF has taken over the Nutrition services started by ACF. WHO mobile health outreach services is in progress
	Lack of SGBV Management partners is also a challenging gap	There is need for SGBV partners in the camp to provide the service to the affected persons.	UNHCR protection team identified and registered 4 SGBV related cases and referred them to the agencies concerned
	UNHCR protection team identified and registered 4 SGBV related cases and referred them to the relevant agencies	More shelters need to be constructed to reduce overcrowding in the existing facilities	UNHCR team accommodated 105 individuals, 32 households returnees into UNHCR hangers
		Wash facilities and hygiene promotion programs need to be established	
	The returnees experience difficulties due to lack of NFI.	There is also need for NFIs to be distributed to returnees and the most vulnerable persons in the camp There is a need for thrashing and grinding machines	
	Lack of livelihood activities.	There is need for providing livelihood support for the IDPs in the camp.	

MOBBAR



Damasak Central, Damasak ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	42458	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	3532	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	6331	Female	5427	4871	9988	1833	Child headed Households	74	9	3	2138	138

Host Community Male 4179 3931 7940 2283 Persons with disability & Illness 32



ACF converted borehole to solar










ACF water project in Damasak Shetimari



Gutter in Shetimari

Key findings

The General Hospital needs to be renovated. More drugs to be provided to the clinics. Recently there is influx of new arrivals coming in thousands. The reception or new camp is needed to accommodate new arrivals. The volunteers teachers laments on non-payment of their allowances.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of ICRC, FMOH, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, UNDP, USAID, NERI, ACF, NRC, OXFAM, INTERSOS and UNHCR.		
	Lack of lab equipment/materials	provision of lab equipment /materials need to be urgently addressed	USAID, UNICEF , and who provided vaccines and infant feeds. Motherless babies were also provided with drugs ICRC provides food items and seeds to about 15,000 beneficiaries
	Lack of awareness on child abuse.	Need for educating people on danger of child abuse and its fatal consequences.	
	Shortage of shelters in the camp	Provision of additional shelter kits for about 420 households required. New camp or reception for the new arrivals.	
	90% of the households lack access to latrines.	Additional shelter kits for 420 Returnees captures by shelter assessment team NFI and WASH kits requested by more than 8000 Women,	
	85% of women lack cooking pots, mats, mattresses and other NFI	Urgent provision of cloths to about 13,500 children. Need for provision of NFI materials	
	Lacking livelihood activities	Cash assistance to the women and youth.	

Zannah Umarti, Zannah Umarti ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	18725	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	1866	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	2854	Female	2377	3087	5390	715	Child headed Households	35	6	1	1497	84
Host Community		Male	1099	1973	3087	1041	Persons with disability & Illness	26				












ACF Water Project




Protection monitor discussing shelter analysis

Key findings

There is need for more teachers in the existing school in the Host community. This is necessary because the current ratio of the teacher to student is one teacher per 300 to 400. More teachers needed to fill or at least meet the existing gaps. The latrines is also issue of concern as 90% of the IDPs in the community lack access to latrines which is very dangerous to health of the community. Blocked drainage causes flood and carries waste materials that may result in the outbreak of water borne diseases. Although ACF have done a well done job by converting existing electrically powered borehole into solar to provide constant water supply. More is needed from able partners to provide clean water to the community.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of ICRC, FMOH, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, UNDP, USAID, NERI, ACF, NRC, OXFAN, INTERSOS and UNHCR		
	Number of teacher is less than the required.	Advocacy for additional teachers	
	ICRC continue food and seed distributions		
	Provision of lab equipment /materials need to be urgently address.	Need for Renovation of the General Hospital while More drugs to the clinic and clinical equipment /Materials were required. Hygiene kits needed	WHO, UNICEF, USAID, provides vaccine and infant feeds to children and motherless Babies. Motherless babies were also provided with drugs
	Protection activity needs to be strengthened		Awareness on child abuse.
	Difficulties in finding shelter for new arrivals.	Additional shelter kits for 220 Returnees that were not captured by shelter Assessment team Provision of additional shelter kits to about 420 households required	
	80% of the households lack access to latrines	More latrines needed WASH kits for about 6000 women.	Rehabilitation and construction of boreholes by ACF. OXFAN sensitized on wash and other related issues
	90% of women lack cooking pots, mats, mattresses and other NFI	NFI for about 5000 were required.	
	Livelihood activity not in place	Cash assistance for the women and youth.	Hallmark partners with NERI organized a seminar to 100 participants targeted women and youth on positive engagement and positive dialogue

MONGUNO



Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Total
Female	12,256	23,539	23,436	2,553	61,784
Male	9,552	18,753	19,710	2,206	50,221
Total	21,808	42,292	43,146	4,759	112,005

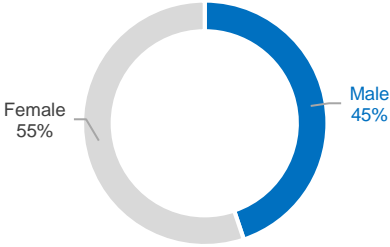
112,005

Total Individuals
(Assessed)

12

Total Sites (Assessed)

Gender



Gardener Low Cost, LOW COST ward

Population	Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	1,166	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	70	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	196	Female	106	230	170	53	Child headed Households	6	0	0	0	11
Formal Camp		Male	116	250	177	57	Persons with disability & illness	11				









No tarpaulin shelter on site



makeshifts that needs replacement with tarpaulin sheets

Key findings

The camp is not being managed by any organization so immediate intervention/ assistance is needed. Delayed implementation of urgent needs mentioned causes IDPs to hold back information they give to CCCM team. There is urgent need for tarpaulins as the raining season is getting intensively heavy and many of the shelters are leaking. Many of the IDPs live in makeshifts and need tarpaulin to protect them and their properties from wetting. Provision of fishing as a means of livelihood is needed as most of the people around are fishermen.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of AAH and UNHCR CCCM TEAM		Assessment of the IDPs by CCCM Monitor.
	No education facility support	Need for provision of educational facilities.	
	Tension is high from host community to drive IDPs out of site No Children/women friendly space	Need for protection partners to revolve issues protection related issues.	
	Shelter need in place	1200 tarpaulins shelter needed 910 makeshifts need tarpaulins sheets.	
	No water points on site	More what point needed 100 wash kits	
	No any NFI distributed at for long time.	1000 mosquito nets needed Female hygiene materials 500 cooking stoves, kettles, jerry cans , hygiene kits, blankets and wash kits are needed on site	

GDSS, Formal Camp, GDSS ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change		
Individuals	Households	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
7,379	1,076	Female	1,148	1,280	1,464	257	285	0	0	11	0
		Male	1,060	930	1,054	186	Child headed Households	18			
							Persons with disability & Illness	51			



IOM PSS team examining a mentally disabled Children










One of the brick shelter allocated



UNICEF'S provisional school (non-functional)

Key findings

There is need for shelter for the new arrivals. Provision of livelihood for the people in the camp is urgent as most of them are farmers. Hence the need for the provision of farm tools and seedlings to enable the IDPs engaged in livelihood activities.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Presence of IOM, AAH, UNICEF, ALIMA, SOLIDARITE, ICRC and UNHCR CCCM TEAM		UNHCR CCCM Team discussed the cluster relocation of beneficiaries to their new site IOM (PSS) TEAM examined children with mental problems.
 There is a standard school structure but no qualified teachers. UNICEF has a makeshift school on site but was yet to be commissioned for activity	Teaching and learning materials needed	
 Malaria in place		About 2400 individuals receive anti malaria drugs from ALIMA/UNICEF.(1074 ALIMA and 1326 UNICEF) WHO continues with its vaccination and campaign against polio.
 There are no children friendly spaces/ women friendly space on site		
 There is no accommodation for new arrival there	Shelter for the new arrivals is required 30 latrines on site needs urgent renovation there are just two water points on site	
 There is need for waste management disposal.		
 890 stoves are needed on site		

GGSS, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	24,918	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	213	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	3,535	Female	1,430	6,420	4,701	586	Child headed Households	67	0	0	18	11
Formal Camp		Male	1,669	5,533	3,637	468	Persons with disability & Illness	185				









open space for excretion



ICRC shelters destroyed by wind after storm


Key findings

There is high need for educating the IDPs on proper latrine management. Many are using open space for excretion which may lead to cholera outbreak. Parent should stop their children from playing in a logged water as they will be prone to the danger of being infected with disease. Tarpaulins are urgently needed in order to reinforce the makeshift shelters. More sensitization on personal hygiene to improve the level of personal hygiene standard. Many are suffering from malaria.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Presence of IOM,ACF,IRC,ICRC,SOLIDARITES AND CCCM-UNHCR		ACF distributed food item and resolved issues related to token cards CCCM- assessment of camp
 Inadequate food items	20000 bags of sorghum/maize.	
 ICRC has a functional clinic on the site. Most prevalent health problem on site is fever	More drugs needed most especially for fever.	ICRC have just completed a clinic on site. Over 3500 pregnant and lactating mothers have received food supplements.
 Lack of GVB center.	Need for establishing GVB center in the camp	
 Makeshifts lack tarpaulins.	There is need for 5470 tarpaulins to reinforce the existing makeshifts	
 Lack of wash kit	3000 liters of liquid (wash) for toilet/latrines cleansing wash kits are urgently needed	

 Inadequate NFI kits for IDPs

5000 cooking stoves, 4500 water kettles, 7000 both plastic jerry cans, and 6000 mosquito nets

 No enough farming tools

3200 farming tools(hoes and cutlass)

GSSSS, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change		
Individuals	27,385	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	249	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	5,128	Female	4253	4939	5982	401	Child headed Households	08	13	0	19	0
Formal Camp		Male	2564	2936	5153	253	Persons with disability & Illness	59				



Abandoned Latrines on site









unfinished classrooms by UNICEF



Classroom without chairs and tables

Key findings

Outbreak of hepatitis C virus is suspected in the community. The makeshift classrooms are empty without tables and chairs. Latrines are abandoned due to lack of water in the camp. There are some classrooms which UNICEF has started building but is not yet completed. The volunteer teachers in the camp are complaining of not being paid for four months. The stakeholders are called on to as quickly as possible pay the teachers so that they can be motivated to teach more students. Provision of chairs and table in the class room is required as the student sit on the floor. It is observed that some distribute the token lately which lead to chaos and many were not able to receive the token as a result they were not able to get the distributed items. Therefore there is need for the distribution of the token at the early time of the day to enable many IDPs collect it in time.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IRC, WHO, ALIMA, UNICEF, AAH, IOM, SEMA AND UNHCR CCCM TEAM		NRC donated shelter kits for new arrivals on site Evacuation of latrines by MSF commences
	School is on site constructed by UNICEF but there are no enough materials for its efficient and effective operation. (pupils sit on the floor)	14000 uniforms needed for children 1600 tables and chairs needed for classroom 60 mats needed for some classroom	
	Most prevalent health problem on site is malaria.	Need for malaria drugs	About 50 females collected malaria drugs from ALIMA clinic daily ALIMA clinic on site treats 79 patient with malaria cases daily
		The replacement of makeshift shelters because of the rainy season	NRC provided shelters for new arrivals
	Only 2 two water point is functioning and they are barely working	5 water points/source be provided because of the dense population	
	NFI need is in place	58 mats needed for classroom 20000 mosquito net, 20000 needs plastic sheeting (tarpaulin), blankets, and kettles.	

Kuya Primary, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change		
Individuals	15260	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	340	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	2169	Female	1,049	3,947	3201	204	Child headed Households	0	0	0	27	0
Formal Camp		Male	852	3,235	2608	170	Persons with disability & Illness	120				



Distribution of NFI by ACF










Destroyed classroom roof in Kuya primary school



Destroyed makeshifts that needs replacement with tarpaulin sheets

Key findings

The classroom on the site need immediate maintenance as the students sit on the floor to take lesson. There were only 4 latrines are functioning out of the 47 unsegregated toilets and four latrines are filled up and any organization pledge to evacuate it. There is also the need for establishment of GBV in order to provide immediate response to the victims of the GBV case. Shelters need to be replaced with tarpaulin shelters due to heavy rain experienced recently.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IOM,AAH,IRC and UNHCR		Distribution of NFI by AAH Items such as : Mosquito net, Washing soaps, Sanitary towel, Jerry cans and pot for toddlers
	There are classrooms in the school but lack facilities.	The classrooms require maintenance More than 790 tables and chairs needed	
	Inadequate food	8000 bags of grains (sorghum, rice, and wheat)	
	More than 75% of individuals suffer from fever. Most prevalent health issue is fever.	Need for more fever drugs.	ACF distributed 970 mosquito nets, 1200 washing soap, 1500 sanitary towels and 780 pots
	No GBV and reproductive health center on site	Need for establishment of GBV and reproductive center	
	3000 makeshifts tent needs to be replaced with tarpaulins sheets	4500 tarpaulin shelter should be constructed urgently as flood has destroyed most of the shelters available presently on camp.	
	The numbers of functional latrines has decreased drastically as many are filled up. The water points are not accessible to all as the number of water point to human ratio has decreased	Evacuation of the latrines is needed. 5 drinking water point should be constructed.	

Ngruno, NGRUNO ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	5066	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	41	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	1,122	Female	715	860	1,035	179	Child headed Households	2	4	0	13	0
Formal Camp		Male	587	700	844	145	Persons with disability & Illness	29				



Distribution of NFI by ACF to Beneficiaries










Makeshifts school by UNICEF on site



Improvised stove using stones

Key findings

No stove on the site. The IDP improvise by digging hole to make stove. Many were not able to get food distributed because they were not registered. Many shelters are destroyed and need to be replaced while other need plastic sheet reinforcement. The makeshift class room is to be covered by plastic sheets to provide protection to the students and teachers during classes. The IDPs are in need of stoves as they just improvised by using some stones.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IOM,ACF,AND CCCM TEAM UNHCR	.	Assessment of the IDPs by CCCM Monitor.
	UNICEF are handling education but some school materials are lacking too. Lesson are taken in makeshift classes.		
	Food gap remain in place.	4023 individuals need urgent food items.	ACF donated: sorghum 80kg per HH, beans 20kg per HH, oil 5litres per HH, salt 1kg per HH,
	No primary health care center		ACF provided about food supplement for both pregnant and lactating mothers for 1550 beneficiaries
	The replacement of makeshift shelters with tarpaulin shelter because of the rainy season		
	1 water point seen on site, more water point is needed	Need for provision of more water points.	
	Damaged stoves makes beneficiaries to cook in their tents.	1500 individuals need mosquito nets	ACF also distributed NFI such as : Mosquito nets, jerry cans, soaps and sanitary towels

Faltari, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change		
Individuals	645	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	23	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	280	Female	86	100	132	39	Child headed Households	20	0	0	0	0
Informal Camp		Male	81	90	101	16	Persons with disability & Illness	27				



Mosque that needs urgent Tarpaulin Sheets









Makeshifts shelter that needs tarpaulins



Flooded Area in the camps

Key findings

The shelters in the informal camp are mostly makeshift type. They are now flooded with water. There is need for drainage system to prevent the flooding and provision of shelters and tarpaulins to reinforce the makeshifts. Some cases of women abuse by the people in the nearby community is notice. The protection partners should come in to provide a SGBV support so as to stop the abuse and provide support to the victims and prosecute the culprits. The camp is not managed by any organization and no security available to protect the IDPs in the informal camp. In formation is difficult to be acquired in in the camp as many are complaining being asked to often and have not seen anything in place.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	IOM, and UNHCR		Assessment of the IDPs by CCCM Monitor.
	No formal and Informal formal education in the information camp	600 individuals need food items such as maize, sorghum, rice and beans etc.	AAH registered beneficiaries
	The camp does not have primary health care or nutrition program on camp outbreak of Malaria fever on camp	Need for primary health care and malarial drugs required.	AAH carried out a distribution of token but no implementation 456 tarpaulins needed urgently as it's a new camp and people are suffering due to insufficient shelter
	400 individuals are living in makeshift.	108 Tarpaulins need renovation urgently 80 makeshifts shelters need renovation The only makeshift Mosque needs tarpaulin sheets	
	No NFI distributed at all till now	450 mats should be provided 400 iron buckets/stoves should be provided urgently 500 mosquito nets are needed urgently because of	
	No source of Livelihood		

Stadium Camp, Monguno, ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	3547	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	48	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	838	Female	256	731	883	101	Child headed Households	3	0	0	8	0
Formal Camp		Male	256	536	631	153	Persons with disability & Illness	1				



Makeshifts needs reinforcement with Tarpaulins











The camp's open space without Fence



ACF distribution of food items on camp.

Key findings

The camp lack fence and prone to intrusion and danger. Fencing of the camp is needed to provide security to the IDPs. Food is the major priority. Some shelters destroyed by rain, provision of plastic sheets are necessary to prevent leakage of rain water into the makeshifts. Lack of proper registration has result in leaving many people without getting humanitarian assistance especially food items. There is a need for child safety space in the camp because the environment is flooded with water. There is need sensitization on the importance of personal hygiene in order to prevent the possible outbreak of diseases.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IOM, IRC, WHO		Assessments of IDPs by CCCM-Monitor. DTM Team from IOM are working on tracking new arrivals
	No educational facilities on site	Educational facilities required.	
	Food priority remain in place		ACF distributed food (Sorghum 75kg Oil 5liters Beans 20kg)
	No Primary Health care on camp	Chlorine is needed to Disinfect stale water to prevent Cholera outbreak	IRC administer drugs to 100 patients
	No Child and women friendly spaces	The camp needs urgent fencing and boundaries	
	Makeshift is needed	425 Makeshift Shelters needs to be reinforced with Tarpaulins	
	Functional water points are not available Lack of wash Kits Latrines are filled up.	More water points needed. Urgent evacuation of latrines required.	Military tanker brings water daily
	Lack of enough livelihood support	fertilizers, Insecticides and Farming tools)	

Vertinary Camp, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	9413	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	54	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	1553	Female	840	2410	1590	178	Child headed Households	2	2	1	0	134
Informal Camp		Male	655	2012	1386	210	Persons with disability & Illness	11				



Renovation of latrine by **SOLIDARITIES**









Urgent replacement of makeshift due to families evacuation/empty because of flood



Open waste bin on site and open defecation too

Key findings

Most of the IDPs are staying in makeshift shelters, provision of plastic sheeting to reinforce the roofing of their shelter will help to prevent leakage during heavy rains. Provision of NFI will provide sufficient living condition for the IDPs. The recent heavy rain destroyed makeshift shelters which rendered some of the IDPs homeless and have to move. Over 200 persons (51 households) have to move as a result. Most of the latrines are covered by flood.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IOM , SOLIDARITY, AND UNHCR CCCM TEAM		
	The site don't have any health care center or primary health care support	Urgent need for health care center.	
	No space for children to play	Need for creating of child friendly space.	
	215 shelters are destroyed.	215 needs replacement 1500 makeshifts need reinforcement with tarpaulins 4323 plastic sheeting	
	Latrines covered in flood	250 wash kits should be provided.	The reconstruction of latrines and showers by Solidarity is on going
	Many household lack NFI	4034 hygiene kits 4034 buckets/jerry cans 3000 mosquito nets 1000 sleeping mats needed on site. 2500 stoves are needed	

Water Board, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	10,184	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	721	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	1,940	Female	1,250	1,212	2,273	409	Child headed Households	19	0	0	0	0
Formal Camp		Male	1,194	1,201	2,256	389	Persons with disability & Illness	40				









Distribution of FI and NFI by ACF on camp





Makeshift shelters needs tarpaulin

Key findings

There is need for GBV to be put in place. The people do not want their land to be used for shelters. Provision of mosquito net to prevent and or reduce the malarial infection in the camp. Lack of enough NFI is making life difficult for many of the IDPs. The camp is in serious need for educational facilities as the camp is having a teeming population of school age. Over 4,857 children do not have access to basic primary education. No any GBV referral mechanism in place.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of ACF, IOM, ACF AND UNHCR		Assessment of the IDPs by CCCM Monitor.
	No educational facility on site. (and the camp is densely populated enough to have her own school)	4857 children can't access basic primary education.	
	Shortage of food during distribution	More food intervention needed	Completion of distribution of FI and NFI by ACF
	UNICEF treat 139 cease of malaria often daily	provision of mosquito net/ malaria epidemic is too much on site	
	People don't want their land to be used for shelters	The destroyed shelters need urgent repair	
	Latrines problem still in place	latrines are filled up, no agency has responded to that effect	Evacuation of latrines continue on site instructed by MSF

	NFI is still not enough for whole community		Both NFI and FI were distributed to beneficiaries by ACF.(items distributed include: Jerry cans, soaps, Mosquito nets, potty and sanitary towels, 50 kg of sorghum , 25kg of beans, 5 liters and 2scahet of salts were distributed
	Lack of adequate faming tools and fertilizer to support livelihood activities	2354 farming tools needed to support farmers / livelihood 400 bags of fertilizer should be distributed among farmers to aid farm produce.	

Gana Ali, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	5103	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	10	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	1017	Female	551	853	1125	65	Child headed Households	0	15	3	0	0
informal Camp		Male	504	910	995	100	Persons with disability & Illness	4				











Makeshift needs renovation



IOM having a focal meeting with Heads of Households on site

Key findings

Many makeshift shelters need reinforcement with tarpaulins. Many of the shelters are destroyed and deserted. This poses some security issues. There is urgent need for repairing those shelters to provide protection. The major concern of this camp is food security as they have not been receiving food assistance from any humanitarian organization. Intervention is required to provide food assistance. Water is not easy to get by as one has to hike about a kilo meters before accessing water.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	NRC,IRC,UNHCR		Assessment of the IDPs in the camp by CCCM monitors IOM had a focal meeting with households
	There is no any form of education on site for children	1 formal educational structure should be provided and qualified teachers with enough studying materials.	
	Food Security is a major challenge because IDPs don't benefit from any humanitarian organization.	4500 bags of grains should be provide to arrest the problem of food insecurity	
	No health partners seen on site	Need for presence of health partners.	
	No children friendly space to keep children occupied	Need for provision of child friendly space.	
	420 Destroyed in the camp	Makeshift shelter needs to be reinforced with tarpaulins as flood disturbs the residents 420 Destroyed shelters need repairs. 900 Tarpaulin plastic sheeting should also be provided	
	The water point are not accessible as the IDPs need to move about a kilo miter to get water There need for WASH Partners to manage latrines	The site need 5 water points 30 more latrines and segregated showers are to be constructed.	
		3000 iron bucket and 1500 kettles should be provided	

NRC 1&2, Monguno ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	3360	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	289	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	459	Female	323	537	1003	77	Child headed Households	4	15	3	5	0
Formal Camp		Male	263	440	745	63	Persons with disability & Illness	48				



Flooded area on site



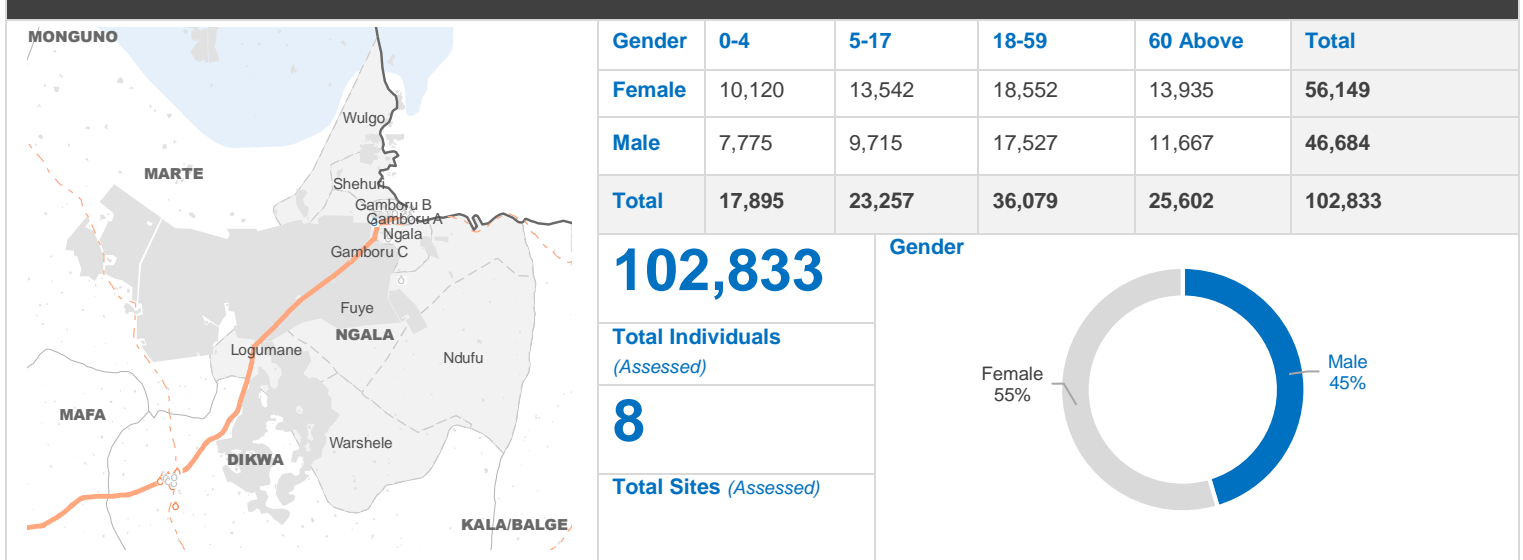
one water point feeding NRC 1&2 and KUYA Camp

Key findings

Some shelter are destroyed and therefore deserted. This poses security problems in the camp. There is urgent need to repair the shelters in order to provide security for the site. The major concern of this camp is food security as they have not been receiving food assistance from any humanitarian organization. Intervention is required to provide food assistance. Water is not easy to get by as one has to hike about a kilo meter before accessing water. The water point are not accessible as the beneficiaries need to move about a kilo meter to get water. No children friendly space. Makeshift shelter needs to be changed to tarpaulins as flood disturbs the residents.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	NRC,IRC,UNHCR		Assessment of the IDPs in the camp by CCCM monitors
	There is no any form of education on site for children	1 formal educational structure should be provided	CCCM team weekly monitoring identified the urgent gaps mentioned
	Inadequate food items	4500 bags of grains should be provide to arrest the problem of food insecurity	
	Medical attention ongoing by partner		ACF on site attending to 450 patient daily
	420 shelter Destroyed and many of them are deserted	420 shelter Destroyed and abandoned 900 Tarpaulin plastic sheeting should also be provided to renovate destroyed makeshifts 30 more latrines and segregated showers are to be constructed There is need for WASH Partners to manage latrines	
	There is just one source of water point on site	The site need 5 water point to have accessibility to water	CCCM team talk with solidarity/WASH Partners to keep a close look on WASH facilities on site for it proper management
	NFI gap still in place	3000 iron bucket should be provided 1500 kettles should be provided	ACF distributed NFI to beneficiaries on site(item distributed are: 970 mosquito nets, 1200 washing soap, 1500 sanitary towels and 780 pots

NGALA









Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	1700	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	26	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure	
Households	426	Female	156	369	282	47	Child headed Households		0	0	2	0	
Host community		Male	269	218	321	38	Persons with disability & Illness	46					



Houses destroyed but occupied by host communities and IDPs

Key findings

Hausari Bash needs intervention to alleviate the suffering of the IDP because, they reside at the outskirts of Gamboru. Medical care is not easy to access. There is need for sensitizing the parent to send their children to formal school. No water source available in the host community. Shelter assessment should be done to ensure accurate supply of shelter materials for intervention.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	No active partner on that community as no intervention ever been made on the community by any humanitarian agency.		
	No school facilities available in the host community.		
	Malaria and diarrhea are the most prevalent diseases		
	Inadequate shelters	Needs for intervention for shelter, suggest shelter assessment in the community.	
	NFI gap in place	400 mattresses need to be distributed 250 torch light, 400 mosquito and 300 bags of charcoal.	
	Lack of livelihood support	Skills acquisition and entrepreneur scheme needed,	

Ladarl, Ladarl ward






Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	1616	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	10	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure	
Households	402	Female	162	358	284	9	Child headed Households	8	0	1	2	0	
Formal Camp		Male	124	409	243	27	Persons with disability & Illness	9					



Most of their houses are destroyed by Boko Haram.

Key findings

They are originally fishermen from Bazwefore being displaced and came to settle here. They like to engage in livelihood activities but lack tools. There is need to rehabilitate the only water source, which is not functioning as it was powered by solar and now dismantled by the Boko Haram. Medical care is not easy to access as. There is need for sensitizing the parent to send their children to formal school. No water source available in the host community. Shelter assessment should be done to ensure accurate supply of shelter materials for intervention.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	No active partner on that community as no intervention as ever been made on the community by any humanitarian agency.	.	Assessment of the IDPs by CCCM Monitor,
	Malaria and diarrhea are the most prevalent disease. A case of malnourished child noted and I referred to MSF clinic in the camp.	Need for malaria and diarrhea drugs Need for nutrition partners.	
	Lack adequate shelters	Need for shelter intervention	
		400 bags of charcoal, 300 mattresses, 200 torch light and 450 mosquito nets should be distributed.	
	Fishing tool is not available.	Provision of fishing tool for the IDPs in the host community	

Old Badiya, Ngala ward








Population		Demographics					Vulnerabilities			Population Change		
Individuals	3842	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	234	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	802	Female	245	1123	586	108	Child headed Households	34	4	3	15	0
Host Community		Male	223	922	546	89	Persons with disability & Illness	23				



Houses destroyed by rain and wind

Key findings

There was an incident of IDPs being attacked by Boko Haram. There should be tight security in order to protect the IDPs in the community. The community needs to be enlightened on the importance of education. Livelihood support and youth empowerment is highly needed as many youth are jobless in the community. Need for organizing awareness progress to enlighten the community on personal hygiene and sanitation.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	No partner presence on the site		CCCM ASSESSMENT Vulnerability screening and profiling in the host community by fhi360 still ongoing
	Need for primary health center.	300 dignity kits needed for the pregnant women	
	Some of the IDPs were attacked by Boko Haram	There is need of tight security, in order to protect the IDP.	
	The shelters are bad condition, most especially the roofing.	Need for urgent repair of the shelters.	
	The only water source has been powered by solar system but now destroyed by the Boko Haram	The Borehole need to be rehabilitated	
	NFI gap in place	1300 mosquito nets urgently needed to minimize the rate of malaria.	
	Lack of empowerment programs or livelihood programs.	Youth empowerment programs should be organized for the youth (many are educated).	

Arabic Village Camp, Ngala ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	3419	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	37	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	722	Female	231	516	789	189	Child headed Households	11	2	4	7	3
Formal Camp		Male	322	367	878	127	Persons with disability & Illness	7				



Distribution by Fhi360 of soaps and jerry cans. .










Community mobilization for sand collection to fill the potholes in the camp



New arrivals 221 individuals who came from Cameroon in the new camp

Key findings

211 individuals have arrived from Cameroon and are in need for shelters, food and NFI. There was only a skeletal arrangement for their arrival. Now the military took the returnees from the camp to the Base for verification/interrogation before returning back to the camp to be registered. Due to the lack of cooking fuel the IDPs have to go to the bush to fetch firewood which is very risky as it could lead to SGBV. Besides on many account there were cases of many children who went to the bush to fetch firewood and never came back. At the end of this week assessment the CCCM monitors discovered there is need for poverty alleviation through empowering the youth by provision of skill acquisition, training and/or capital to start small scale business. There have been challenge in distribution of items. Most often only the 50% of the targeted beneficiaries get the item distributed. Proper registration and supervision is required to ensure the targeted beneficiaries are covered.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	Presence of IOM, FHI360, MSF, UNICEF, WHO, AIPD, RED CROSS, ICRC, UNHCR, WFP and DRC		Assessment by CCCM Monitor. Coordination meeting with all partners.
	DRC & WFP ensure the provision of food for newly arrival	Food for the new arrivals from Sagame/Cameroon.	UNICEF provided food to the lactating women from the returnees.
	Malaria and diarrhea is the common diseases in the camp, Cases of neo natal infant is also another health problem found, referred and admitted to the maternal and child care unit by protection monitors.	The medical facility should be put in place in due time.	Organized a maintenance and hygiene committee with the help of the community head
	The level of security for the camp need to be improve		
	The backside of the camp needs a fence	Fencing of the back of the camp	
	Needs for more wash facilities before embarking on relocation of most vulnerable from the international school camp to Arabic village camp.	Needs for more latrines to be constructed at the other end of the camp. 700 mosquito nets should be distributed to the camp IDPs	Fhi360 is constructing latrine and bath Shelters in the camp. UNICEF nutrition provided four packet of cereal powder (CSP) to 35hh among the 56 new returnees
	The new Returnees /IDPS in the camp lack NFI seriously	Mosquito nets, mat, cans and most importantly mattresses.	Fhi360 distributed NFI to the camps and host community soaps and jerry can Received 700 bags of charcoal, stored yet to be distributed.

Bulamari, Bulamari ward








Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	2026	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	11	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	254	Female	260	270	217	150	Child headed Households	9	0	1	6	700
Host Community		Male	301	451	206	171	Persons with disability & Illness	12				



The only accessible hospital flooded with water

Key findings

Motivation needed for parents to send their children to school. The only available hospital in the community is flooded with water due to poor drainage system.





	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	IOM, FHI360, MSF, UNICEF, WHO, AIPD, RED CROSS, UNHCR, CHAD, OXFAM and MERCY CORPS		Assessment by CCCM Monitor Focus group discussion with the head of the community Vulnerability screening by Fhi360 still ongoing.
	Poor education, no facilities, more helping hands needed Motivation needed for parents to send their children to school.	Needs for Enlightenment on the importance of education.	
	Lack secondary health care.	Secondary health center in Gamboru at large is required. Needs for hand sensitize to has to reduce rate of diseases	UNICEF and MSF are administering drugs along with Fhi360. MSF give drugs to malnourished children UNICEF offers ante natal services WHO expanded its campaign on polio. MSF carried out screening of malnourished patients/children and given them drug
	Shelter and roofing destroyed by winds	Needs for shelter assessment and immediate interventions is required.	
	Not enough water points	Construction of water points within the community.	
	Inadequate NFI	Firewood and other NFI materials needed	
	Lack of livelihood program	Needs for youth empowerment Needs for an entrepreneur's scheme most especially the widows. Livelihood needed to alleviate the sufferings of the IDPs.	





Ngala International , Ngala ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	83821	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	25%	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	16667	Female	8117	9923	15357	13125	Child headed Households	8%	4	2	170	0
Formal Camp		Male	5681	5813	14986	10819	Persons with disability & Illness	12%				

Key findings

As the shelters and roofs are destroyed by winds, it needs immediate intervention by the partners.

	SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
	IOM, FHI360, MSF, UNICEF, WHO, AIPD, RED CROSS, UNHCR, CHAD, OXFAM and MERCY CORPS		Assessment by CCCM Monitor Focal group discussion with the head of the community
	Poor education, no facilities. More helping hands needed Motivation needed for parents to send their children to school.	Needs for Enlightenment on the importance of education.	
			DRC Distributed food
	ICRC medical team on the ground UNICEF on ante natal services		Screened of malnourished patients/children examined and given them drugs







	WHO expanded its campaign on polio		UNICEF and MSF administering drugs along with Fhi360 MSF Administering vaccine and screening of hepatitis E
	Shelter and roofing destroyed by winds	Needs for shelter assessment and immediate interventions is required.	
	No good water, and rate of flooding in the camp is ramped	Needs of more water points Needs of more latrines	
	No enough firewood for cooking for the IDP'S so they go to the bush to gets woods which is not safe	Needs of NFI in the camp	

Gamburdna, Gamburdna ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	2025	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	86	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	355	Female	261	270	217	150	Child headed Households	54	0	0	5	0
Host Community		Male	300	452	205	170	Persons with disability & Illness	22				











Construction of latrines by Fhi360 in the host community ongoing.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Presence of MSF, UNICEF, WHO, ICRC, SIF		CCCM Assessment Vulnerability screening by Fhi360
 No school in the host community	Need for establishment of schools	
		Distribution of food By SIF
 Inadequate drugs Lack of awareness on personal hygiene	Need for sensitization on personal hygiene and health related problems. Needs for sensitization on importance of hand wash to reduce rate of diseases.	UNICEF offers ante natal services WHO expanded polio campaign
 Inadequate water point.	Constructions of water points,	
 Lack of NFI	Provision of more NFI is needed.	.Distribution Jerry can and soaps by fhi360
 Lack of livelihood activities	Livelihood support needed in the community.	

Jasika, Jasika ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities				Population Change		
Individuals	1631	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	13	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	203	Female	190	222	266	165	Child headed Households	3	1	0	10	0
Host Community		Male	173	200	245	170	Persons with disability & Illness	8				

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Presence of MSF, UNICEF, WHO, ICRC, SIF		CCCM ASSESSMENT
 Lack educational facilities	Assessment to improve school facilities	
		Distribution of food By SIF

	Lack of awareness on personal hygiene Inadequate drugs	Need to sensitization on personal hygiene and health related problems. Needs sensitization on hand washing to prevent communicable diseases Needs of drug in the hospital.	MSF examines and gives drugs to malnourished children UNICEF offers ante natal services WHO expanded polio campaign UNICEF and MSF administering drugs along with Fhi360 ICRC medical team on ground MSF administering vaccine and screening of hepatitis E
	Many shelters and/or roof destroyed by winds.	Provision of shelter kits to reinforce shelters	
	Inadequate water point, Lack of awareness on personal hygiene.	Constructions of water points.	
	Lack of NFI	Provision of NFI is needed.	
	Lack of livelihood activities	Assessment to know the livelihood needs of the community.	