

General Overview:

Between January and May 21, 2025, various humanitarian incidents, including campfire outbreaks, heavy windstorms, vandalism, forceful evictions, and influx incidents, directly impacted **5,623** households (**25,388** individuals) across **28** IDP sites in **12** LGAs in Borno and Adamawa states. The incidents caused significant damage to camp infrastructure, including shelters, safe spaces, and WASH facilities (latrines and showers).

Despite the significant demand for humanitarian response, the sector has recorded the lowest response rate in years, with less than **1%** from its partners following the termination of most major donor-funded projects and generally low funding for the sector in 2025. This has increased the vulnerability of the already displaced populations, with women, children, and the elderly being the most affected. Overall, the multi-sectorial response was inadequate across the affected sites.

Currently, over **4,777** households urgently need shelter and non-food items, repair and maintenance of WASH facilities, and reception centers that have been heavily affected by the recent wave of windstorms. With the onset of the rainy season and a significant percentage of IDP sites, constituting about **116,501** households (**510,271**) situated in flood-prone areas, the sector projects a surge in demand for humanitarian assistance as most shelters are already past their lifeline and either partially or fully damaged.

The CCCM, Shelter, and NFI Sector continue to advocate for appropriate humanitarian responses to protect the rights of vulnerable displaced communities while promoting long-lasting solutions to displacement.

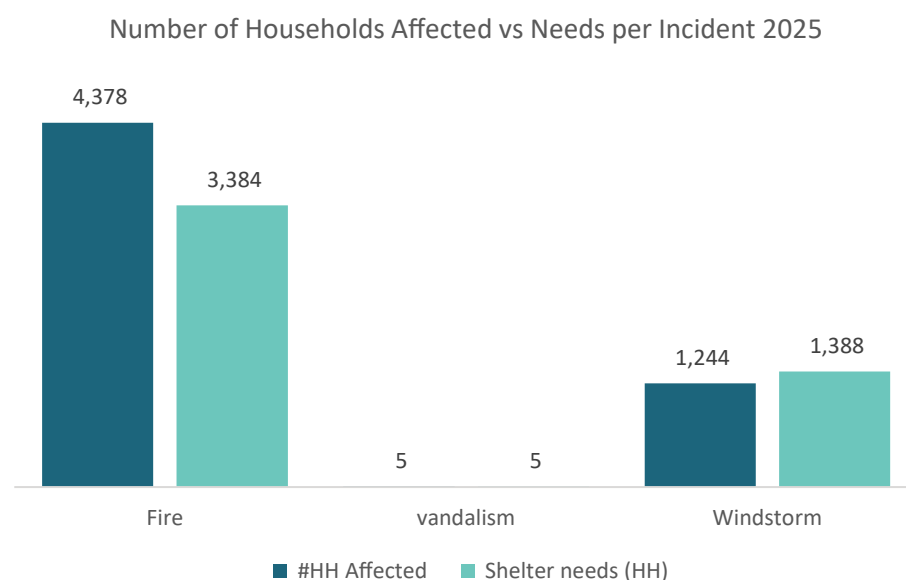
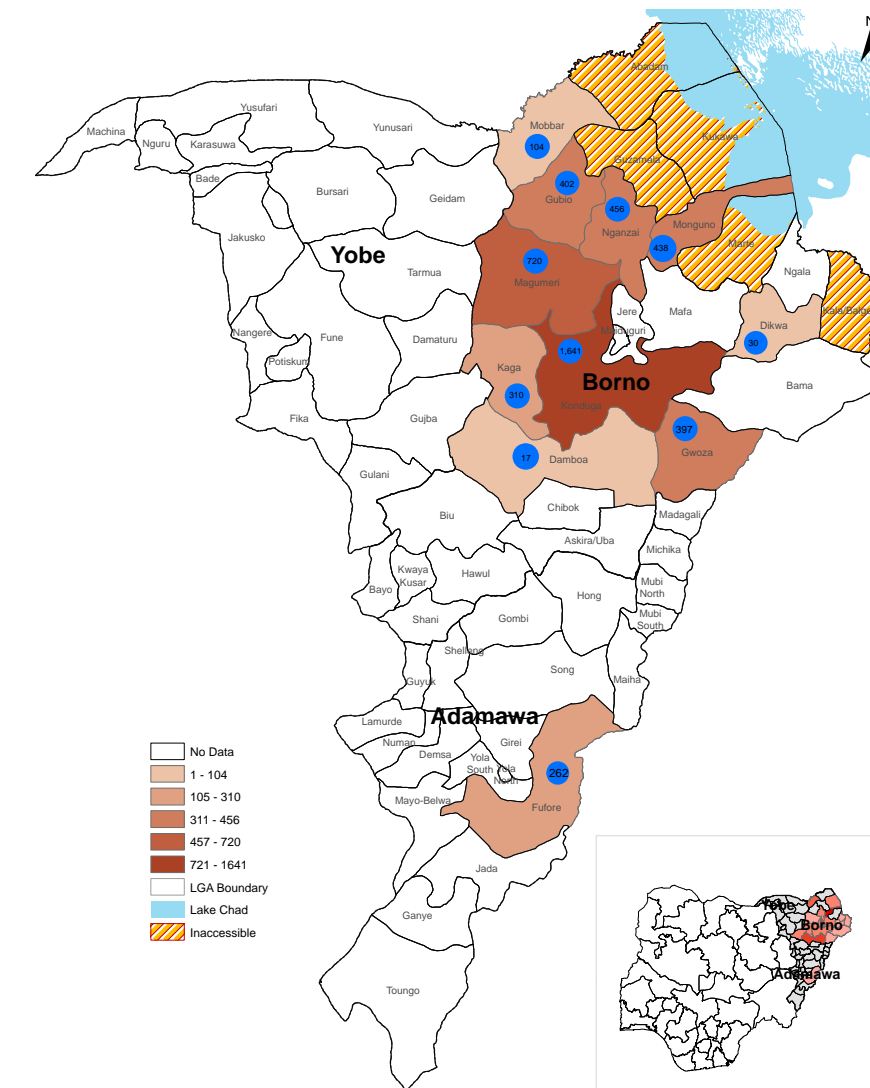


Fig 1: Affected sites and tents by incident type

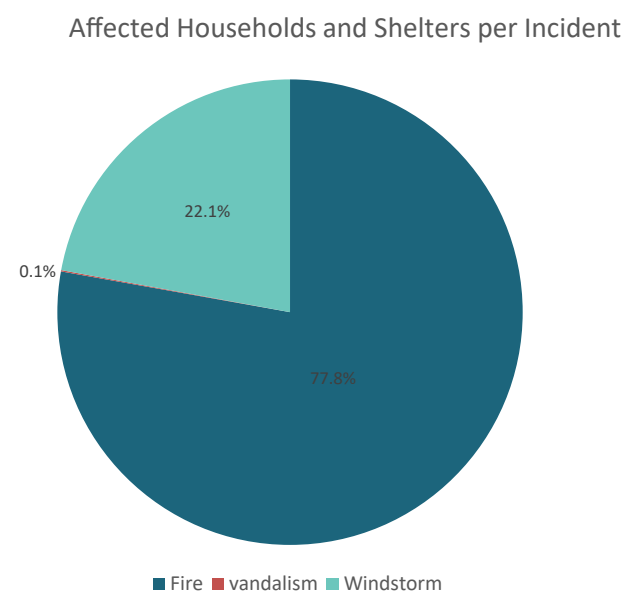


Fig 2: Type of incidents

Response:

- To enhance rainy season preparedness, the sector is providing technical guidance to its partners, but these efforts are hindered by insufficient funding.
- Out of **5,582** households affected by IDP fire, only **0.3%** have received shelter responses or commitments from partners in Damboa, Mobar, Monguno, and Ngala, leaving a current shelter gap of **3,384** households.
- Out of **1,199** households affected by windstorms and flooding, only **14** have received shelters, resulting in a current shelter and NFI response gap of **1,479** and **3,779** respectively.





IMMEDIATE HIGHLIGHTED NEEDS

Camp coordination and Management: An immediate need for camp coordination and management services such as reception center management, site facilitation and coordination services, information management sharing and dissemination, and site environment and infrastructure maintenance and improvement work in the temporary settlements following the fire outbreak and windstorm incidents across 25LGAs.

Non-Food Items (NFI): Over **93% (3,805 HHs)** of the IDPs need NFIs especially mosquito nets, hygiene kits, beddings, warm clothing as many are sleeping in over-crowded spaces, makeshift shelters. The lack of access to hygiene materials (soap, handwashing facilities) poses a health risk to the displaced population.

Shelter: There is an urgent need for shelter construction and maintenance kits, for **4,777** affected households. Building materials (wood, nails, tarpaulins) for partially damaged shelters to facilitate urgent repairs. Potential alternative accommodations for lindividuals living in flood plains.

WASH: Rehabilitation of latrine and bathing facilities, including reinforcement and repair of damaged doors to prevent protection risks as well as to reduce the likelihood of water borne diseases such as cholera.

Food: The majority of IDPs lack access to food, as many have lost it due to fires or relocations in cases of influx, necessitating the provision of supplies for affected households. In some LGAs, farmland has been destroyed, and with limited access to income, IDPs are more vulnerable.

Health: There is a need for primary healthcare services for the IDps injured during the incidents in the affected locations.

Protection: Protection services are required for the affected population. Child protection and gender-based violence remain key concerns.

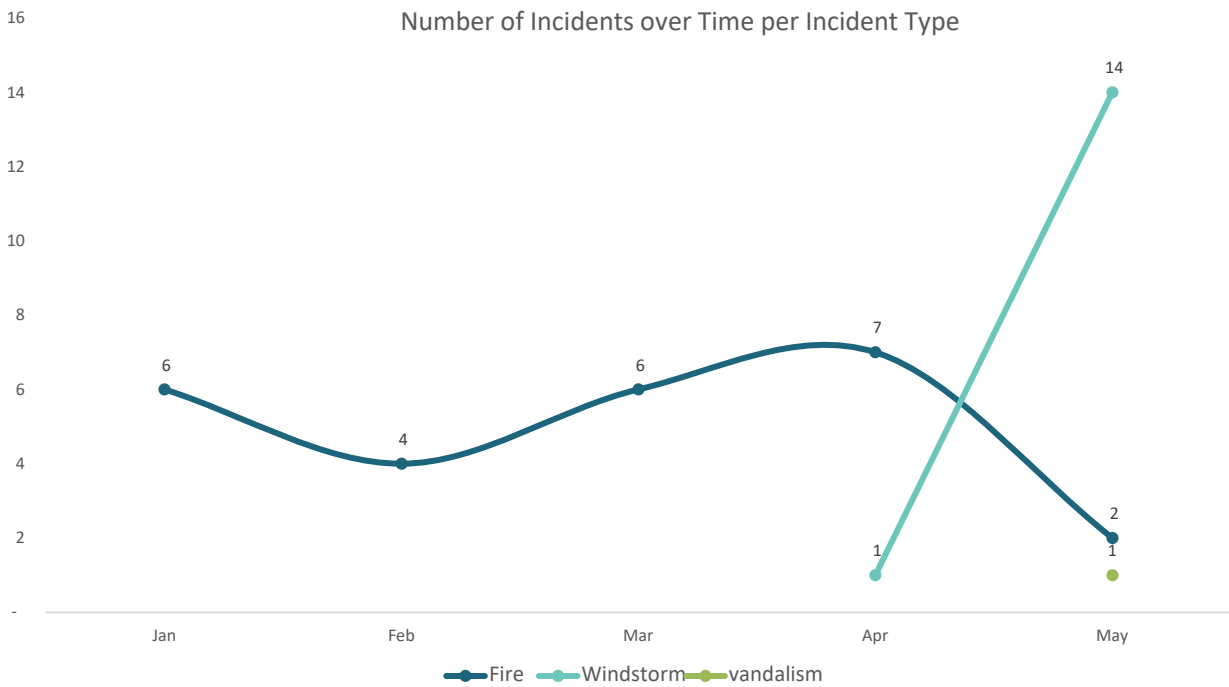
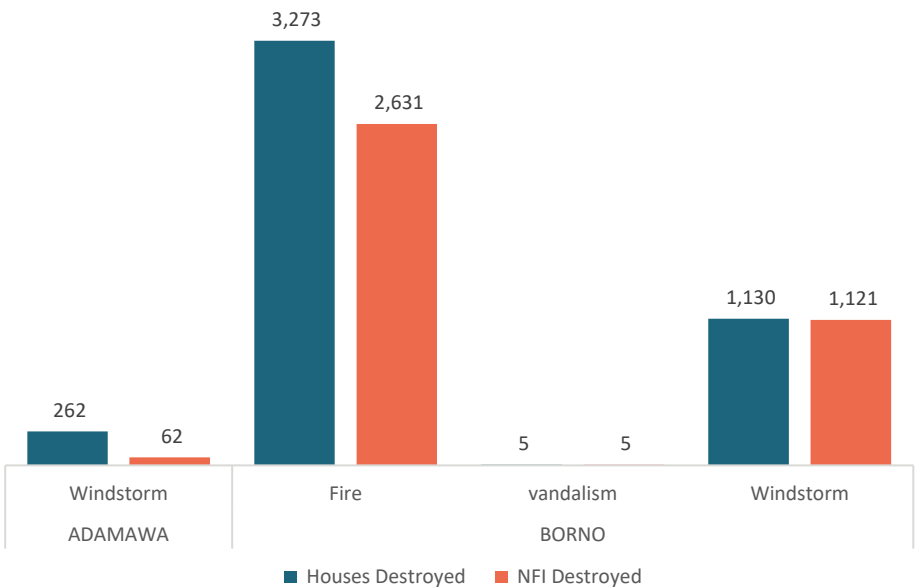
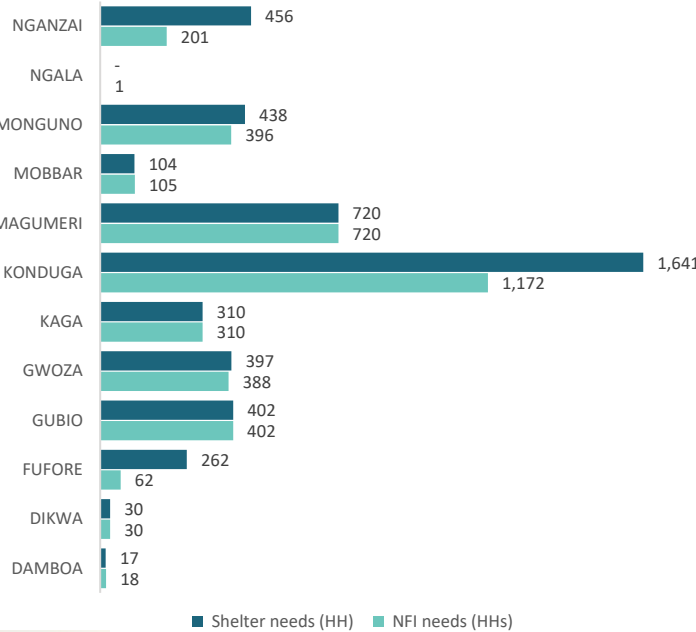


Fig 3: Number of incidents over months of 2025 by incident type

Affected households vs number of houses destroyed per incident



Shelter and NFI Needs Per LGA



Challenges and Constraints:

- **129** IDP sites hosting **652,144** individuals are classified as “Congested” sites.
- Most partners are severely under funded to ensure appropriate stock pilling to ensure effective and rapid response to sudden events within displacement sites.
- **3** of CCCM major partners have announced withdrawing of services across **40** sites with a total of **152,436** IDPs.
- **6** of Shelter/NFI major partners have announced withdrawing of services across **13** LGAs with a total of **346,321** IDPs.
- **177** sites (IDPS and Host communities), hosting **510,271** individuals living in sites classified as flood prone.
- Reception centres are overstretched by an average of **499%** with little or no services provided. Total of **18,536** IDPs living in seven RCs in Monguno, Dikwa, Bama, Ngala, Banki, and Gwoza.
- Most partners are severely underfunded, hindering appropriate stockpiling for effective and rapid response to sudden events within displacement sites