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DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

COVID-19 SITUATION ANALYSIS

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SECTORIAL ANALYSIS ANNUAL REVIEW

WASH AND SHELTER



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The outbreak of disease caused by the virus known as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) or COVID-19 started in China in December 2019. The virus quickly spread across the world, with the WHO Director-General declaring it as a pandemic on March 11th, 2020.

The virus's impact has been felt most acutely by countries facing humanitarian crises due to conflict and natural disasters. As humanitarian access to vulnerable communities has been restricted to basic movements only, monitoring and assessments have been interrupted.

To overcome these constraints and provide the wider humanitarian community with timely and comprehensive information on the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, iMMAP initiated the <u>COVID-19 Situational Analysis project</u> with the support of the USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (USAID BHA), aiming to provide timely solutions to the growing global needs for assessment and analysis among humanitarian stakeholders.

Disclaimer

[&]quot;This report is the result of a secondary data review exercise that cross-analyzes a number of cited information sources, including the media. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, the humanitarian clusters for Nigeria or any one of their individual sources."

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1. Executive Summary

Figure 1. COVID-19 Overview in Nigeria July 2021



WASH AND SHELTER NEEDS WIDES-PREAD BEFORE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Even before the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there were widespread WASH and shelter needs in Northeast Nigeria which was home to over 2 million IDPs. Camps in particular faced significant challenges. Many were overcrowded with no space for expansion, limiting shelter partners' ability to build new shelters or much-needed WASH infrastructure. With emergency shelters having a limited lifespan, the harsh climate including flooding and windstorms, required many shelters to be replaced on an annual basis. In February 2020, 31% of IDP Camp/ camp-like settings reported makeshift shelter as the most common shelter type illustrating the extent of the need. Overcrowding was so bad in some camps that the reported population to latrine ratio was sometimes as high as 100 people per latrine. Insecurity and distance also constrained the transportation of construction materials, especially to the garrison towns in the north and east of Borno state where most humanitarian access was via UN helicopters.

The situation for IDPs in host communities was somewhat better, with many living in host family dwellings or rented accommodation. The number of persons was however putting pressure on limited resources, especially water, with many households reporting insufficient access to water for drinking and domestic use. In the Hard-to-Reach (H2R) areas of Borno and Adamawa states, communities survived without access to humanitarian aid. Here there was widespread use of unimproved water sources and a lack of functional latrines putting the population at risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera.

Efforts to decongest camps through supported returns were also challenged by the lack of facilities and services in areas of return. In areas of return 26% of households reported that their houses/shelters were either fully or partially damaged, 25% of return sites reported no WASH facilities were available (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020, <u>UNOCHA</u> 01/04/2020).

COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES HAD AN IMMEDIATE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE WASH AND SHELTER SECTOR'S ABILITY TO PROGRAM

COVID-19 containment measures had a negative impact on all humanitarian operations as agencies adapted to new protocols to prevent transmission of the virus as well as dealing with movement restrictions that often required organizations to apply for permits to allow them to continue operations. For shelter, the main impact was on the supply chain, with difficulties in the acquisition and distribution of shelter materials. Whilst initial restrictions were eased in May/June 2020, the supply chain took much longer to normalize and COVID-19 protocols (such as wearing of masks) stayed in place into 2021.

The WASH sector faced multiple impacts. Along with the issues faced by the shelter sector, hygiene facilities and access to sufficient water for cleaning were now facing a significantly increased demand. In addition, inflation, caused by the containment measures, pushed up the price of WASH commodities. This was exacerbated by the high demand for hygiene items such as soap and cleaning agents. WASH actors, therefore, faced a challenging working environment, increased prices that reduced the number of goods that could be purchased with available budgets, increased demand for WASH services, and a weakened supply chain (<u>UN OCHA</u>14/09/2020).

THE IMPACT OF SEASONAL FACTORS AND COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES IS EVIDENT IN THE LATTER HALF OF 2020

Although the easing of movement restrictions in May enabled agencies to return operations closer to normal, this was soon followed by the advent of the rainy season. The rains put increased pressure on WASH infrastructure, with flooding causing damage and contamination of water supplies. Shelters were also hit hard as windstorms and heavy rains destroyed and damaged thousands of shelters across the BAY states, only increasing issues of camp congestion.

By August 2020, self-made/makeshift shelters were the most common shelter type at 37% of IDP camp/camplike sites, an increase of 6% since February. New arrivals were often forced to sleep in the open at the mercy of the elements. The number of IDPs lacking access to enough water had also risen, with 14% of camp/camp-like sites and 16% of Host community sites reporting less than 10 liters of water available per person, per day, an increase of 5–6% of sites since February (<u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020, <u>CCCM</u> 07/09/2020, <u>UNHCR</u> 12/10/2020).

Agencies still struggled with increased prices and supply chain issues as well as more challenging logistics where main supply routes became impassable due to the rain. June and July also saw a peak in COVID-19 cases putting additional pressure on humanitarian workers as they endeavored to follow COVID-19 prevention protocols. Loss of income and access to livelihoods alongside increased living costs were putting pressure on IDP families in host communities, especially those who were unable to access humanitarian assistance. For those renting houses, finding money to pay the rent became an issue, and as the year progressed, the Housing Land and Property sub-sector dealt with more reports of eviction (<u>UN OCHA</u>14/09/2020).

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in July/ August found 1,939,825 households were experiencing a WASH Living Standard Gap and 555,725 households had a Shelter Living Standard GAP, with Borno hosting the majority of households in both categories (*REACH* 14/12/2020, *REACH*14/12/2020, *REACH*14/12/2020). Data from H2R areas found widespread use of unimproved water sources, a lack of latrines, and over half of all households reliant on makeshift shelters (*REACH*30/09/2020, *REACH* 30/09/2020).

Analysis from the <u>WFP Essential Needs Assessment(</u>data collected late Sept/Oct 2020) supported this picture. Data indicated widespread use of unimproved water sources across the BAY states, with 11 LGAs reporting between 40

- 60% of households using an unimproved water source and 3 LGAs reporting an even worse situation (61% - 100% of households using an unimproved water source). Most LGAs in Yobe reported 81 - 100% of households using unimproved toilets, as did Askira/Uba, Gubio, Kala/Balge LGAs in Borno and Madagali and Michika LGAs in Adamawa (<u>WFP</u> 19/02/2021).

CONFLICT, FIRES, AND FLOODING CONTINUE TO DRIVE INCREASING WASH AND SHELTER NEEDS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2021

Although January 2021 saw a significant surge in COVID-19 cases, COVID-19 prevention measures remained limited, consisting mainly of mask-wearing and social distancing. As cases dropped through the next few months the main driver of humanitarian need continued to be conflict. Increased NSAG activity included attacks in Damasak, Dikwa, and Marte (Borno state) and Geidam, Yunusari, and Gujba (Yobe) leading to the displacement of over 200,000 people and the evacuation of humanitarian staff from some areas. Illegal vehicle checkpoints and attacks on major routes also hampered the distribution and supply of humanitarian aid.

The situation was compounded by multiple fire outbreaks leading to the loss of thousands of shelters as well as vital WASH infrastructure. The month of May (2021) brought the beginning of the rainy season and yet again flooding and windstorms took their toll on makeshift shelters and older tents. The inflation rate, although high, finally started to drop, but continued supply issues and high costs further challenged WASH and shelter actors.

OVERALL WASH AND SHELTER NEEDS ARE LIKELY TO BE HIGHER THAN PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS, BUT MORE PROGRESS IS BEING MADE THAN IS AT FIRST EVIDENT

The impact of fires, flooding, and storms, added to increased displacement due to conflict, plus families being pushed from rented accommodation due to economic hardship are all driving WASH and shelter needs higher. Comparing data from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicates (at site level) that both shelter needs, and WASH needs have increased since before the pandemic (February 2020). However, when considering data at the household level, progress in both sectors is slowly being made (even though large needs remain), especially for IDPs in camps. However, the situation for IDPs in host communities (especially those struggling to pay rent) is more concerning.

2. About this Report

The BHA-funded COVID-19 support project, implemented by IMMAP and DFS in six countries (DRC, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Colombia), has been analyzing the main concerns and unmet needs that have emerged across humanitarian sectors due to the COVID-19 pandemic since the summer of 2020.

After almost a decade of conflict, economic challenges over the past years, and high levels of vulnerabilities, untangling the specific effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian needs from other factors at play in Nigeria has been challenging.

This report reviews the data collected between July 2020 and August 2021 and works chronologically through the main issues and evolution of humanitarian needs in the WASH and Shelter sectors in Northeast Nigeria as the COVID-19 pandemic progressed. This review

is accompanied by an <u>overview of the epidemiological</u> <u>situation</u>, including the imposition of containment measures by authorities in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the wider population regarding the prevention of COVID-19. In addition, there is an analysis of the wider macro and microeconomic developments that have emerged since the beginning of the pandemic and the impact of these developments on the humanitarian situation in Northeast Nigeria. There are two further reports, one examining the added impact of COVID-19 on the food security, livelihoods, and nutrition sectors in the northeast, the second analyses the effects of the pandemic on the education sector and how COVID-19 acted as a driver of protection risks.

3. COVID-19 Overview

THE EVOLUTION OF THE COVID-19 CASELOAD IN NIGERIA

On February 27, 2020, the Federal Ministry of Health confirmed the first COVID-19 case in Lagos State, Nigeria, making the country the third country in Africa to recognize an imported COVID-19 case after Egypt and Algeria. The epidemiology of COVID-19 in Nigeria has since evolved, between February 27, 2020, and July 18, 2021, a total of 2,420,863 persons have been tested for COVID-19 in Nigeria, of which 169,518 (7.0%) were confirmed as being infected with SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR. A total of 2,127 deaths have been recorded among the confirmed COVID-19 cases, resulting in an observed case fatality ratio (CFR) of approximately 1.3% (<u>NCDC</u> 19/07/2021).

Figure 2. Monthly testing and caseload data for Nigeria Feb 2020 - July 2021



Source: <u>NCDC</u>

Nigeria experienced 2 waves of COVID-19 peaking in July 2020 and January 2021, before the advent of a vaccination program. From the first case in February, Nigeria saw the number of positive cases rise to 1,793 in April 2020, further increasing to a peak of 17,556 by July. At the same time, Nigeria was building testing capacity which hovered

just above or around 100,000 tests per month from May through to September. The number of new cases per month dropped steadily from the peak in July, to a monthly low of 3,144 in October, with testing rising to over 160,000 that month. A second wave hit Nigeria with a much sharper increase in cases through November and December to peak at 48,828 in January 2021. However, testing capacity had also risen so it is possible that fewer cases went undetected compared to the first wave. As quickly as the second wave came, it dropped off, back down to 6,936 cases by March 2021 and under 2,000 cases by May 2021. At the same time as the second wave was waning Nigeria started to roll out its vaccination program (*NCDC* 19/07/2021).

CASE NUMBERS UNDERREPORTED

As well as having enough testing capacity there were some challenges associated with testing for COVID-19 in Nigeria, especially in the first few months. These included the availability of public information on where to get tested, the reluctance of the people to get tested (as a positive test resulted in being placed in isolation), and the proximity to locations of the test. COVID-19 can also be spread by people who do not show any symptoms of the virus and so would have no reason to get tested. Other challenges include the criteria for testing, the number of tests available and used, as well as their accessibility, availability, and awareness of testing for the population in different parts of Nigeria. Therefore it is likely that the number of positive cases was significantly underreported, but by how much is hard to estimate (<u>NCBI</u> 22/06/2020, <u>Punch</u> 19/07/2020).

COVID-19 CASELOAD WAS RELATIVELY LOW THROUGHOUT THE BAY STATES

The first COVID-19 case recorded in the BAY states was on the 18th of April 2020 in Borno state. With over 7.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the region, the COVID-19 pandemic presented a more difficult challenge to an already complex humanitarian situation. Of particular concern was the situation in extremely congested IDP camps – less than one square meter per person in some locations – making it impossible to practice social distancing measures (<u>UN Briefing Note</u> 03/04/2020, <u>HealthSectorNigeria</u> 18/07/2020).

However, the feared outbreak in IDP camps never materialized. The trajectory of the pandemic in the BAY states roughly followed that of the country as a whole (see Figure 3), with the first wave in from May to August 2020 followed by a second wave (slightly later than the national picture) from mid December 2020 to March 2021.

As can be seen in Figure 4 testing capacity was never high in the BAY states, with Yobe in particular struggling to build testing capacity. As in other areas of the country, there was a reluctance to get tested as the repercussions of testing positive (isolation) were prohibitive. From the start of April 2021 the number of positive cases has remained low overall, although Yobe peaked later than the other states and Adamawa had a spike in cases in May 2021.

The vast majority of deaths from COVID-19 occured in the first wave (see Figure 5) with no recorded deaths due to COVID-19 since April 2021 in the BAY states. However this could be due to a reluctance of people getting tested.





Source: (NCDC Weekly Epidemiological Report, 31/08/2021)



1,34

342

441

----- Total Tests Adamawa

1,129

2020

8

Jan, 2021

2021

eb,

Figure 4. COVID-19 testing by month in the BAY states (Feb 2020 to July 2021)

Source: (<u>NCDC</u> Weekly Epidemiological Report, 31/08/2021)

----- Total Tests Borno

34

813





Source: (<u>NCDC</u> Weekly Epidemiological Report, 31/08/2021)

1.875

773

541

July, 2021

727

une, 2021

666

2021

'lar,

578

Apr, 2021

4. COVID-19 Containment Measures, Communication and Information

INITIAL LOCKDOWN AND PHASED REOPENING

While the first official COVID-19 case in Nigeria was reported and announced by the health minister on 27th of February 2020 the Government did not announce a lockdown in the country until the 30th of March 2020 when it announced a lockdown in Abuja, Lagos, and the Ogun States and included a 24-hour curfew (except for essential service providers). The lockdown would summarily be imposed by other states in April. During the lockdown, a ban was placed on interstate travel and public gatherings with no more than 20 people allowed per gathering. Schools, clubs, worship centers, markets, and other public places were also closed.

COVID-19 prevention-related movement restrictions in the BAY states led to a slower and more limited humanitarian response to IDP needs with supply chain issues hampering the replacement or repair of damaged or destroyed shelters and NFIs (<u>NCDC</u> 28/02/2020, <u>UNHCR</u> 25/05/2020, <u>CCCM</u> 08/07/2020).

The initial lockdown was eased in May 2020 with government policy being a phased approach to the lifting of restrictions. Phase I commenced on 04/05/2020 and saw the re-opening of public and private workplaces but with limited working hours. Remaining restrictions included a continued ban on non-essential interstate travel and the required wearing of face masks and maintaining social distancing in public places. Schools, sports events, public gatherings, and religious services were still prohibited (<u>Govt Nigeria</u> 28/04/2020).

Phase II commenced on 02/06/2020 and saw the lifting of the inter-state travel ban's outside of curfew hours, extended working hours, and efforts to resume domestic flights. It also included a relaxation of the ban on religious gatherings. Observation of existing precautionary measures continued, including wearing face masks, practicing social distancing, and providing handwashing facilities/sanitizers in all public places. Further easing of restrictions was gradually brought in throughout July through to October, with schools directed to open from October 12th once precautionary measures had been put in place. Airports also opened, but international travelers were required to take a COVID-19 test and observe seven days of quarantine upon arrival(<u>Govt Nigeria</u> 03/07/2020).

RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED DUE TO SECOND WAVE AND AGAIN DUE TO FEAR OF NEW VARIANTS

Due to the increased number of COVID-19 cases in Nigeria, the Nigerian government ordered the reopening of Isolation and treatment centers in the country on Thursday, 10th December 2020. With the increasing trend of new cases continuing, the federal government extended restriction from the phase 3 eased lockdown guidelines by one-month on 26th January 2021 (*Naira Metrics* 28/01/2021).

Restrictions were gradually relaxed as the number of new cases dropped sharply through February and March 2021. However, measures introduced on May 11, 2021, stipulated that bars, nightclubs, event centers, and recreation venues were to remain closed with a nationwide 00:00-04:00 curfew in place. Outdoor sporting activities were allowed but public gatherings remained restricted. Gatherings in enclosed spaces were limited to 50 people, provided they observe adequate social distancing measures and wear facemasks. Civil servants were able to return to working on-site at public offices, but public transport systems were required to limit their capacity to 50 %. This mix of new measures and an extension on the closure of some establishments was in response to the appearance of new variants of the COVID-19 virus. Travel from Brazil, India and Turkey was restricted as these countries had a high incidence of cases, high fatality rate and there was widespread prevalence of the variants of concern (Govt of Nigeria 26/4/2021).

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH CONTAINMENT MEASURES IN THE BAY STATES

Media and protection monitoring reports of misconduct suggested the use violence and harassment by security forces while enforcing movement restrictions in the BAY States (<u>UNHCR</u>25/05/2020). A more extensive assessment was provided by a detailed case study provided by Mercy Corps. Although inter-state travel bans to curb the spread of COVID-19 were lifted on June 29, communities reported that the movement restrictions resulted in a surge in military profiteering, including extortion of commercial traders permitted to continue supplying essential goods across state lines, as well as residents seeking to evade official lockdown measures (<u>Mercy Corps</u> 10/09/2020). Lack of compliance was consistently noted in the WHO sitreps. "Poor compliance in the use of face masks, social distancing, and good hygiene practices by the general public" was pointed out as the first challenge in the eleven COVID-19 sitreps published between <u>07/06/2020</u> and <u>13/10/2020</u>. The lack of belief in the existence of COVID-19 was a challenge for providing prioritized child protection services activities while adhering to physical distancing and other control measures (<u>0CHA</u> 09/07/2020).

Physical distancing was especially problematic in many camps due to overcrowding. Four out of five people in these camps lived in overcrowded conditions, with makeshift and temporary shelters built close to each other, making physical distancing impossible (*OCHA* 13/08/2020).

WIDESPREAD EFFORTS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON COVID-19 UNDERMINED BY RUMOURS AND MISINFORMATION

Efforts were made to sensitize the population about COVID-19 risks and mitigation measures through various channels. As well as providing information through radio and television messages, posters and information handbooks were distributed. Humanitarian programs integrated awareness into normal programming sectors such as the Child Protection Sub-Sector provided agesensitive materials. Social media was also being used to provide information.

However, surveys indicate that friends, neighbors, and local community leaders were regarded as the most trusted sources of information. This was true for both host communities and IDPs in camp settings. Of concern, especially in the first months of the pandemic was the spreading of rumors and misinformation. In particular, Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) tried to use the COVID-19 situation to their advantage by linking the virus to western values or as a deliberate campaign by non-Muslims to prevent Muslims from practicing their faith (<u>UNICEF</u>10/06/2020, <u>Modern Diplomacy</u>09/08/2020, <u>IOM</u> 25/05/2020 – 01/06/2021).

5. Economic Impact of COVID-19

LOCKDOWN AND COVID-19 RELATED MACROECONOMIC FACTORS NEGATIVELY IMPACTED THE ECONOMY

As with most other economies worldwide, the sharp drop in Nigeria's GDP is mostly the result of the slowdown of economic activity after the country implemented a lockdown in April to curb the spread of the virus. In the wake of the pandemic, the World Bank forecast a decline of 3.2% for 2020 - a five percentage point drop from its previous projections (*WEF* 23/08/2020).

The accompanying steep drop in oil prices amid a decline in global demand left Nigeria drastically short of earnings given its dependence on the commodity. The price of Brent crude, which Nigeria's oil is benchmarked against, slumped by over 50% since opening on January 1, 2020, at \$66 per barrel. This posed a severe problem as the country's government based its initial \$34 billion budget for 2020 on an assumed oil price of \$57 per barrel. The price per barrel hovered around \$40 per barrel for much of 2020, only climbing to \$50 per barrel in December 2020 (*Quartz* 15/05/2020, <u>BBC News</u> accessed 26/09/2021).

HIGH INFLATION DRIVEN BY INCREASING FOOD PROCESS AND DEPRECIATION OF THE NAIRA

Nigeria's annual inflation rate rose steadily throughout the pandemic, pushing up prices of commodities and food (as evidenced in the consumer price index) thereby having a heavy negative impact on household purchasing power. Inflation peaked at 18.17%) in March 2021, making it the highest inflation rate since April 2017 and the rate still remained high at the end of July 2021, although decreasing marginally each month. The exchange rate for the Naira was also negatively affected, rising from 306 Naira per USD in February 2020 (the month before the pandemic), to 408.75 Naira per USD a year later. By June the exchange rate had stabilized to 411.50 Naira per USD, and remained the same in July (*Trading Economics* accessed 31/08/2021).

Figure 6. Inflation Trend from April 2020 – July 2021



(Source: <u>Trading Economics</u>)





(Source: Trading Economics)

The inflation rate and subsequent rise in basic commodities including food has negatively hit household purchasing power, resulting in the increased use of negative coping mechanisms especially during lean season. Even into 2021, market supply for most goods remained limited and income-earning opportunities remained constrained for most households in the northeast areas of the country. Households in conflict-affected areas continued to engage in petty trading, labor work, firewood sale, and other menial jobs to earn limited incomes (<u>WFP</u> 18/02/2021, <u>FEWS Net</u> 28/04/2021).

6. COVID-19 Epidemic Overview





March	202	21 了	Vaccination rollout began across the country
March	202	21	122,000 vaccines administered
April	20	21 了	 Nigerian government introducess extra measures for passengers arriving from Brazil, India and Turkey.
April	20 20	21 🌞	 1.19m vaccines administered nationwide. 65,986 vaccines administered in BAY states
May	20	21 🍡	Nigerians ban travelers from India, Brazil and Turkey
May	03 20	21 鱶	Lagos state government brings out more protocols to prevent 3rd wave of COVID-19
May	03 20	21 🇌	Nigerian Government re-imposes curfew and Coronavirus restrictions.
May	3 20	21 🌞	WHO reports Indian variant of COVID-19 in Nigeria and The NIgeria Government moves to begin phase 2 of vaccination.
May	18 20	21 🏥	 Nigerian government and patners creates free helpline to support those with COVID-19 mental health struggles.
May	24) 203	21 🌞	 Nigeria imposes sanctions on 90 travelers who evaded mandatory quarantine and the Presidential Steering Committee (PSC) declared 108 arriving passengers from Brazil, Turkey, UAE and India, Persons Of Interest (POI) for violating COVID-19 quarantine protocol.
June	202	21 🍓	President taskforce releases revised quarantine protocol.
June	1 5 20	21 🌻	National Agency for Food and Drug Adinistration and Control (NAFDAC) and patners began monitoring the safety of novel ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Corona Virus Vaccine (Recombinant) Covishield vaccine in Nigeria through enhanced passive AEFI surveillance at vaccination centers around the country.
June	18 20	21 👙	Nigeria excluded from U.S.' \$91 Million COVID-19 response fund to Africa
June	25 20	21 👙	Nigerian Government reopens first dose of Covid-19 vaccination
June	29 20	21 🕌	Nigeria on high alert of COVID-19 Delta variant
			 Travel ban extended to South Africa, Zambia, Rwanda, Namibia and Uganda amidst 3rd wave of infection
July	9 202	21 👙	UK removes travel warning against Nigeria
July	1 202	21 🌻	 358 passengers from red-listed countries-India, South Africa, Brazil and Turkey that are required to observe mandatory isolation on arriving Nigeria have absconded in Lagos. Lagos orders religious, event centres to cut capacity amidst COVID-19 Third wave fears
July	202	21 🦸	Nigeria Hit With Third Wave Of Covid-19 As NCDC Records First Delta Variant Case in Oyo state
July	13 202	21 🍓	NPHCDA has vaccinnated 3.9 Nigerians UAE suspends passenger flights from South Africa and Nigeria



July 🚺 2021	🔅 🔳 Osun alerts residents of Delta variant
July 2021	UNILAG Shuts Hostels Over COVID-19 Delta Variant On Campus NAFDAC approves Moderna, Sputnik V vaccines for use in Nigeria FG earmarks N20bn for COVID-19 vaccine distribution
July 16 2021	 World Bank mobilises \$100bn support fund for Nigeria other members of the International Development Association to quicken their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The University of Lagos (UNILAG) has extended the deadline issued to students to vacate halls of residence to prevent COVID-19 spread.
July 🕕 2021	 Presidential Sterling committe issues red alert over 3rd wave of COVID-19 Put Lagos, Oyo, Rivers, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, and the Federal Capital Territory on red alert The Jigawa State Government has suspended all Durbar activities for the upcoming Eid-El Kabir celebration across the state as part of preventive measures against the third wave of COVID-19. Director-General, Nigerian Institute of Medical Research (NIMR), has said that the recent increase in COVID-19 cases could be a signal of a third wave of the pandemic
	The Federal Capital Territory Administration has issued new directives for the Eid-El-Kabir celebrations following the upsurge in coronavirus infections in the country.
July 🕦 2021	 Testing, Isolation Centres Shut in States Despite Imminent Covid-19 Third Wave NAFDAC Warns against Use of Unverified COVID-19 Herbal Medicine
July 22 2021	👾 🔳 COVID-19 third wave: FG shuts down Abuja parks
July 2021	4,000 children orphaned in Nigeria by COVID-19, highest in West Africa — World Bank COVID-19 testing stops in 13 states 156 cases recorded in Akwa Ibom in 2 weeks
July 2 2021	🔅 🔳 China donates 470,000 vaccines to Nigeria
July 25 2021	Enugu Governor Inaugurates 11-Man Covid 19 Steering Committee THIRD WAVE Hotspots: Lagos, Oyo, Rivers, Kaduna, Kano, Abuja residents shun red alert The University of Ibadan, in Oyo State has banned all unauthorised visitors and travellers coming to the institution.
July <mark>26</mark> 2021	 Nigeria faces deadlyCOVID-19 Delta wave as infections jump 150% FG reads riot act as abscondment of quarantine passengers at points of entry surges
July 27 2021	 Nigeria records 10 cases of Delta variant -NCDC FG Orders Activation of COVID-19 Isolation Centres Nationwide
July 2021	🔆 📕 Nigeria expects 29 million doses of J&J COVID-19 vaccine in August
July <mark>29</mark> 2021	🔅 📱 United States gifts Nigeria 4 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine
July <u>30</u> 2021	Nigerian govt advises against mass political assemblies Minister of Health unveils plan for COVID-19 vaccine production in Nigeria UAE Extends Travel Ban Against Nigeria
July 🛐 2021	Nigerian Doctors Begin Nationwide Strike Amid COVID-19 Surge UMTH opens upgraded isolation centre
	Nigeria Records Highest Daily COVID-19 Cases In Almost Five Months

7. Shelter and WASH

BORNO STATE FACED ISSUES OF CAMP CONGESTION AND UNMET SHELTER NEEDS BEFORE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

According to the 2020 February DTM report (round 31), there were 2 million IDPs and over 1.6 million returnees in Northeast Nigeria. Borno was home to 1.5 million IDPs, with just over half (807,467) residing in camps/camplike settings. Adamawa and Yobe hosted approximately 340,000 IDPs, the majority living within host communities. The returnee population was mostly split between Adamawa (approx. 811,000) and Borno (approx. 686,000) with 177,000 in Yobe (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020).

Congestion in IDP camps, driven by continuous displacement and exacerbated by factors limiting the expansion of existing sites, were major drivers of shelter needs in 2020. In 2019, over 160,000 new arrivals were recorded across the BAY states following forced displacement due to military operations and violent attacks on their villages or towns or fear of being cut off from aid due to natural hazards. Forty percent of IDP camps in Borno State were estimated to be congested, further exacerbating the humanitarian situation in the camps, increasing protection risks and the chance of disease outbreaks.

Progress in decongesting the camps had also been constrained by the military's limited resources to provide security in new sites or expand the security perimeter around the existing camps to allow for expansion of the camps. The lack of land constrained the installation of additional shelters as well as other humanitarian services such as water points and sanitation facilities. This meant that new arrivals (the majority of whom were women and children) were often forced to wait in the open, in reception centers or sleep in makeshift shelters on the roadside.

The situation for returnees was also far from optimal. Relocation attempts resulted in many of those relocated returning to camp-like settings indicating the sheer difficulty for the Government to provide security and adequate and sustainable services for the returning populations. In early 2020, basic social infrastructure and services were lacking in many new return locations (<u>UN OCH</u>A 01/04/2020). For IDPs in camps, 40% of sites identified emergency shelter as the most common shelter solution, worryingly, even before the pandemic, 31% of sites reported self-made/ makeshift shelters as the most common shelter type. Makeshift shelters and congested camps both contribute to a heightened fire risk, with the hot season between March and May typically seeing several fire incidents in camps each month. In addition, emergency shelters are designed to last 6 months, and prolonged exposure to heavy rains, flooding, and windstorms will necessitate repair and replacement. Makeshift shelters can also fare poorly in the face of adverse weather conditions. All these factors increased the challenge of providing adequate shelter to IDP populations in the BAY states (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020, <u>CARE</u> 27/10/2020).

The situation for those in host communities was healthier with 89% of sites reporting host families housing as the prevalent shelter type, 9% of sites reporting individual houses and only 1.5% of sites reported self-made/ makeshift shelters as the most common shelter type. However, many IDPs residing in host communities are living in informal settlements (ISETs) which are typically characterized by poor infrastructure, residents' lack of secure housing or tenure, and social or geographical marginalization from basic services (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020, <u>REACH</u> 02/11/2020, <u>UN HABITAT</u> 29/05/2015).



Figure 8. Shelter Type for IDPs in Host Communities

Overcrowding and inadequate shelter, especially in camps, with continued displacement due to conflict, fires (in the hot season), and flooding (in the rainy season) presented a significant risk that, should there be a COVID-19 outbreak, it would be very difficult to contain.

⁽Source: DTM 30/04/2020)

WIDESPREAD WASH NEEDS AMONGST IDPS PRE-COVID-19 PANDEMIC

At the beginning of 2020, there were significant WASH needs for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, caused primarily by congestion that in turn was the product of continuing displacement and factors limiting the expansion of existing sites. In addition, 2019 had seen extensive flooding affecting 300,000 people (5x the number estimated in the humanitarian contingency plan, which was based on an average of previous years). With a lack of space preventing the construction of additional sanitation facilities, coverage remained low with some camps having a ratio as high as 100+ persons per latrine compared to the required 20 persons for protracted displacement. This situation often led to increased open defecation, lost privacy/dignity during utilization, and an increased risk of gender-based violence around latrines. In addition, the poor sanitation facilities, exacerbated by flooding, increased the risk of epidemics such as cholera (UN OCHA 01/04/2020).

IDPs in host communities also faced overcrowding, especially those living in informal settlements (ISETs) which are typically characterized by poor infrastructure, and a lack of services (<u>REACH</u> 02/11/2020).

In February 2020, approximately 290 camps were hosting 859,127 IDPs in the northeast, with the majority in Borno state. In addition, 1,187,477 IDPs were spread across 2,082 sites within host communities. There had been a general improvement in water provision with camp settings with only 1% of sites reporting unprotected wells as the main water source. However, 6% of sites were still dependent on (expensive) water trucking. For IDPs in host communities, the situation was more concerning with 7% of sites relying on unprotected wells and 1% of sites using surface water, and 5% of sites also relied on water trucking.

Although access to a protected water source was widespread, access to sufficient water was not. In 8% of camp/camp-like sites, there were less than 10 liters of water per person per day, and for 60% of sites, the amount of water available was between 10 – 15 liters per day, with 15 liters per day being the recommended SPHERE standard for protracted crises. For IDPs in host communities, the situation was again worse, with 11% of sites reporting less than 10 liters of water per person per day, though the number of sites with 10 – 15 liters of water available per day was a little lower at 52% of sites. Lack of sufficient water would be a major worry during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic when an emphasis on hygiene and handwashing was identified as a key strategy to contain the spread of the virus.

Sanitation facilities were poorly rated by both population groups with the condition of 96% of toilets in camp/camp-like settings described as "not so good (not hygienic)" and 1.4% were described as "non-usable". For IDPs in host communities, figures were similar with 97% of toilets described as "not so good (not hygienic)" and a further 1% as "non-usable" (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020).

Figure 9. Reported toilet conditions for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings and Host communities



(Source: <u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020)

Less data is available for the returnee population, but <u>DTM round 31</u> reported that 25% in areas of return had no WASH facilities with 11% relying on communal wells and 2% on rivers for their source of water (<u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020).

COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES, CONFLICT, AND ADVERSE WEATHER DRIVE SHELTER NEEDS

Earlier in the year, sporadic fire incidents had already destroyed some 39,106 shelters across camps in Jere, Ngala, Mafa, and Monguno LGAs of Borno State. Efforts to replace shelter were hampered due to the lack of shelter construction materials and tarpaulin due to supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (<u>UN OCHA</u> 14/09/2020).

By August 2020 the IDP population in camps had risen by nearly 50,000 with a deteriorating shelter situation. Self-made/makeshift shelters were now the most prevalent shelter type, cited as most common at 37% of IDP camp/camp-like sites, an increase of 6% since February, with emergency shelter having dropped to being the main shelter type at 36% of sites (down from 40%). Prevalence of makeshift shelters had also doubled to being the most used in 3% of host community sites.



Figure 10. Main shelter type by site IDPs in camp/ camp-like settings)

(Source <u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020)

For many displaced, living conditions were difficult. UNHCR reported that, due to camp congestion in Bama, Pulka, and Banki camps, with no space to construct new shelters, new arrivees slept in the open or in crowded reception centers, exposing them to protection risks, the rain, and COVID-19(UNHCR 12/10/2020). Data from the September 2020 UN OCHA sitrep highlighted the scale of the issue. Approximately 25,472 shelters were needed to support 140,096 IDPs in 49 campsites across 7 LGAs of Borno State. Humanitarian needs remained high and concerning as 19,780 households lacked shelter, while another 78,562 households were in dire need of NFI assistance. Of particular concern was providing shelter to accommodate the 24,596 IDPs who were sleeping outside or sharing spaces, and over 21,000 living in reception centers (UN OCHA 14/09/2020).

COVID-19 CONTAINMENT MEASURES, CONFLICT, AND ADVERSE WEATHER ALSO HEAVILY IMPACT WASH FACILITIES

COVID-19 containment measures exerted an increased pressure on the already limited capacity to deliver sufficient water across many IDP camps, as well as hampering access to essential supplies like soap and handwashing stations. As these items became scarcer, prices, driven by demand, increased. The WASH Sectors common pipeline stock ran low on crucial supplies, especially soap and chlorine just as the sector was trying to strengthen measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and Cholera (UNOCHA 14/09/2020).

As well as supply constraints due to containment measures and rising prices, insecurity along main supply routes negatively impacted the humanitarian response as nonstate armed groups increasingly set up illegal vehicular checkpoints (ICVPs). The rainy season also constrained the transport of relief items, as heavy rains and subsequent flooding across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states exacerbated road conditions and some key supply routes became nearly impassable. Heavy rainfall also affected tens of thousands of civilians, mostly internally displaced persons, living in camps and camp-like settings across the BAY states with flooding and windstorms damaging camp infrastructure including WASH facilities. On the ground, key informants living in IDP camps reported that access to water points has been hampered both by the rains and the COVID-19 curfews (<u>UN OCHA</u> 14/09/2020, <u>CARE</u> 01/08/2020, <u>IOM</u> 31/07/2020, <u>ECH0</u> 08/07/2020).

Lack of enough land to construct sanitation facilities, specifically gender-segregated latrines, continued to be a major challenge to improving sanitation and hygiene services in camps and camp-like settings. Data from regular monitoring reports such as the <u>DTM round 33</u> and the <u>bimonthly CCCM tracker (Report No. 20)</u> indicated that these factors had contributed to a deterioration in some areas of the already strained WASH situation (<u>UN OCHA</u> 14/09/2020).

By August 2020 the use of unprotected wells in camp/ camp-like settings had risen to 3% of sites, although it had remained constant (6%) for IDPs in host communities. IDPs lacking access to enough water had also risen with 14% of sites (camp) reporting less than 10 liters of water available per person, per day (up from 8% in February). Similarly, the number of IDP sites in host communities with access to less than 10 liters of water per person per day had risen to 16% (up from 11% in February) (<u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020).

This phenomenon was corroborated by a series of REACH assessments, which found that many IDP households in host communities were struggling to access sufficient water. In Jere LGA out of 60 assessed settlements, 24 reported that most residents lacked water to meet their daily drinking, cooking, and cleaning needs. Similarly, 27 out of 72 assessed settlements reported the same issue in Maiduguri. The situation was also poor in Monguno (4 out of 7 settlements reporting insufficient water), Gwoza (4 out of 7 settlements), and Damboa (10 out of 17 settlements). When asked about the main barriers to accessing water, the most commonly reported issues were that the water was too far away, there was a long line/wait to access water points, the water was too expensive, and the water point has a low capacity or runs out of water (REACH 02/11/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, <u>REACH</u> 20/10/2020, <u>REACH</u> 20/10/2020, REACH 21/10/2020, REACH 21/10/2020, REACH 22/10/2020, REACH 26/10/2020, REACH 28/10/2020).





(Source: DTM 24/09/2020)

On the positive side, by August 2020 the hygiene rating of toilets had improved (although the number reported as poor was still high). In camps, 88% of toilets were now reported as "not so good (not hygienic)", down from 96% in February 2020 although for IDPs in host communities the improvement was more marginal with 95% of toilets described as "not so good (not hygienic)", down from 97% in February 2020 (<u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020).

Access to soap had also become a concerning issue, particularly in camp/camp-like settings. 13% of sites reported nobody had access to soap and a further 22% of sites reported only a few people had soap. In host communities the numbers were lower, 4% of sites where no one had soap, and 15% of sites where soap was accessible to only a few people (<u>IOM</u> 31/08/2020).

The situation for returnees was roughly unchanged, 26% of areas of return were assessed as having no WASH facilities and in 11% of sites, communal wells were the main water source with 1% of sites using rivers (<u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020, <u>DTM</u> 30/04/2020).

In August 2020, details on the WASH needs of IDPs in 160 managed camps (provided by the <u>CCCM tracker report</u>) showed that 17% of latrines were damaged, 14% of latrines needed desludgement and 55% of latrines (across 106 sites) required gender marking. Furthermore, 17% of showers were damaged and 16 sites (across 5 LGAs) did not have showers on site. Four sites were also without any latrines. Also, 26% of sites reported that the wait at water points was 30 minutes or more (<u>CCCM</u> 07/09/2020).

PRESSURE ON IDPS IN HOST COMMUNITIES RESULTS IN WORSENING SHELTER SITUATION

The overspill of IDPs from camps that had reached capacity added to the economic pressure due to loss of incomes driven by COVID-19 containment measures and conflict contributed to a worsening of the shelter situation for IDPs in host communities.

In August the Housing Land and Property (HLP) sub-sector received requests to respond to eviction cases involving IDPs living in rented accommodations within host communities, particularly in Borno State. Contributing factors included the inability to pay rental charges and the further influx of IDPs to host communities and settlements (with many camps already congested and stretched beyond capacity), incurring charges from landowners. Eviction cases were largely attributed to the lack of livelihoods to generate income for rent, and the economic hardship exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. With limited humanitarian support available for IDPs renting properties many IDPs were at risk of forced evictions (<u>UN OCHA</u> 14/09/2020).

Assessments undertaken in July by REACH of IDPs in host communities highlighted some of the shelter needs. Approximately 90% of 132 settlement sites assessed in Maiduguri and Jere had significant numbers of IDPs renting accommodation, with 36% of sites in Maiduguri and 28% of sites in Jere reporting that eviction was a major concern for most residents. In addition, makeshift/tent as one of the primary shelter types was mentioned in around 20% of settlements in Maiduguri and 40% of settlements in Jere.

Further afield, 4 out of 7 settlements in Monguno reported that eviction was a major concern for most residents, with the majority of settlements indicating that makeshift shelters or tents made up a significant proportion of shelters. By contrast in Gwoza, only 1 out of the 7 assessed settlements reported the use of tents/makeshift shelter, with most residents in masonry buildings or traditional homes. However, all settlements in Gwoza reported that eviction was a major concern for most residents. In Damboa the situation was somewhat better, with makeshift shelter/ tents prevalent in only 50% of sites, and only 6 of the 17 assessed settlements reported fear of eviction as a major concern for most residents.

It was clear however as the lean season drew to a close that the economic hardship allied to increased displacements and overcrowding in camps were all contributing to increased shelter needs and HLP issues for IDPs in host communities (REACH 02/11/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, REACH 08/10/2020, REACH 20/10/2020, REACH 20/10/2020, REACH 21/10/2020, REACH 21/10/2020, REACH 22/10/2020, REACH 26/10/2020, REACH 28/10/2020).

IN AUGUST 2020 NEARLY TWO MILLION HOUSEHOLDS HAD A WASH LIVING STANDARD GAP (LSG)

According to the 2020 MSNA, 1,939,825 households were experiencing a WASH LSG during July/August 2020. Borno housed the most affected households (over one million), with nearly 600,000 households in Adamawa and approximately 325,000 households in Yobe.

Although all population groups were heavily affected, IDPs had the highest proportion of households with a WASH LSG, with 88% of IDP households in Borno falling into this category. This aligns with findings in the DTM and reports from the WASH Sector that identify sanitation provision as a major issue for camps/camp-like settings. Therefore, it is not unexpected that sanitation was the most prevalent problem identified in the MSNA with the indicator "Unimproved latrine shared with 4 or more households" identified for 56% of households in Borno, 50% of households in Adamawa, and 43% of households in Yobe.

Figure 12. Use of unimproved latrines



(Source: (<u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020)





(Source: DTM 24/09/2020)

Constraints on the supply of hygiene materials along with the increased demand meant that hygiene ("no access to soap") was the second most prevalent issue affecting 31% of households in Borno and Adamawa along with 17% of households in Yobe. Supply of adequate water (outlined in the August DTM report) was the third most prevalent issue with "Insufficient water for cooking, bathing or drinking" identified by 26% of households in Borno, 22% of households in Adamawa, and 13% of households in Yobe.

Finally, although there were high numbers of households with WASH LSGs, the situation was not linear across the BAY area. For some LGAs over 95% of the population had WASH LSGs, including Mafa, Mobbar, and Bama in Borno. Many LGAs had between 85% and 94% of their population experiencing WASH LSGs, namely Dikwa, Gwoza, Damboa, Ngala, Gombi, Ganye, Machina, and Gujba. However, 5 LGAs in Yobe along with Bayo LGA in Borno recorded less than half of the population with WASH LSGs.

Note: The overall WASH LSG measure used a composite indicator made up of access to an improved water source, time (minutes) taken to fetch water, access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, or other domestic use, access to a functional and improved sanitation facility including several households sharing facility, access to functioning handwashing facilities and access to soap (*REACH* 14/12/2020, *REACH* 14/12/2020).

OVER HALF A MILLION HOUSEHOLDS HAVE A SHELTER LIVING STANDARD GAP (LSG)

With overcrowded conditions in camps forcing many to sleep in the open and with those living in Informal settlements (ISET) lacking access to secure housing, it was unsurprising that the 2020 MSNA found over half a million households experienced Shelter LSGs.

Borno was the worst affected state where 24% of households (335,343 in total) had a shelter LSG. IDPs were the worst affected group, with almost half (49%) of IDP households being affected, and of those two-thirds had a shelter LSG rated as extreme. The situation varied quite significantly across LGAs with Mafa being the most affected (72% of the population having shelter LSG). Other heavily affected LGAs included Dikwa (54% of households with shelter LSG), Damboa (51%) and Gwoza, Kala/Balge, Ngala (in Borno), and Bursari, Gujba, Fune (in Yobe) all reporting 40% or more households with shelter LSG. Figure 14. Proportion of households with Shelter



% of Households with shelter LSG

(Source: (<u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020)

The LSG measure used a composite indicator that included whether the household had access to a safe and healthy housing enclosure unit (based on SWG standards), whether households were sharing shelters and whether households needed NFI (<u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020, <u>REACH</u>14/12/2020)

POOR SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES



Figure 15. Shelter types for returnees

(Source: <u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020)

The situation for returnees in August 2020 was also challenging. On the positive side, the vast majority of returnees (77%) were living in walled buildings, with 18% in traditional shelters and only 5% in emergency or makeshift shelters. However, 26% of households reported their homes either partially or fully damaged. In some areas, communal buildings were repurposed due to the lack of houses or emergency shelters. For example, in Damasak returnees were crowded in Lawanti Primary School due to limited shelters with only a minority of returnees able to rent houses. In general, returnees end up in IDP camps due to non-conducive conditions for returns in their areas of origin, with a lack of basic services and limited access to humanitarian aid (<u>UNHCR</u> 12/10/2020, <u>DTM</u> 24/09/2020).

A LACK OF LATRINES AND USE OF UNPROTECTED WATER SOURCES COMMON IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS

REACH provides regular assessments of H2R areas, and their August 2020 WASH factsheet outlined a concerning lack of access to potable water and sanitation facilities. Out of 13 LGAs assessed in Borno and Northern Adamawa, 4 reported that **NO** settlements had an improved water source as their main source of drinking water. For the other 9 LGAs between 1 – 40% of assessed settlements reported access to an improved water source. Overall, 38% of assessed settlements reported unprotected wells as their main water source, and a further 33% cited the use of a river or stream. Only 13% indicated that a protected well was the main source of drinking water, and for just 3% of assessed settlements was a borehole available. Therefore, the vast majority of settlements in H2R areas were using unimproved water sources during the peak of the rainy season putting many people at risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera.

As well as a lack of protected water sources residents also faced other barriers to accessing drinking water including distance and insecurity. In 9 LGAs less than 40% of assessed settlements reported that water sources were nearby (i.e. it took less than 30 minutes to reach, access, and return from the preferred water source). In the other 4 LGAs, there were still between 21 – 60% of assessed settlements who faced a similar journey.

In every LGA there were at least some settlements that reported safety concerns that prevented at least some of the population from accessing their preferred water source. In six (Abadam, Kukawa, and Marte in the north of Borno, and Askira/Uba, Madagali and Michika, either side of the Borno/Adamawa border) between 61 – 80% of settlements reported insecurity had affected access to water.

In terms of sanitation, the picture was more mixed. The proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people are using latrines spread between 1-40% in 5 LGAs (mainly in the north of Borno), whereas in 5 other LGAs the figure reached 41 – 80% of assessed settlements. In 3 LGAs (Dikwa, Damboa, and Askira/Uba 81-100% of settlements reported that people were using latrines. The main reasons why people did not use latrines were reported as "none available" by 38% of assessed settlements, destroyed by conflict (16%), not functional (5%), and too dirty (2%).

Figure 16. Handwashing practice in H2R areas



(Source: REACH 30/09/2020)

With the COVID-19 outbreak having reached the northeast it was concerning to find in terms of the main handwashing material used, 62% of settlements reported that people used "only water", with "soap and water" prevalent in 13% of settlements followed by "ash and water" (11%) and "sand and water" (4%) (REACH 30/09/2020).

MAKESHIFT SHELTERS ARE THE NORM IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS

Based on data from assessments by REACH of the H2R areas in Borno and Adamawa the shelter situation is also a worry with 50% of assessed settlements reporting makeshift shelters as the main shelter type, followed by permanent houses (42%). Four percent of settlements reported "no shelter" as the main shelter type. Also, 21% of settlements reported that the main location for the population was "in the bush".

Figure 17. Main Shelter types in H2R areas



(Source: <u>REACH</u> 30/09/2020).

Conflict continues to impact the shelter situation with all LGAs covered reporting that at least some of the assessed settlements had shelters damaged or destroyed by conflict in the last 30 days. The REACH H2R Shelter factsheet for <u>August 2020</u> had sufficient data to report on 13 LGAs, with Marte the worst affected (81 - 100% of assessed settlements report damaged/destruction of shelters due to conflict). On the border of Borno and Adamawa, near the Sambisa Forest (stronghold of Boko Haram), Askira/Uba, Madagali, and Michika LGAs reported 61-80% of assessed settlements were similarly affected by conflict. Of the other 9 LGAs surveyed, 8 reported conflict incidents in 21 - 60% of assessed settlements, with the other (Gubio) being least affected (1 - 20% of assessed settlements indicated that at least one shelter was damaged or destroyed by conflict). These incidents were slightly more prevalent than in the previous two months, but the overall trend of continuing damage to shelters was consistent (REACH 30/09/2020, REACH 31/08/2020, REACH 20/05/2021).

With both COVID-19 containment measures reducing the flow of goods as well as insecurity it is likely that households in these areas also struggle to get appropriate materials to repair shelters or build new ones.

Note: As the number of LGAs covered in the REACH surveys vary from month to month, direct comparisons between the months are not possible although general trends can be surmised.

THE RAINY SEASON FURTHER IMPACTED WASH FACILITIES INTO MID-OCTOBER 2020

WASH needs increased significantly throughout the BAY states as flooding incidents across camps and host communities damaged, destroyed or contaminated WASH infrastructure. In early October 2020, over 1,000 shelters and 60 toilets were damaged by flooding in Monguno IDP camps. The situation was further complicated by poor hygiene and sanitation practices including improper waste disposal resulting in blocked water channels and increasing flood risks during the heavy downpours. By October 2020 UN OCHA was reporting that in camps, there was, on average, only one latrine for over 50 people, and in some camps even only one latrine per 100 IDPs, particularly in Jere, Monguno, and Konduga LGAs of Borno State. This overuse of latrines was reflected by the increase in the number of latrines needing desludgement. Managed sites reported this had risen to 21% of latrines, up by 7% from August (CCCM 23/12/2020, UN OCHA 12/10/2020, UN OCHA 26/11/2020, UN OCHA 09/12/2020).

AN UPTURN IN NEW CASES OF COVID-19 REIGNITED WORRIES THAT OVERCROWDING COULD LEAD TO A COVID-19 OUTBREAK

With a steady decrease in the number of positive COVID-19 cases in August and September 2020, October saw a low of 3,673 new cases across the country. In the BAY state's new case numbers were in single figures for much of September and October 2020, only taking a turn upwards at the end of the month. However, cases increased rapidly across the country in November 2020, with 17,002 new cases identified in December 2020. Yet again there was a fear that overcrowding and unsanitary conditions could lead to a significant outbreak of COVID-19 amongst the IDP communities in Northeast Nigeria.

By early September, storms and flooding brought on by the rainy season had led to 19,781 shelters being either damaged or destroyed, directly affecting some 69,690 IDPs. However, the bad weather continued as further heavy windstorms and flash floods marked the peak of the rainy season and continued to devastate homes and shelters across IDP camps, informal settlements, and host communities in the BAY states (<u>UN OCHA</u>14/09/2020, <u>UN</u> <u>OCHA</u>26/11/2020). As the rainy season ended in October 2020, displacement was still putting pressure on camps and reception centers. OCHA reported a total of 6,653 HH were staying in reception centers across Pulka, Banki, Bama, Dikwa, and Konduga. In Damasak (Mobbar LGA) an influx of returnees resulted in congestion within the temporary camp leaving over 400HH residing in makeshift shelters while over 855 HH were forced to sleep in the open. The shelter response was still experiencing significant delays (compared to NFIs) due to the lack of land available for construction. An assessment of Muna-Elbadawee (Jere) found approximately 18 persons per shelter due to the pressure caused by the presence of newly arrived IDPs. Overcrowding was continuing to put camp populations at risk in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic (*DRC* 16/09/2020, *UN OCHA* 26/11/2020).

Figure 18. Main shelter types used in IDP camps



(Source: <u>DTM</u> 11/03/2021)

WIDESPREAD WASH NEEDS REPORTED ACROSS THE BAY STATES AT THE END OF 2020

According to the <u>WFP Essential Needs Assessment</u> (data collected late Sept/Oct), there was widespread use of unimproved water sources across the BAY states, with 11 LGAs reporting between 40 - 60% of households using an unimproved water source and 3 more reporting an even worse situation (61% - 100% of households using an unimproved water source). This data contrasted somewhat with REACH assessments of IDPs in host communities, where the worst LGA of the 6 assessed reported was Hawul where 26% of non-displaced households and 21% of displaced households cited unprotected wells as their main

water source. For the other 5 LGAs, the use of unimproved water sources ranged from 1% (Mafa) to 22% (Dikwa) where the non-displaced had to rely on water sellers. Data from the DTM indicated that unprotected water sources as the main water source in camp/camp-like settings were still 3% of sites, and 8% for IDPs in host communities, but it should be noted this is the "Main water source" for the site, not the only one, so it is likely that some of the IDP community access different unprotected sources in line with ENA findings.

Access to water was one issue, access to enough water is another. There was some improvement in the amount of water available with 13% of camp/camp-like sites (a drop of 1%) now reporting less than 10 liters of water available per person, per day. Similarly, the number of IDP sites in host communities with access to less than 10 liters of water per person per day had dropped by 4% to approximately 12%. However, there were pockets where the situation was much worse. Approximately 50% of IDP households and non-displaced households in Mafa and Dikwa reported not having access to enough water to meet their daily needs, with between 26% and 44% of households reporting not having enough access to drinking water. Water barriers included long queue times at water points, long-distance to water points, dirty water points, non-functioning water points, and the risk of being harassed at water points faced by women.

Data from the ENA also indicated widespread use of unimproved toilets. Most LGAs in Yobe reported 81–100% of households using unimproved toilets, as did Askira/ Uba, Gubio, Kala/Balge LGAs in Borno and Madagali and Michika LGAs in Adamawa. Only Jere and Ngala LGAs (Borno) and Yola South (Adamawa) reported less than 20% of households using unimproved toilets. This data was backed up by REACH assessments of IDPs in host communities which reported widespread use of pit latrines without slabs, as well as the use of open holes by both displaced and non-displaced households across 6 LGAs in Borno State. For many access to latrines is shared, with 1 in 5 households or less having access to a private latrine (DTM 11/03/2021, WFP 19/02/2021, Save the Children 31/12/2020, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021).

Data from REACH assessments in December showed if anything a downturn in access to clean water and latrines in H2R areas with poor handwashing practices continuing. The conflict was still a factor reporting that 81-100% of assessed settlements in 3 LGAs (Mafa, Dikwa, and Askira/ Uba) reported issues of security prevented at least some of the population from accessing their preferred water source (<u>REACH</u> 02/03/2021).

2020 ENDS WITH SHELTER NEEDS INCREASING FOR IDPS IN HOST COMMUNITIES AND IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS

DTM data for IDPs in the host community remained relatively unchanged during the last guarter of 2020, although there was a small decrease in sites where rented accommodation was the main shelter type. This could be an indication of the struggles some households had in making rent payments due to incomes lost in part due to COVID-19 containment measures. A REACH study covering 6 LGAs in Borno states saw a widespread fear of eviction amongst IDPs in host communities as well as amongst some host community families themselves. Between 5% and 15% of IDP households reported fearing being forcefully evicted from their homes in 5 of the assessed LGAs, however, in Konduga that figure rose to 31%. Between 2% and 8% of host community households themselves feared forced eviction across 5 LGAs, with Biu an exception as none of the host community households there cited the issue. An assessment by Save the Children also identified that jobs and livelihoods lost as a result of COVID 19 has affected the ability of individuals to pay for rent and has consequently led to households squatting with others (DTM 11/03/2021, WFP 19/02/2021, Save the Children 31/12/2020, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021, REACH 19/01/2021).

Worryingly in H2R areas, the shelter situation appeared to have deteriorated significantly. In December 2020, makeshift shelters were reported as the main shelter type in 82% of assessed settlements, while permanent house/shelters made up the other 12%. These figures reflected a notable increase from August when only 50% of settlements cited makeshift shelters as their main shelter type, followed by permanent house structures (42%). In part, this jump could be explained by the sampling methodology where different settlements and different LGAs feature month to month. However, the size of the change would indicate that conflict and adverse weather had either driven people from their homes or made them uninhabitable. In 7 of the 14 LGAs surveyed, 41-80% of assessed settlements reported at least one shelter had been damaged or destroyed by conflict in the past month, in Mafa LGA, the issue was reported in 81 – 100% of assessed settlements (REACH 09/03/2021).

FIRE OUTBREAKS AND NSAG ATTACKS ADDED TO THE LARGE-SCALE SHELTER NEEDS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2021

Nigeria saw a dramatic rise in COVID-19 cases at the turn of the year, with January 2021 recording nearly 47,000 cases. However, case numbers dropped by 50% in February and were back down to under 7,000 cases by March 2021. The feared outbreak in crowded IDP camps was avoided as humanitarian agencies still endeavored to operate under COVID-19 prevention protocols including the wearing of face masks, use of handwashing and hand sanitizer, and regular cleaning of premises and equipment. However, no further lockdowns or movement restrictions were imposed.

By February, across the BAY states the most common type of shelter for IDPs in camps and camps like settings remained self-made/makeshift shelter (36%) followed by emergency shelter (35%) and in host communities, the most prevalent shelter type was still hosting family house (59%) (all figures roughly unchanged since December). With the rainy season finished the region was now passing through harmattan and into the hot season and with it an increased risk of fire outbreaks. In Monguno LGA in the first weeks of the year, over 800 people were affected by fires in camps. Such incidents continued through the first quarter of the year destroying the shelters and in many cases the possessions of the IDPs as well as damaging other infrastructure such as communal latrines (<u>DTM</u> 19/05/2021, <u>OCHA</u> 21/01/2021).

In mid-March, camp management partners reported that 99,669 households required shelter and NFI assistance across the BAY states. This included 5,207 HH living in the open with no shelter, with another 3,198 HH sharing shelters. In addition, 17,263 shelters were damaged and required replenishment due to their exceeded lifespan (<u>CCCM</u> 09/04/2021).

Despite some efforts to support returns and decrease camp congestion, NSAG attacks (the most serious being in Dikwa, Damasak, and Monguno LGAs) continued to drive further displacement, negating many of the gains. Also, when IDPs were able to return after such attacks they often found shelters damaged or destroyed or their goods looted. Nearly 450 shelters across 2 camps in Dikwa were damaged by NSAG attacks in Feb/Mar (<u>OCHA</u> 21/01/2021, <u>IOM</u> 30/03/2021, <u>CCCM</u> 09/04/2021).

RISING COVID-19 CASELOAD AND NSAG ATTACKS PUT PRESSURE ON THE WASH SECTOR IN EARLY 2021

With cases rising dramatically through December and into January 2021 there was renewed pressure on WASH service provision with hand washing and access to water for cleaning important elements of COVID-19 prevention. However, despite the spike in cases, there were no largescale COVID-19 outbreaks recorded in the northeast. Compliance with prevention measures grew increasingly lax as the cases dropped off in February and March.

Vulnerable populations continued to face enormous needs for WASH services and WASH non-food items (NFIs) as insecurity and high prices continued to impact NFI sourcing and distribution. Lack of space was still a major issue in many camps and in some cases forced the manual dislodging and rehabilitation of old latrines as a last resort. Another less than optimal solution was to build latrines outside the camp perimeter. Data from the latest DTM COVID-19 monitoring report highlighted that for IDPs in 27% of camp/camp-like settings and 19% of host community sites nobody or only a few people had access to soap and water. Where camp decongestion efforts had supported IDPs return to their home LGAs, 26% of return sites still reported having no WASH facilities (<u>OCHA</u> 04/02/2021, <u>IOM</u> 19/04/2021, <u>DTM</u> 19/05/2021).

In early March NSAG attacks damaged critical WASH infrastructure within IDP camps in Dikwa and the insecurity that followed prevented WASH actors from supporting the population that remained. IDPs faced a shortage of water, both for drinking and domestic use and the lack of maintenance for latrines meant the population was further exposed to health risks (IOM 30/03/2021).

EXTENSIVE WASH ISSUES IDENTIFIED INCLUDING NON-FUNCTIONAL OR UNSAFE INFRASTRUCTURE

As part of the WASH response a detailed mapping of WASH infrastructure that started at the beginning of 2021. Data from IDP camps in Maiduguri and Jere found only 53% of water points were fully operational with 31% of water points not operational at all. In Monguno Town (Monguno LGA) along with Pulka and Gwoza Towns in Gwoza LGA, waterpoint functionality ranged from 19% - 26% fully functional and 37% - 40% partially functional. Such a significant proportion of water points not working is likely a contributing factor to the water shortages reported by many households. In addition, a third of water sources in Gwoza LGA were unimproved, with the situation better

in Monguno (13% unimproved water sources) and better still in Maiduguri/Jere camps (3%). In March 2021, camp management agencies reported an increase in waiting times for water with 4% of sites starting an average waiting time of over an hour (up from 1% in December).

The latrine situation followed a similar pattern. In Gwoza Town, 37% of latrines were non-functional, the figure was 17% in Pulka and Monguno Town, and at 10% in Maiduguri/ Jere camps. In the garrison towns of Gwoza, Pulka and Monguno less than 50% of latrines had lockable doors and only between 2% - 10% had a functional light. In Maiduguri/ Jere camps the situation was better, but nearly a third of latrines did not have lockable doors and only 2% of latrines had a functional light (<u>REACH</u> 11/5/2021, <u>REACH</u> 28/4/2021, <u>REACH</u> 28/4/2021, <u>REACH</u> 28/4/2021, <u>CCCM</u> 09/04/2021).

CONFLICT AND SEASONAL FACTORS CONTINUE TO DRIVE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN 2021

Although 2021 began with a large "second wave" of COVID-19 cases, this had only a limited impact on the humanitarian situation in the northeast. For the most part relatively light COVID-19 prevention measures (such as wearing of face masks and social distancing) remained in place, but no new lockdown was introduced. The biggest impact of COVID-19 continued to be economic with inflation continuing to rise until April 2021 and unemployment rates remaining high.

The main driver of humanitarian need continued to be conflict and insecurity. The first six months of 2021 saw large scale displacements, damage and destruction caused by NSAG attacks in Damasak Town, Dikwa and Marte (Borno state) and Geidam, Yunusari, and Gujba LGAs (Yobe state). Attacks on Kannama Town and Geidam town in late April/early May led to the displacement of approximately 190,000 people, with attacks in Mobbar and Dikwa also leading to large scale displacement.

In some cases (such attacks in Feb/March on Dikwa), this led to the suspension of humanitarian operations and the evacuation of humanitarian staff. Hospitals, schools, WASH infrastructure, homes and shelters were damaged or destroyed during the attacks. In the early part of the year NSAG activities also led to the suspension of UNHAS helicopter flights and prevented aid trucks from accessing remote locations, particularly in Northern Borno. Illegal vehicle checkpoints set up by NSAGs along main highways (such as Maiduguri-Monguno, Maiduguri-Damasak, and Gubio- Magumeri) also caused considerable disruption (*iMMAP* 30/07/2021, *iMMAP* 02/07/2021, *iMMAP* 31/05/2021, *OCHA* 04/05/2021, *iMMAP* 04/05/2021, *iMMAP* 31/03/2021, *iMMAP* 03/03/2021). In addition to the NSAG attacks, seasonal factors have continued to drive WASH and shelter needs. In numerous incidents across the BAY states, fire outbreaks during the hot season(Feb – May), and flooding during the rainy season (since late May) have led to the damage and destruction of shelters and WASH infrastructure.

In April, a fire at Gongolong Kareram Camp located in Gongolong Lawanti Ward of Jere LGA fully destroyed 200 makeshift shelters and partially damaged 38 shelters, as well as damaging the belongings of numerous IDP households affecting a total of 843 individuals in 168 households. Between 08 April and April 16, fires broke out in Fulatari host community, Fulatari Camp, Kuya Primary School Camp and Government Girls Secondary School Camp, damaging 948 shelters in total and resulting in a great loss of properties for the affected IDPs. The fire in GHSS Camp also claimed the lives of 2 people and left 3 injured. On 27 and 30 April 2021, fires again broke out in Fulatari Camp as well as at Waterboard Camp (Monguno LGA), damaging 2,878 shelters in total with 11 people killed. These are just some of the fire incidents that affected both camps and host communities that led to the loss of life as well as the destruction of shelters, possessions and key infrastructure (IOM 17/05/2021, IOM 19/04/2021, IOM 14/04/2021).

July reports from Dikwa indicated that most of the old shelters were completely destroyed by windstorms, rainfall and fire outbreaks while others are partially damaged because of termites and worn-out tarpaulins. In mid-June, storms in Monguno Bama and Gwoza damaged 130 shelters, 11 toilets and 8 showers. In early July, IDP sites and collective settlements in the host community in Maiduguri saw the loss of 213 shelters to storms and floods. In Yobe, flash flooding from heavy rainfall affected over 100 homes in Jakusko town and raised concerns of possible contamination of water sources, increasing the risks of water-borne diseases. Again, these are just a sample of the damage and destruction that rainy season will bring, with makeshift shelters and older emergency shelters less able to withstand harsh climatic events (OCHA 28/07/2021, <u>IOM</u> 22/07/2021, <u>IOM</u> 12/07/2021, <u>IOM</u> 28/06/2021).

In total, OCHA sitreps and IOM flash reports have reported the loss of over 10,000 shelters and hundreds of latrines and toilets, with many IDPs in need of NFIs to replace those lost.

WASH AND SHELTER NEEDS IN IDP CAMPS SURPASS PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS, BUT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT SINCE EARLY 2021

By June 2021, the number of IDPs in the northeast had reached 2,191,193 individuals, an increase of nearly 150,000 since the beginning of the pandemic, which reflects increased displacements, mainly due to conflict (<u>DTM</u> 10/08/2021).

Before the pandemic, 43% of camp/camp-like settings reported emergency shelter as the most common shelter type, 32% of sites reported self-made/makeshift structures and the rest split between government and private buildings. With multiple factors including fires, flooding and storms as well as NSAG attacks causing the damage and destruction of shelters and the additional pressure of conflict driven displacement, this metric has worsened. Emergency shelter is now only the most common in 38% of sites, with makeshift shelters now also the most common shelter at 38% of sites. Supply chain issues, costs and movement restrictions have all hampered shelter provision, but since November 2020 there has been a steady improvement (see figure 3).

Figure 19. Most common shelter type in IDP camps across the duration of the pandemic



(Source: DTM 31-37 February 2020 - July 2021)

Access to sufficient water has also been a long-standing issue with 9% of IDP camp/camp-like sites reporting people had access to less than 10 liters of water per person per day before the pandemic. As can be seen from Figure 4 the situation worsened significantly in the months after the pandemic as movement restrictions and the rainy season impacted the provision of water. Since November 2020 progress has been made but further conflict-driven displacements are again putting pressure on the WASH sector, as well as losses of infrastructure to flooding and fires. In addition, overcrowding in many camps has led to latrines filling up and requiring desludgement. Figure 20. Water availability per person, per day by the percentage of sites (IDP camps)



(Source: DTM 31 - 37 February 2020 - July 2021)

On the positive side, although DTM round 31 reported that in 96% of camp/camp-like sites toilets were described as 'not hygienic', by round 37 this had dropped to 85% of sites showing a marked improvement in the conditions of latrines and toilets in camp settings.

One note of clarity on shelter and WASH needs as provided by the DTM. Data in the DTM report is based on the percentage of sites. However, this does not take into account the number of households at each site. Figure 21 shows both the change in shelter type based on the percentage of sites and then calculated for the percentage of households. For calculation purposes all households within a site are classified the same (when in fact the most common shelter type is reported), however, this "weighted" approach does at least take into account site size. The true figure probably lies somewhere between the two. The data does imply that the shelter situation is considerably better than maybe perceived when looking only at the site data, mainly because a lot of the smaller, informal camps lack camp management agencies and have little or no emergency shelter provisions, so the results are weighted against the bigger camps where emergency shelter is more prevalent.

This data does indicate that **MORE** households are in the emergency shelter now than pre-pandemic (a weighted 70% of households compared to 58%).

Figure 21. Change in shelter types for IDP camp/ camp-like sites from before the pandemic to May 2021 by site and "weighted" household



(Source: DTM 10/8/2021, DTM 30/04/2021)

The same methodology applied to the availability of water again indicates a better situation than when looking at site data only. Looking at the weighted household figure, only 4% of households had access to less than 10 liters of water per person, per day compared to 6% before the pandemic.

Figure 22. Availability of water for IDP camp/camplike sites from before the pandemic to May 2021 by site and "weighted" household



(Source: DTM 10/8/2021, DTM 30/04/2021)

WASH AND SHELTER NEEDS RISING FOR IDPS IN HOST COMMUNITIES

The shelter and WASH needs for IDPs in Host Communities also increased in the first six months of the pandemic. For shelter the situation was somewhat different as most IDPs in host communities live either with a host community family, in a rented house, or a house they own/ built. However makeshift shelters were identified as the most common shelter type in 10% of host communities' sites in May 2021 (DTM round 37), compared to only 2% of sites before the pandemic (DTM round 31). Rented accommodation (which was not differentiated at the start of the pandemic) was the most common shelter type at 18% of HC sites in June 2020 (DTM round 32), but that has now dropped to 8%. Lack of income is a likely contributing factor as many of those displaced are now unable to afford rent and forced into camps or makeshift shelters.

Figure 23. Most common shelter type for IDPs in HC sites across the duration of the pandemic



(Source: DTM 31 - 37 February 2020 - July 2021)

Access to sufficient water also worsened for IDPs in host communities after the pandemic, with 21% of HC sites reporting that people had access to less than 10 liters of water per person per day in August 2020, 5 months after the start of the pandemic. Although the situation improved towards the end of 2020, the situation has worsened again, with the latest figures (round 37) showing that 18% of sites are reporting less than 10 liters of water are available per person per day, an increase of 10 percentage points since February 2020 (round 31).

Figure 24. Water availability per person, per day by the percentage of IDP HC sites



⁽Source: DTM 31 - 37 February 2020 - July 2021)

Although not as dramatic as for camps settings, DTM round 31(February 2020) reported that in 96% of host community sites toilets were described as 'not hygienic', this had dropped to 92% of sites by round 37, a small improvement.

Again, using a weighted household approach to the DTM data, we can see that in both cases the use of makeshift shelters has risen considerably by IDPs in host communities, although by a lesser degree (up 6 percentage points) if weighted household data is considered compared to a rise of 8 percentage points when looking at the site data only.

Figure 25. Change in shelter types for HC sites from before the pandemic to May 2021 by site and "weighted" household



(Source: DTM 10/8/2021, DTM 30/04/2021)

Note: that rented accommodation was not a category in the Feb 2020 report

For water availability the picture is similar. When accounting for the size of the site using the weighted household data, the rise in households with access to only 10 liters of water per person per day goes up from 11% to 16%, much less than implied by the site data where the percentage of sites without access to enough water more than doubles.

Change in water availability for HC sites from before the pandemic to May 2021 by site and "weighted" household



(Source: <u>DTM</u> 10/8/2021, <u>DTM</u> 30/04/2021)

WASH AND SHELTER SECTORS FACING MULTIPLE CHALLENGES

In summary it is clear that with the impact of fires, flooding and storms, added to increased displacement due to conflict, plus families being pushed from rented accommodation due to economic issues (in part caused by the pandemic) there are multiple pressures pushing both WASH and shelter needs higher. Increased demand for water and hygiene due to the pandemic along with inflationary pressures are also impacting many organizations' ability to meet these needs.

For shelter the reliance on makeshift shelters and emergency shelter solutions results in many shelters needing to be replaced on a yearly basis. This means that shelter actors have to provide tens of thousands of emergency shelters just to keep the status quo. In addition where capacity is available to provide additional shelters there is often a lack of land constraining attempts at decongesting camps. Further pressure is being placed on shelter provision by those households now unable to afford rent, a situation only likely to improve when there is progress in the economic situation in the northeast.

The WASH sector continues to be under pressure from additional COVID-19 requirements. Overcrowded camps continue to put a strain on WASH infrastructure leading to latrines needing replacement or desludgement sooner than would normally be required. Again, this means WASH actors are often fighting just to keep WASH services at current levels. Lack of land is also a constraint.

However, when reviewing the DTM data at the household level (see above), progress in both sectors is slowly being made despite these considerable challenges, though it should be noted that the situation is far from uniform across the states with some LGAs in particular reporting large proportions of the IDP population in need of shelter and WASH support.

More about this report

The OFDA COVID-19 support project is currently implemented by IMMAP and DFS (Data Friendly Space) in six countries: DRC, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Colombia. The project duration is twelve months and aims at strengthening assessment and analysis capacities in countries affected by humanitarian crises and the COVID-19 pandemic. The project's main deliverables are a monthly crisis-level situation analysis, including an analysis of main concerns, unmet needs, and information gaps within and across humanitarian sectors.

The first phase of the project (August-November 2020) is focused on building a comprehensive repository of available secondary data in the DEEP platform, building country networks, and providing a regular analysis of unmet needs and the operational environment within which humanitarian actors operate. As the repository builds up, the analysis provided each month will become more complete and more robust.

Methodology. To guide data collation and analysis, IMMAP and DFS designed a comprehensive Analytical Framework to address specific strategic information needs of UN agencies, INGOs, LNGOs, clusters, and HCTs at the country level. The analytical Framework is essentially a methodological toolbox used by IMMAP/DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers to guide data collation and analysis during the monthly analysis cycle. The Analytical Framework:

Provides with the entire suite of tools required to develop and derive quality and credible situation analysis;

Integrates the best practices and analytical standards developed in recent years for humanitarian analysis;

Offers end-users with an audit trail on the amount of evidence available, how data was processed, and conclusions reached;

The two most important tools used throughout the process are the Secondary Data Analysis Framework (SDAF) and the Analysis Workflow.

The Secondary Data Analysis Framework was designed to be compatible with other needs assessment frameworks currently in use in humanitarian crises (Colombia, Nigeria, Bangladesh, etc.) or developed at the global level (JIAF, GIMAC, MIRA). It focuses on assessing critical dimensions of a humanitarian crisis and facilitates an understanding of both unmet needs, their consequences, and the overall context within which humanitarian needs have developed, and humanitarian actors are intervening. A graphic representation of the SDAF is available in figure **26**.



On a daily basis, IMMAP/DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collate and structure available information in the DEEP Platform. Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the SDAF. In addition, all the captured information receives additional tags, allowing to break down further results based on different categories of interest, as follows:

Source publisher and author(s) of the information;

Date of publication/data collection of the information and URL (if available);

Pillar/sub-pillar of the analysis framework the information belongs to;

Sector/sub-sectors the information relates to;

Exact location or geographical area the information refers to;



Affected group the information relates to (based on

the country humanitarian profile, e.g. IDPs, returnees,

migrants, etc.);

Demographic group the information relates to;

The group with specific needs the information relates to, e.g. female-headed households, people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases, LGBTI, etc;

Reliability rating of the source of information;

Severity rating of humanitarian conditions reported;

Confidentiality level (protected/unprotected)

The DEEP structured and searchable information repository forms the basis of the monthly analysis and for this annual summary report. Details of the information captured for the report are available below (publicly available documents from **01 July 2020 to 31 July 2021** were used).

Figure 27. Documents by Location, Timeline and Primary Categories (Analytical Framework)



Figure 28. Documents and Entries by Sector and Affected Group





Figure 29. Entries by Sector and sub-Categories of the Analysis Framework

Analysis Workflow. IMMAP/DFS analysis workflow builds on a series of activities and analytical questions specifically tailored to mitigate the impact and influence of cognitive biases on the quality of the conclusions. The IMMAP/DFS workflow includes 50 steps. As the project is kicking off, it is acknowledged that the implementation of all the steps will be progressive. For this round of analysis, several structured analytical techniques were implemented throughout the process to ensure quality results.

The ACAPS Analysis Canvas was used to design and plan for the September product. The Canvas support Analysts and Information Management Officers in tailoring their analytical approach and products to specific information needs, research questions or information needs.

The Analysis Framework was piloted and definitions and instructions were developed and refined to guide the selection of relevant information as well as the accuracy of the tagging.

An adapted interpretation sheet was designed to process the available information for each SDAF's pillar and sub-pillar in a systematic and transparent way. The Interpretation sheet is a tool designed so IMMAP/DFS analysts can bring all the available evidence on a particular topic together, judge the amount and quality of data available and derive analytical judgments and main findings in a transparent and auditable way.

Information gaps and limitations (either in the data or the analysis) are identified in the process. Strategies are discussed to address those gaps in the next round of analysis.

The analysis workflow is provided overleaf (Table 1).

Table 1: IMMAP/DFS Analysis Workflow

	1.Design & Planning	2.Data collation & collection	3.Exploration & Preparation of Data	4.Analysis & Sense Making	Sharing & Learning
Main activities	Definitions of audience, objectives and scope of the analysis	Identification of 1,467 relevant documents (articles, reports) from 156 sources	Categorization of the available secondary data (11,557 excerpts and 138 needs assesments)	Description (summary of evidence by pillar / sub pillar of the Framework)	Report drafting, charting and mapping
	Key questions to be answered, analysis context, Analysis Framework	Identification of relevant needs assessments	Assessment registry 5 Needs assessment reports)	Explanations (Identification of contributing factors)	Review, editing and graphic design
	Definition of collaboration needs, confidentiality and sharing agreements	Data protection & safety measures, storage	Additional tags	Interpretation (priority setting, uncertainty, analytical writing)	Dissemination and sharing
	Agreement on end product(s), mock up and templates, dissemination of products	Interviews with key stakeholders	Information gaps identification	nformation gaps & limitations	Lessons learnt workshop,
Tools	Analysis Framework <u>Analysis Canvas</u> Data sharing agreements Report template	SDR folder Naming convention	DEEP (SDAF) DEEP (Assessment registry) Coding scheme	Interpretation sheet Black hat	Revised report template Analytical writing guidance Lessons learnt template



THANK YOU.

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