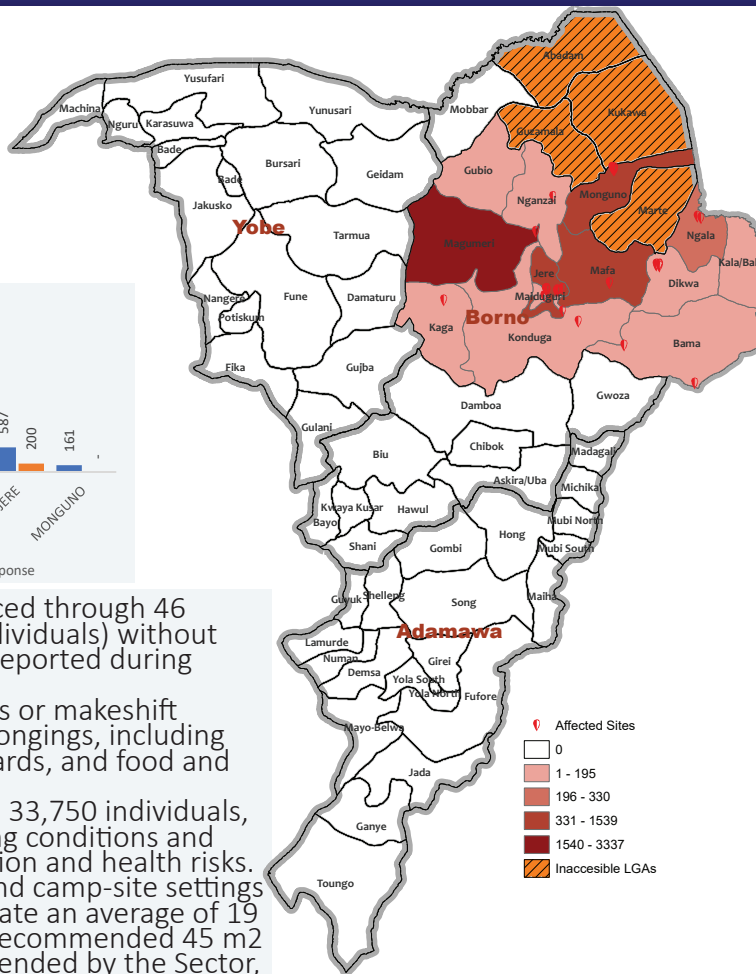
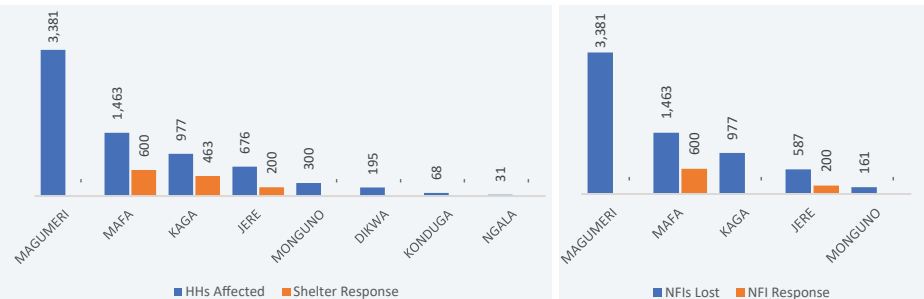
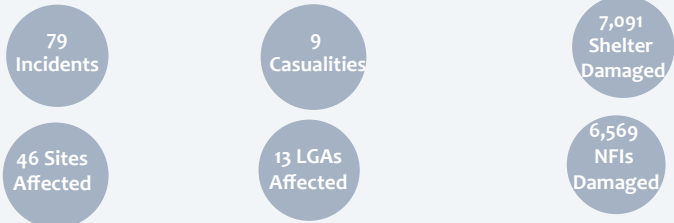


KEY FIGURES



Response

- Out of 7,091 households affected by fire only 1,463 HH have received shelter response, current shelter gap for 5,828 HH.
- Out of 6,569 households that lost NFIs, only 800 HHs have received NFI response, current NFI response gap is 5,769.
- Fire response sensitization is on going across all sites.
- 4,055 hectares (able to accommodate 134,893 households) secured in Banki, Bama, Ngala, Pulka, and Gwoza LGAs to facilitate camp decongestion efforts.
- Sector organised a first aid training for partners in Maiduguri. In collaboration with NEMA and SEMA, Federal fire safety.
- Sector will support its partners in conducting fire safety training across 5 LGAs.

Reported Fire Triggers

- IDPs cooking to close or inside shelters without proper fire mitigation measures;
- Flammable shelter materials
- Burning garbage near camp or shelter.



NFI

Non-Food Items (NFI): Most of the IDPs lost all their NFIs to the fire, thus exposing them to difficult living conditions in overcrowded spaces. Out of the 6,569 HH affected by fire, 5,769 HH urgently need NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, and hygiene kits. The lack of access to hygiene materials (soap, handwashing facilities) poses a health risk to the displaced fire-affected population.



Between January and April 2023, 79 recorded fire incidents raced through 46 overcrowded IDP camps, leaving 7,091 households (35,750 individuals) without basic humanitarian needs in Borno State. Nine fatalities were reported during these incidents.

The fire incidents destroyed 7,091 shelters (emergency shelters or makeshift shelters), with most of the affected population losing their belongings, including registration cards, food ration cards, biometric identification cards, and food and non-food items.

The fire outbreaks have exacerbated humanitarian needs, with 33,750 individuals, mainly women and children, being exposed to undignified living conditions and sleeping in open or crowded spaces, exposing them to protection and health risks. With the steady influx of displaced populations, most camps and camp-site settings across the Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states accommodate an average of 19 square metres or less of external living space rather than the recommended 45 m² by international standards or 30 m² of living space as recommended by the Sector, thus fire outbreaks remain a significant concern.

IMMEDIATE HIGHLIGHTED NEEDS

Camp coordination and Management: An immediate need for camp coordination and management services such as site facilitation and coordination services, reception centre management, information management sharing and dissemination, and site environment and infrastructure maintenance as well as improvement works in 15 sites following the fire incidents.

Protection: The fire-affected population living out in the open or in overcrowded shared spaces requires protection services. Nine families lost their loved ones, while many others got injured, thus the need for specialised protection services. Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence remain key concerns.

Shelter: 6,537 shelter need for households affected by fire.

Food: Most of the IDPs lost their food, thus a need for supply for 5,985 HH.