

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

integrated programme pillars

1 Mine Action

2 Debris & Waste

3 Emergency Livelihoods

4 Recovery Shelter

Mine clearance and risk education * for people returning to areas with mine-risks

and 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

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

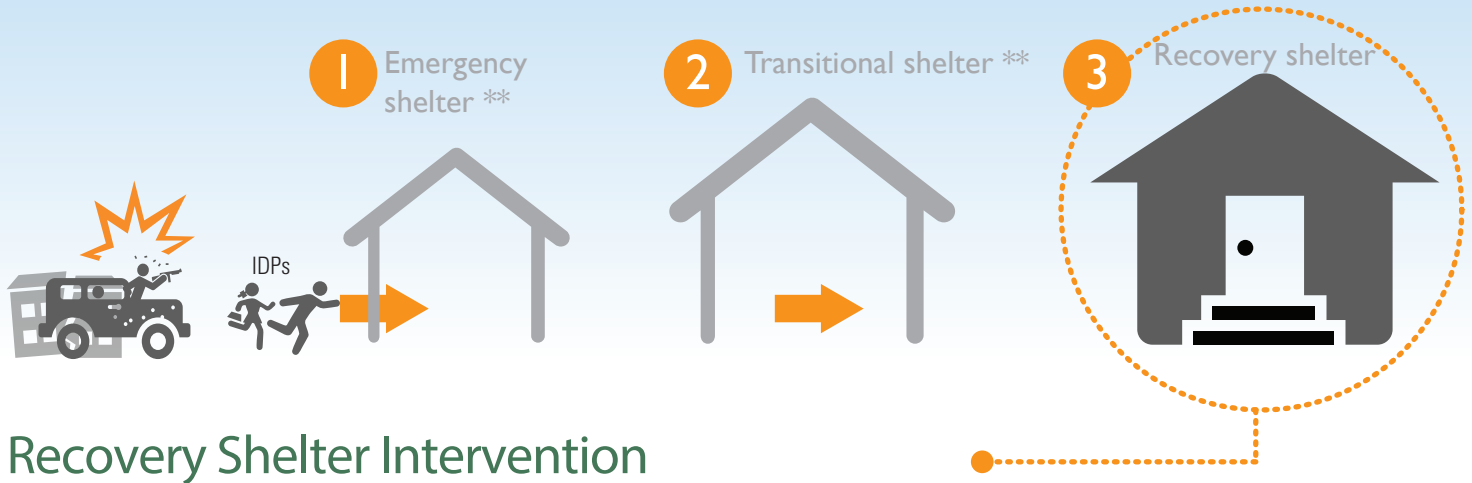
Vulnerable returnees are facing serious shelter challenges at the extent that some families are still living in makeshift shelters and are exposed to protection risks and health and sanitation risks exacerbated by adverse weather conditions (e.g. increase of disease outbreak in rainy season)

Scarcity in shelters led to overcrowding of formal and informal camps in addition to overstretched host communities which accommodate 92% of IDPs



* Risk Education sits with the Protection Sector Working Group within the 2016 Nigeria HRP framework

Multi-phased shelter approach

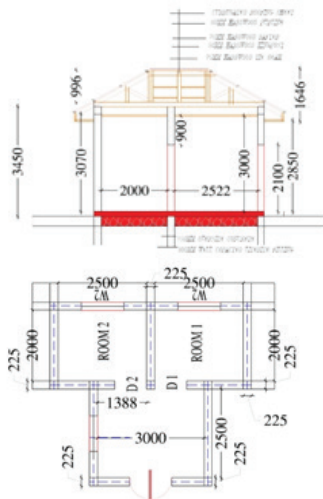
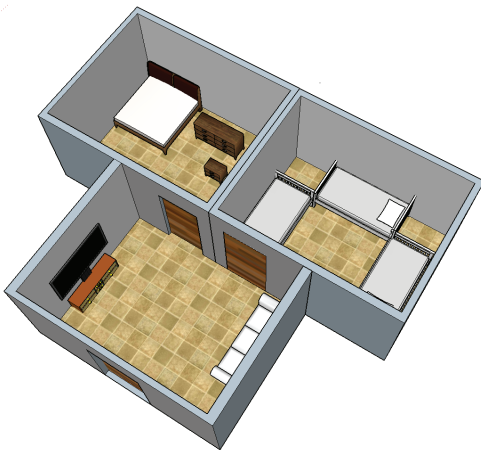
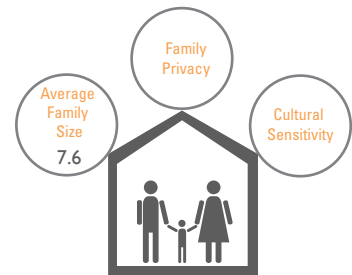


Recovery Shelter Intervention


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), (DTM VIII, February 2016)
- 2- The family's privacy
- 3- The cultural sensitivity demands.



Estimation cost of construction


* **500**
 Unit Cost N 680,883
 recovery shelter units

N 340.4 million
\$ 1,891,342

Implementation Strategy of Recovery Shelter

Designed to be inclusive by taking into consideration the capacity of the communities to gradually build self-reliance and to adopt positive coping mechanisms to overcome the effects of displacement caused by the Boko Haram insurgency.

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.

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