

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The situation in Rann, northeastern Nigeria, has resulted in a dire humanitarian situation, displacing thousands of individuals who seek refuge in camps. This overview highlights the pressing concerns the Boarding School Camp and General Hospital Camp, emphasizing the urgent need for intervention.

Thousands of people are displaced and living in camps, facing a dire humanitarian situation. Boarding School Camp and General Hospital Camp are in urgent need of intervention due to their vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters.

Recent disasters include:

The decade-long displacement in Rann of Kalabalge LGA has left a significant number of households facing further displacement and substandard living conditions due to the BSG's proposal to construct a new school facility to increase school attendance. As a result, 165 households have been involuntarily relocated from Ajari camp to make way for the educational facility.

Additionally, 985 households are residing in severely deteriorated shelters, vulnerable to environmental elements and in disrepair. This includes 515 households in the Boarding School Camp and 470 households in the General Hospital Camp, affecting a total of 1,150 households or approximately 6,830 individuals.

The conditions in which these households are living are increasingly unacceptable, with inadequate shelter and a lack of essential Non-Food Items (NFIs). This situation demands immediate attention and action to address the shelter, NFI, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs of these affected families, ensuring they have access to a safe and dignified living environment.

The affected families are in dire need of shelter and NFI assistance, especially during the rainy and harmattan seasons, which pose a significant and growing threat to their well-being. The lack of adequate shelters for the displaced households in Rann, northeastern Nigeria, poses a significant threat to their safety, dignity, and well-being. Without proper shelters, these vulnerable individuals are exposed to:

- Harsh weather conditions: The region's extreme temperatures, rainfall, and windstorms put them at risk of hypothermia, heatstroke, and other weather-related illnesses.
- Physical harm: Inadequate shelters leave them vulnerable to injuries from collapsed structures, fallen trees, and other environmental hazards.
- Health risks: The lack of proper sanitation, ventilation, and protection from the elements creates an ideal breeding ground for diseases like malaria, respiratory infections, and waterborne illnesses.
- Insecurity and violence: Without secure shelters, they are more susceptible to physical harm, sexual exploitation, and other forms of violence.
- Psychological trauma: The uncertainty and instability of their living situation can lead to anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

The implications of not having shelters and basic dignity kits are far-reaching and devastating:

- Increased mortality rates
- Higher incidence of illnesses and disabilities
- Decreased dignity and self-worth
- Long-term psychological trauma and social isolation

Therefore, it is imperative that adequate shelters are provided to these displaced households to ensure their safety, dignity, and well-being. This is not only a humanitarian imperative but also a moral obligation to protect the most vulnerable members of our society.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS:



RANN NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT JUNE 2024

The living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in the Boarding School and General Hospital camps are dire. The recent eviction of households from their homes has left many without adequate shelter, forcing some to live in the open and others seeking refuge in makeshift shelters. The displaced households are in a precarious condition, with many living in damaged shelters supported by clothing materials and other makeshift materials.

The camps are in urgent need of Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as blankets, mattresses, and cooking utensils. The lack of proper Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities is a major concern, with many relying on unprotected water sources such as Un-chlorinated boreholes points, Surface water sources, Water harvested from rooftops, Unsanitized water vendors

. There is an immediate need for:

- Mobile Hygiene Management kit (MhM)
- chlorination of existing water points and WASH facilities
- Rehabilitation of Damaged latrines and shower facilities to meet the existing population need

Furthermore, the livelihood gap is significant, and the next farming season is facing uncertainty. Distribution of seeds and agricultural support is crucial to promote resilience and self-sufficiency among the IDPs.

Additionally, the invasion of elephants in the area has posed a significant threat to the safety, farming activities and well-being of the IDPs, highlighting the need for urgent measures to address this issue.

Overall, the situation requires immediate attention and support to address the humanitarian needs of the IDPs and ensure their safety, dignity, and well-being. priority should be on evicted households and households living in completely damaged shelter, and the 2nd priority according to situation should be placed on people living in partially damaged shelter.

ASSESSMENT NEEDS SHELTER

| S/N | CAMP NAME | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD | EVICTED HOUSEHOLD | COMPLETELY DAMAGED | PARTIALLY DAMAGED | EMERGENCY | MAKESHIFT (shelter made from local materials) | TOTAL NEEDS |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | BOARDING PRY SCH CAMP | 1789 | 105 | 515 | 74 | 3 | 0 | 697 |
| 2 | GENERAL HOSPITAL | 1101 | 60 | 470 | 106 | 0 | 11 | 647 |
| | TOTAL | 2890 | 165 | 985 | 180 | 9 | 11 | 1344 |

ASSESSMENT NEEDS NFIs

| S/N | CAMP NAME | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD | NFI | MENSTRUAL HYGIENE KITS | HYGIENE KIT | TOTAL NEEDS |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | BOARDING PRY SCH CAMP | 1789 | 697 | 1012 | 1789 | 3,498 |
| 2 | GENERAL HOSPITAL | 1101 | 637 | 846 | 1101 | 2584 |
| | TOTAL | 2890 | 1334 | 1858 | 2890 | 6082 |

ASSESSMENT NEEDS WASH (LATRIN)

| S/N | CAMP NAME | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD | TOTAL LATRIN | FUNCTIONAL LATRIN | PARTIALLY DAMAGE LATRIN | COMPLETELY DAMAGED LATRIN | TOTAL NEEDS |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | BOARDING PRY SCH CAMP | 1789 | 487 | 73 | 235 | 179 | 414 |
| 2 | GENERAL HOSPITAL | 1101 | 312 | 67 | 187 | 56 | 243 |
| | TOTAL | 2890 | 799 | 140 | 422 | 235 | 615 |

ASSESSMENT NEEDS WASH (SHOWER)

| S/N | CAMP NAME | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD | TOTAL WATER POINT | FUNCTIONAL WATER POINT | PARTIALLY DAMAGE WATER POINT | COMPLETELY DAMAGED WATER POINT | TOTAL NEEDS |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | BOARDING PRY SCH CAMP | 1789 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | GENERAL HOSPITAL | 1101 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 2890 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |

PROCESS & METHODOLOGY:

The following were the methods and tools used during the assessment.

- House-to-house visits: This involved visiting individual households to gather information on the living conditions, needs, and concerns of the residents. This method provided a detailed understanding of the situation at the household level.
- Direct observation: The team observed the conditions in the camps, including the state of shelters, water and sanitation facilities, and food distribution. This method helped to identify potential gaps in services and infrastructure.
- Key informant interviews: The team interviewed key individuals, such as community leaders, aid workers, and local authorities, to gather information on the broader context, including the political and social dynamics of the area. This method provided valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities for humanitarian response.

By using a multifaceted approach, the team was able to triangulate these findings, increasing the validity and reliability of this assessment. This approach also allowed them to identify potential biases and limitations in their data, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of the situation in Rann/Kalabalge.

CHALLENGES:

- Remote location such as Rann/Kalabalge, can make it difficult or dangerous for humanitarian teams to reach the camps, assess needs, and deliver aid. This can lead to delays, gaps in service delivery, and inadequate response especially during raining season when road access could be cut off limiting access.
- Insufficient funding limits the scale of humanitarian response, forcing teams to make tough prioritization decisions, leaving some needs unmet. This can result in inadequate support for vulnerable populations.
- Camp Coordination, Multiple camps with diverse populations and needs can be complex, potentially leading to coordination challenges, gaps in service delivery, and inefficiencies in resource allocation.
- Rann/Kalabalge context pose security threats to humanitarian staff, including kidnapping, occasional attacks, and other forms of violence. This can limit access, disrupt operations, and put staff at risk.

RECOMMENDATION ON HUMANITARIAN PRIORITIES:

Shelter is a basic human need and it not only provides physical protection but also provide peace of mind and comfort. Families living without shelter need immediate attention which will help Head of house hold to search for better livelihood means which is not possible without the safety and security of the families within the confines of shelter.

Based on the findings of the assessment following are the recommendations for the various sectors and stakeholders.

- Provide alternative housing solutions for IDPs facing eviction.
- Improve shelter conditions, including construction of new shelters and rehabilitation of existing ones.
- Distribute NFIs to meet the urgent needs of IDPs.
- Reception center Should also be Rehabilitated to help family cope better, pending allocation of shelter.
- Implement camp management and coordination structures
- Ensure access to:
 - Safe water and sanitation facilities
 - Healthcare services
 - Food assistance and livelihood support
 - Protection services, including gender-based violence prevention and response
- Support community engagement and participation in decision-making processes
- Advocate for sustainable solutions and durable solutions for IDPs

The situation in Rann's camps is precarious, with eviction, shelter, NFI and WASH needs requiring immediate attention. Humanitarian intervention is crucial to mitigate the crisis and ensure the well-being of the displaced population.



Demolished Houses In Ajari camp Kalabalgae



None Functional water point