

# CCCM, SHELTER/NFI SECTOR

May 2023



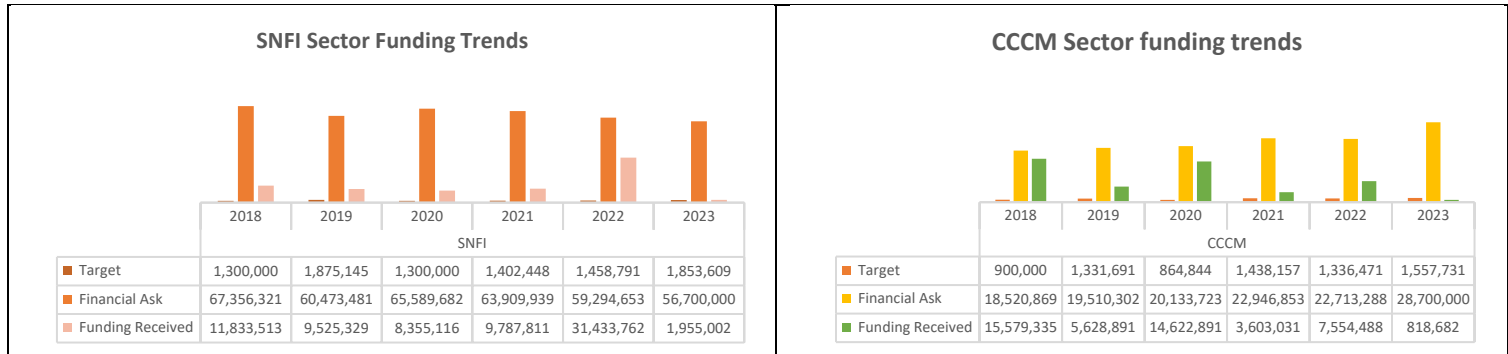
## Advocacy Note

UNDERFUNDING IMPEDING CCCM,  
SHELTER, AND NFI SECTOR RESPONSES  
IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA.

### CCCM, SHELTER AND NFI SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS:

- For the past five years, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter, and Non-Food Item (NFI) sector has drastically been underfunded, receiving the least funding allocations of 33% and 53% of the required funding in 2022, respectively.
- The CCCM Sector targets to provide static and mobile camp management services to 1,154,840 IDPs and 237,976 returnees. The Shelter and NFI sector on the other hand targets 1,853,609 individuals.
- It costs an average of USD 20 to provide essential CCCM services for each IDP and returnee for the whole year.
- The surge in Shelter/NFI needs has resulted in 3,389 households (HH) sleeping in the open, 11,531 HH living in overly crowded reception centres, and 167,196 HH living in far too crowded camp sites. Another population of 113,625 HH are living in makeshift shelters, and 188,713 HH are sharing with families and friends in small-sized shelters.
- Most camps have IDPs living on an average of 19 m<sup>2</sup> or less of external living space instead of the 45 m<sup>2</sup> of international Sphere standards or the 30 m<sup>2</sup> of living space recommended by the CCCM, Shelter, and NFI sector.
- Evictions and threats occasioned by unresolved Housing, Land and Property (HLP) disputes are among the key challenges hindering the CCCM and Shelter responses.

## FUNDING TREND ANALYSIS: CCCM, Shelter and NFI Sector funding and response analysis.



**Source:** [Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 | Financial Tracking Service \(unocha.org\)](#).

**NB:** Financial information for funds received (CCCM & SNFI) in 2023 is current as of 30 April 2023.

### Situation Overview:

The CCCM, Shelter/NFI Sector provides static and mobile camp management services to 1,154,840 IDPs and 237,976 returnees, which translates to 52% of the total IDPs, leaving out a substantial number 48% with limited access to basic humanitarian needs. In addition, over 56.5% of IDPs live in host communities, while 43.5% live in camps and camp-like settings, thus increasing demand for out-of-camp CCCM and shelter responses. The decline in funding over the years has impaired timely and adequate responses by the Sector's partners.

As an adaptive measure to underfunding, the sector partners only provide soft components of CCCM responses as opposed to the most significant complete CCCM responses regarding reception centre management services, information management, camp closure and phase out process, site environment and infrastructure maintenance and improvement works.

The north-east region faces a protracted humanitarian crisis



coupled with mixed displacement situations. The abrupt and unplanned camp closure by the Borno State Government that began in May 2021 has resulted in the mushrooming of spontaneous sites around urban and peri-urban areas, spiking humanitarian needs in the receiving LGAs and States (Adamawa and Yobe). The camp closure directive withstanding, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Jere and Konduga LGAs still host 271,818 IDPs in about 148 camps and camp-like settings<sup>1</sup>.

Protection needs are endemic in the northeast, especially for women and girls, who are threatened by violence, abduction, rape, and other types of gender-based violence, including forced and child marriage, and other violations of their rights. Children are also at risk of forced recruitment when unaccompanied and separated from their families, especially when they were formerly associated with armed groups<sup>2</sup>.

The CCCM, Shelter and NFI sector requires a minimum of USD 20 million (USD 8 million for CCCM responses and USD 12 for Shelter and NFI responses) to provide an immediate humanitarian response for the 254,458 households (1,272,290 individuals) critical need population while prioritizing those without shelters and currently sleeping in the

<sup>1</sup> IOM DTM Round 42

<sup>2</sup> 2023 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

open, those in overcrowded reception centers, makeshift shelters, those recently affected by fire outbreaks, new arrivals, displaced caseloads due to unresolved HLP disputes and those living in flood-prone areas as an anticipatory action to floods.

#### **RISKS AND IMPLICATION OF UNDERFUNDING**

- Lack of funding has impeded immediate response for CCCM, Shelter, and NFI sector, thus exposing 26,328 HHs representing 116,741 (70,045 females and 46,696 males) to undignified living conditions, protection risks, including gender-based violence and the spread of life-threatening diseases such as cholera within the camps and camp-like settings.
- Lack of funding for the sector is further derailing the camps decongestion efforts as partners need more resources to intervene in identified new locations.
- Unresolved HLP disputes continue to pose a significant challenge for CCCM and Shelter responses, thus hindering social cohesion among IDPs and host communities, translating to evictions and complex protection needs. As the immediate contact with IDPs and host communities, the CCCM sector is critical in promoting social cohesion, including resolving HLP issues.
- Climate-related disasters (drought, flash floods), affecting thousands of IDPs, worsen over time. Funding is necessary to implement anticipatory life-saving actions.
- Over 263,836 IDPs live in over 94 spontaneous camp-like sites, self-settled locations with limited or no access to services, humanitarian assistance, and inadequate CCCM responses. The implementation of out of camp area-based approach is at stake with limited funding.
- Availability of funds will enable tracking population movement collaboratively and more systematically to capture the new trend of mixed population. This will ensure the deserving and affected populations are included in response planning.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Sector requires more funding to implement its decongestion strategy across the BAY states. The decongestion of overcrowded camps and the adoption of well-integrated site plans will also respond to the urgent need to decongest flood-prone camp sites for 362,581 HH of old case load living in makeshift shelters in camps and in host community before the beginning of the rainy season in May.</li> <li>▪ Funding is required to widen scope of operation to strengthen mobile CCCM responses and transitional and durable shelter solutions to respond to the increasing demand for out-of-camp CCCM services and sustainable Shelter/NFI solutions. This will help respond to the needs of over 56.5% of IDPs living in host communities in informal settlements.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The sector requires funding to continue advocating for community-based approaches to addressing the shelter gap for 374,183HH IDP sites across BAY states.</li> <li>▪ Funding is required to sustained stakeholder engagement to resolve HLP disputes, thus enhancing social cohesion between the IDPs and the host communities. Furthermore, sustained multi-sectoral response to meet the surging demand for CCCM, Shelter, and NFI responses across IDP sites.</li> <li>▪ Sustain funding for CCCM, Shelter, and NFI sector to support the effective implementation of a camp closure and phase-out strategy and to ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian to early recovery and development nexus.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of out of camp area-based approach which is an inclusive way of targeting IDPs and other affected populations</li> </ul> |
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in a designated area is a huge responsibility that requires funding. The approach is a stepping-stone to camp exit strategy and will

support in strengthening community leadership, build on cohesion, resilience and boost their coping mechanism.

#### Situation in picture



Fire outbreak on 25th February in Monguno



Collapsed Shelters due to windstorms in Rann (2023)