Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector Working Group

RECOVERY SHELTER FOR NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Current situation

Nigerian Armed Forces with the support of the Joint Multi-national forces have recaptured most of the areas in north-east Nigeria previously controlled by Boko Haram insurgents.

Highest priority of shelters assistance is within communities where clearing of insurgent elements was conducted within communities which are accessible to humanitarian actors.

According to the joint harmonized country assessment 262,324 IDPs have returned to the north of Adamawa.

Nigeria’s Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector Working Group

1. Mine Action
   - Mine clearance and risk education* for people returning to areas with mine-risks
   - Improving the handling of solid waste to reduce public health risks can facilitate emergency livelihoods through the work of the debris and waste to clear the buildings and make safe and enable the return of people to help them with recovery shelter

2. Debris & Waste
   - Improving the handling of solid waste to reduce public health risks can facilitate emergency livelihoods through the work of the debris and waste

3. Emergency Livelihoods
   - IDPs commenced to augment their own structures by building additional shelters using empty bags and sticks

4. Recovery Shelter
   - Vulnerable returnees are facing serious shelter challenges at the extent that some families are still living in makeshift shelters and are exposed to protection risks and health and sanitation risks exacerbated by adverse weather conditions (e.g. increase of disease outbreak in rainy season)
   - Scarcity in shelters led to overcrowding of formal and informal camps in addition to over-stretched host communities which accommodate 92% of IDPs

Insurgents had burned and destroyed their houses, as well as schools, clinics and other community assets

Some houses had also been damaged by fierce exchanges of fire between the insurgents and the Nigerian military

IDPs commenced to augment their own structures by building additional shelters using empty bags and sticks

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* Risk Education sits with the Protection Sector Working Group within the 2016 Nigeria HRP framework
UNHCR has conceived a shelter intervention in the areas of return targeting most vulnerable returnees who are unable by themselves to build recovery shelter. The design of the recovery shelter was made by taking into account:

1. The average family size in northeast Nigeria (7.6),
2. The family’s privacy,
3. The cultural sensitivity demands.

The Strategy takes into account:

1. The complexity of the identification of genuine beneficiaries.
2. The extent of the geographic areas in which the intervention will be implemented targeting States and LGAs with highest concentration of IDPs.
3. The technical requirements for the construction of durable buildings that will be resistant to all climatic constraints in Northeast Nigeria (weather resistant, and provide enhanced security).
4. Proximity to basic services (e.g., health care, education, markets).
5. All construction materials will be procured locally and workers will be recruited within the communities in order to enhance the economic situation of the population.

Potential implementation partners:

- UNHCR
- PLAN International
- Sightsavers
- CRS
- Oxfam

**Emergency and transitional shelter interventions fall under the Shelter Sector Working Group within the 2016 Nigeria HRP framework.**