

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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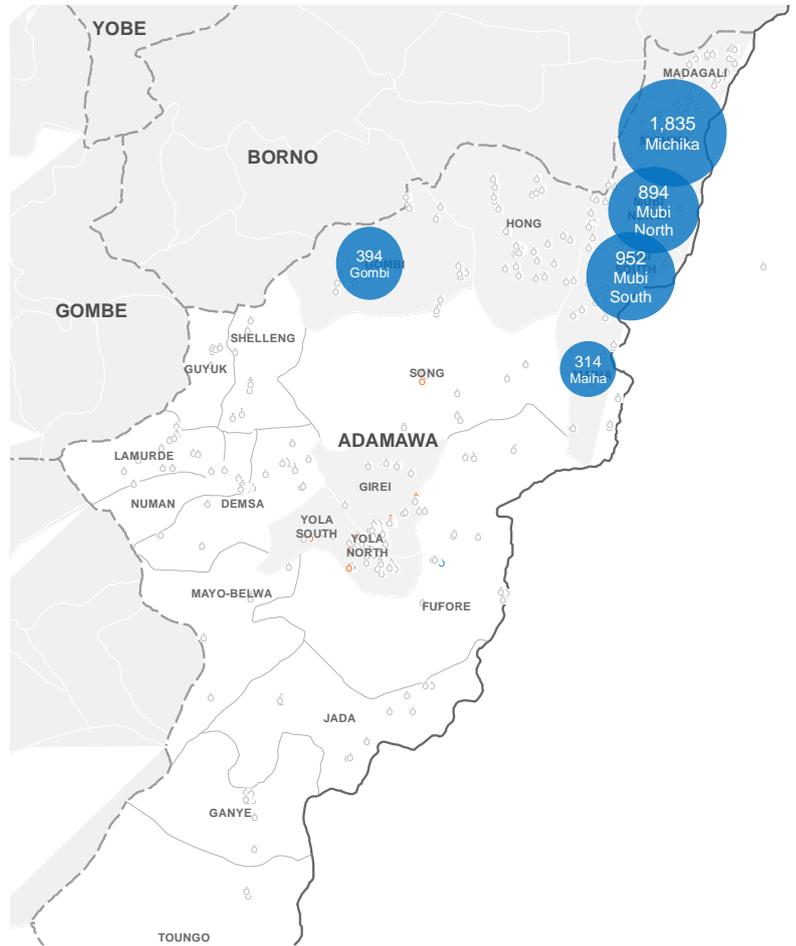
Total Sites (Assessed)

4,389

Total Individuals (Assessed)

SECTOR SEVERITY PER SITE

-  **PARTNERS** **43%** of the sites without humanitarian presence
-  **EDUCATION** **86%** of the sites lack educational facilities
-  **FOOD** **71%** of the sites are food insecure
-  **HEALTH** **100%** of the sites needs medical facilities
-  **PROTECTION** **29%** of the sites were only assessed by Protection Monitors
-  **SHELTER** **71%** Of the sites lack of adequate shelters
-  **WASH** **71%** Of the sites lack of water, sanitation and hygiene
-  **NFI** **57%** Of the sites have households without basic tools
-  **LIVELIHOOD** **71%** Of the sites have households without daily income



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
Gombi	74	42	80	61	49	80	3	5	394
Lende-G	74	42	80	61	49	80	3	5	394
Maiha	43	56	52	51	45	45	13	9	314
Pegin	43	56	52	51	45	45	13	9	314
Michika	143	189	246	273	387	383	97	117	1,835
Khouro	143	189	246	273	387	383	97	117	1,835
Mubi North	87	85	151	142	164	210	20	35	894
Mayo Bani	87	85	151	142	164	210	20	35	894
Mubi South	125	125	143	141	168	204	29	17	952
Tsaranyi	125	125	143	141	168	204	29	17	952
Grand Total	472	497	672	668	813	922	162	183	4,389

GOMBI



Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Total
Female	42	61	80	5	188
Male	74	80	49	3	206
Total	116	141	129	8	394

394

Total Individuals (Assessed)

1

Total Sites (Assessed)

Gender



Lende-G, Lende-G ward.

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	394	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	N/A	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	64	Female	42	61	80	5	Child headed Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host Community		Male	74	80	49	3		N/A				



Shelters lived by IDPs



Cross section IDPs/Returnees occupying a shelter

Key findings

There is no school in the community leading children to go for hawking and begging. Most of the shelters are in dilapidated condition but people still stay as they have no other choice.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 <p>There is need for community based committee for coordination of activities in the community.</p>	<p>Government/agency should intervene in setting a governing body so as to have a well-structured body for coordination of activities.</p>	No activity
 <p>There is no formal school in the host community</p>	<p>The cccm team also found that out of the children registered 107 out of 183 IDPs children do not attend formal school due to lack of formal schools in their community and 73 among them are into hawking and begging. However, the remaining 76 children are attending school in neighbouring communities.</p>	
 <p>64% per-cent of the populace has difficulty in accessing food.</p>	<p>Food and nutrition are said to be the challenging issues in this localities which need more intervention to help life sustainability.</p>	
 <p>No access to drugs and money to buy drugs due to increase in the price of the drugs available.</p>	<p>The cccm team discovered that the IDPS have access to health but the means to pay their bills is their major problem; and due to lack of funds, many of the IDPS prefer to take their children or sick ones to drug stores popularly known as chemist, where</p>	

		drugs are sold by unlearned drug vendors without proper prescription.	
	80% of the people are leaving in dilapidated house which are in very bad condition and need to be addressed.	Having that percent of people leaving in shelters with such condition, during our visits to the community, it is recommended that the present condition of the dilapidated houses needs to be address	
	No access to drinking water.	The cccm team found that their major source of water, especially in this raining season is rain water and well water. The team observed that most of the wells were open and unprotected. The team also observed that their surroundings were not kept clean. There were much stagnant water (gutters) around their houses, which are a breeding ground for mosquitoes.	
	There is need for farming support tools.	There is need for livelihood intervention even as the community shows willingness to engage In doing something so as to be self-independent. IDPs shows full interest in means of live sustenance activity which is livelihood support needs to be addressed in this community due to high zeal to engage.	

MAIHA



Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Total
Female	56	51	45	9	161
Male	43	52	45	13	153
Total	70	175	231	50	526

314	Gender
Total Individuals (Assessed)	
1	
Total Sites (Assessed)	

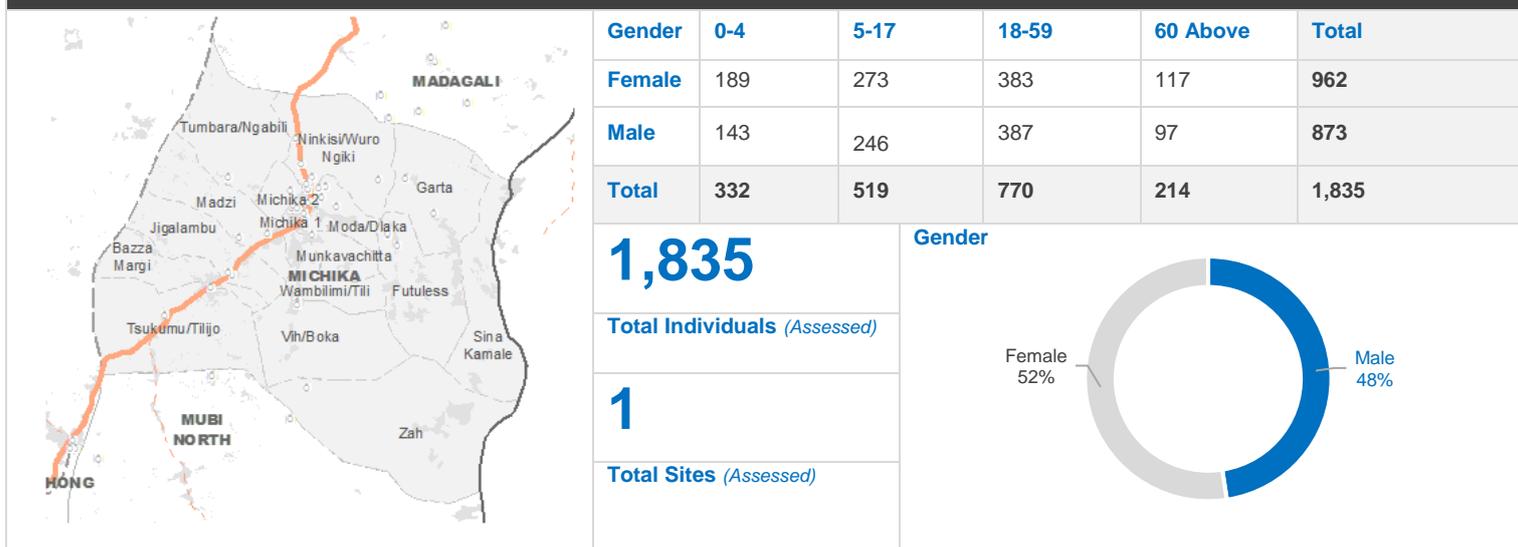
Pegin, Pegin Ward.

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	314	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	N/A	N/A	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	50	Female	56	51	45	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host Community		Male	43	52	45	13		N/A				

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
There is no community base committee/sector established	There is need for community based committee to look and coordinates the activities of the sites/community.	No activity
70% of the children are out of school as a result of no motivation by supplying the school with basic educational facilities.	Categorically, children has resulted into hawking as a result of the lingering challenges faced by the school in lack of educational facilities.	
68% percent has no assess to daily food	The monitors found out that the Returnees are having difficulties accessing food because they had mostly exhausted their harvest and are now basically dependent on buying from the market.	

	There is no available medical facilities	There is no qualified medical personal to attend to the IDPs/Returnees on medical situation/cases and as such, if the claimed medical personal do advise them to use traditional drugs for their health challenges.
	Most of the populace/displaced person are living in mud houses and the present condition of the house are cracked which makes it dangerous to live in it.	The IDPs condition of shelter based on the assessment are in bad condition which needs intervention by providing shelter so as to have a safe living condition.
	No good access to drinking water and also for domestic use	the cccm monitors found that the IDPs/Returnees do not have access to safe drinking water
	Need support in livelihood	Livelihood intervention on their farming activities will help greatly even as majority are into sustainable farming system.

MICHIKA



Khouro, Khouro ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	1,835	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	N/A	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	264	Female	189	273	383	117	Child headed Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host Community		Male	143	246	387	97		N/A				

Key findings.

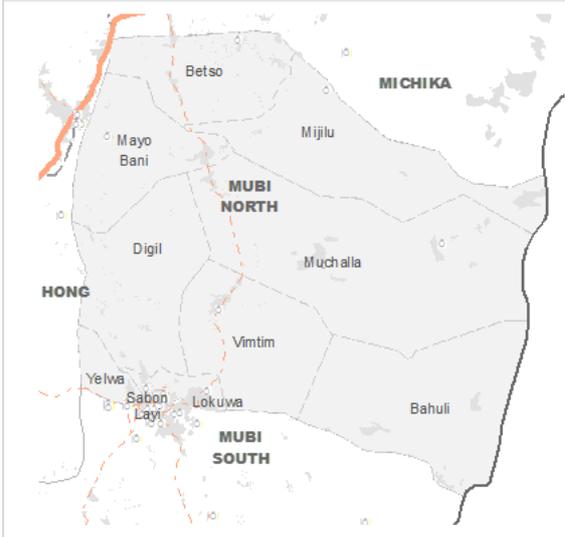
Most of the community doesn't have NFI kits. Despite having sizeable population, there is no medical facilities in the community.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Need to complement the existing educational structures which will make children go to school for formal education.	The cccm team found that out of the 1,143 IDPs/Returnees of school age, 40% attends school while the remaining 60% are not attending school, but rather involved in hawking/farming activities.	
 Difficulty in accessing food and nutrition	79% of the populace have difficulty in accessing basic food and nutrition and if the government and relevant agency intervene will help offer the solutions.	
 The cccm team discovered that there is no Health Centre available.	It is discovered that the IDPs have to travel to the nearest Village/community to access medical services which in the case of emergency it will be very hard.	
 69% of the displaced/returnees don't have good access to shelter which mostly are living in a dilapidated houses which are in poor condition.	In response to the shelter challenges, the cccm monitors/protection team held interactive sessions with the IDPs and the host community members on	

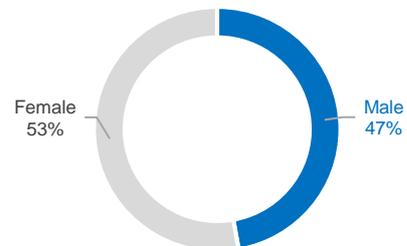
the need to be their brother's keepers by helping those without shelter to build simple structures made from mud and thatch instead of allowing them to live in such shelters that are not good for human dwelling.

	No access to good drinking water	The cccm team discovered that the community does not have access to good water for drinking
	80% of the displaced/returnees lack NFI kits.	Majority as recorded in this community lacks NFIs and as such the IDPs/returnees needs to have access to NFI.
	There is need for livelihood intervention and lack of farming inputs like fertilizer.	

MUBI NORHT



Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Total
Female	85	142	210	35	472
Male	87	151	164	20	422
Total	172	293	374	55	894

894	Gender 
Total Individuals (Assessed)	
1	
Total Sites (Assessed)	

Mayo Bani, Mayo Bani ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	894	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	N/A	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	150	Female	85	142	210	35	Child headed Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host Community		Male	87	151	164	20		N/A				



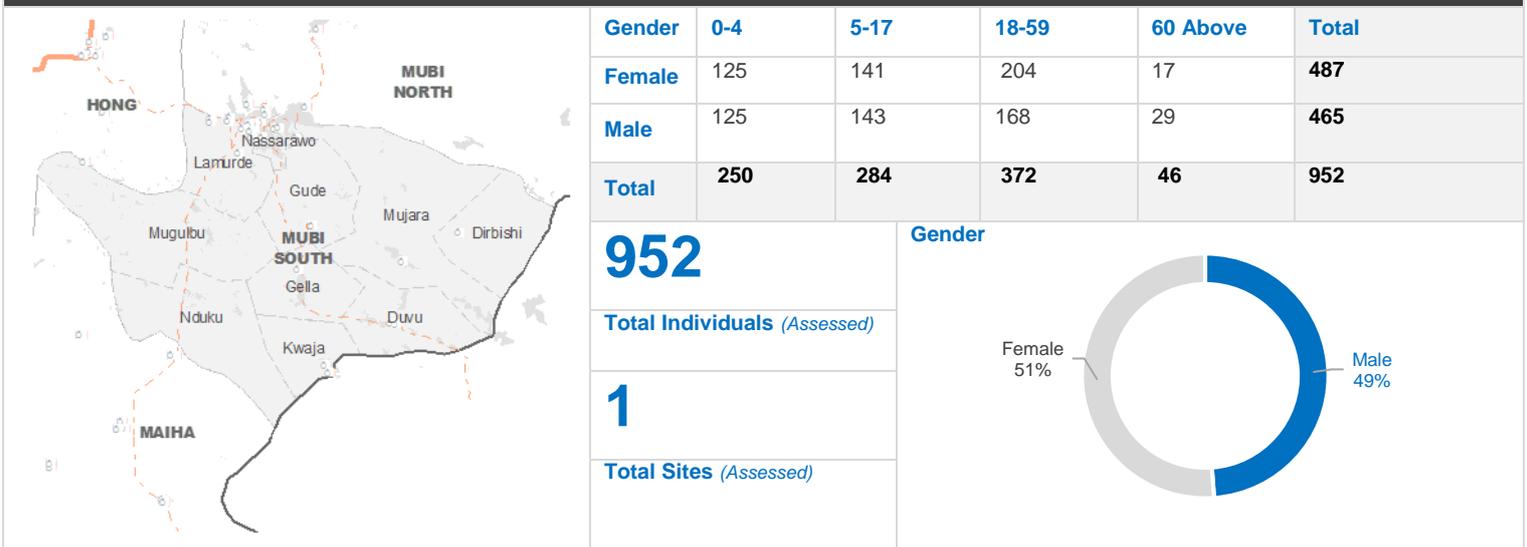
The only discovered source of drinking water which is classified by the protection team as very harmful to the displaced persons

Key findings.

URGENT NEEDS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 Less access to food.	During the team visits to Mayo Bani community, the protection team discovered that 72% (108) out of the 150 households registered solely depend on their farm produce for survival. The team also found that 28% (42) households have difficulty accessing food and nutrition.	
 lack of trained staffs, inadequate conventional drugs, and a steady water supply in the medical health centre	The health centre is under renovation by DFF (Decentralized Facilities Financing).	

	30% of the IDPs have no access to shelter and most of the shelters are dilapidated and need urgent repairs	And as discovered by the team, they found out that most of their houses are dilapidated and need urgent repairs
	Need to repair some of the water points that are not working	
	80% of returnees lack NFI	This is largely because most of the Returnees met their homes looted by the insurgents. The team found that some of the returnees are still sleeping on empty cartons, mats, and thatches.

MUBI SOUTH



Tsaranyi, Tsaranyi ward

Population		Demographics				Vulnerabilities			Population Change			
Individuals	952	Gender	0-4	5-17	18-59	60 Above	Female headed Households	N/A	Births	Deaths	Arrival	Departure
Households	150	Female	125	141	204	17	Child headed Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Host Community		Male	125	143	168	29		N/A				

Key findings

Most of the boreholes and wells are not functioning as the community is in mountain area. Some of the people even use stream water for drinking which may lead to water-borne diseases. Medical centre is very far from the community leading to possible GBV and other incidents.

SITUATIONS/GAPS	URGENT NEEDS/RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES
 No partners presence on the site		The team held awareness sessions with the IDPs/Returnees not to treat their sick persons at home, take them to the nearest available Health Care Centre.
 No educational facilities like books, bench, blackboard, trained teachers etc	The team also found that there are no benches in the school and all the pupils have to sit on stones to receive lessons	
 No medical health centres.	There is no clinic or hospital, and the IDPs/Returnees have to travel to Yewa community which is about 10km – 12km, for the purpose of accessing medical services	

	<p>There is need for shelter intervention in some assessed community.</p>	<p>The team discovered 40 out of the 48 households (constituting 84%) of them have little or no access to good shelter; and are living in dilapidated cracked buildings made from mud and thatch. The remaining 8 out of 48 households (constituting 16%) are living in fairly good shelter.</p>	
	<p>Need more water points</p>	<p>The team found that most of the boreholes and wells were not functioning due to the fact that the community is located on the mountain area. Few among the boreholes and wells were the ones supplying water to the large population of the community. Because the water is not sufficient for the IDPs/Returnees, some of them use stream water for domestic works and even drinking.</p>	
	<p>There is need for livelihood intervention and also farming inputs for farmers in the community.</p>	<p>Even as majority are into farming for life sustainability, IDPs/returnees residing in that community needs agency or government to support them with farming inputs.</p>	