

7
Reception centres (RC) managed

1,902
Reception centres Capacity (HHs)

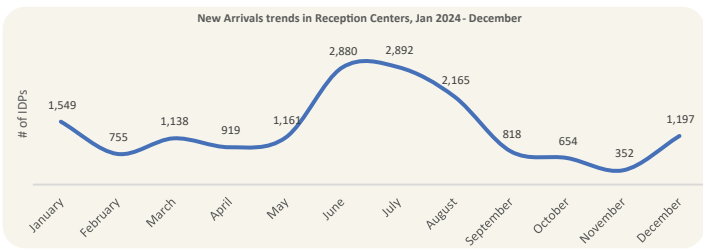
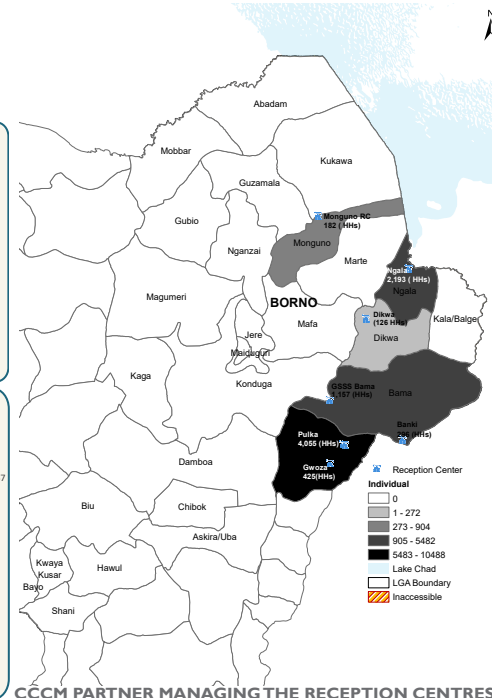
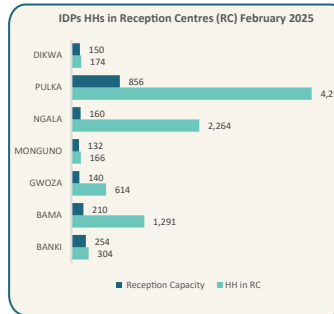
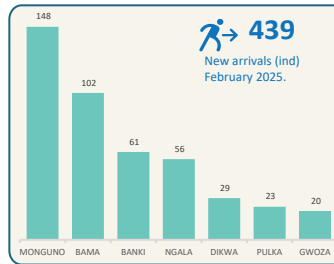
9,070
Current # of households (HHs) living in reception centres.

23,859
Current # of individuals (IND) living in reception centres.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 23,859 individuals representing 9,070 households of displaced population, currently reside across seven reception centers (RC) in Pulka, Ngala, Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Monguno, and Dikwa. Representing a 4% reduction from the previous month. The reduction can be attributed to the settlement of some of the displaced population into the camps although the vulnerability of the remaining displaced residents remain high, especially among women and children, who make up the majority in these centers as the reception centers are at 477% beyond capacity. During this period, 439 new arrivals were recorded with the highest numbers of new arrivals were in Monguno (148), GSS Bama (102), Bama (61), Ngala (56), Gwoza (43), and Dikwa (29). Limited access to humanitarian services remains a significant concern across the centres with 4,444 households requiring shelter and 2,622 households needing NFIs.

The absence of basic services in areas of return or relocation, including food, sources of livelihood, safety and security, unresolved housing, land, and property (HLP) issues, relocation to neighbouring camps, and a general lack of access to humanitarian assistance, remained the key factors driving population movement into reception centers.

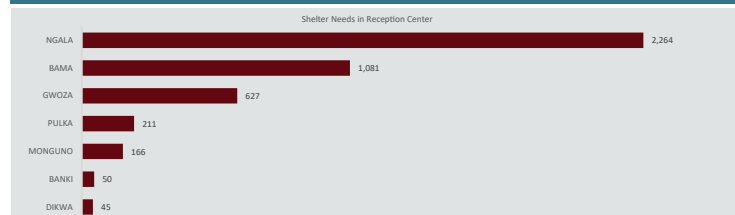


DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF INDIVIDUAL POPULATION IN RECEPTION CENTRES

RC Name	Male 0-5 Yrs	Female 0-5 Yrs	Male 6-17 Yrs	Female 6-17 Yrs	Male 18-59 Yrs	Female 18-59 Yrs	Male 60+	Female 60+	Total
PULKA	1514	1660	1624	1896	791	2544	158	272	10459
NGALA	846	854	1039	1039	1116	1136	205	208	6443
GSSSS BAMA	846	928	806	935	781	1572	61	42	5971
BANKI	309	320	144	126	64	207	27	19	1216
MONGUNO	110	100	126	120	82	154	8	10	710
GWOZA	120	127	95	113	86	263	18	19	841
DIKWA	62	90	30	63	29	105	11	20	410
Grand Total	3,807	4,079	3,864	4,292	2,949	5,981	488	590	26,050

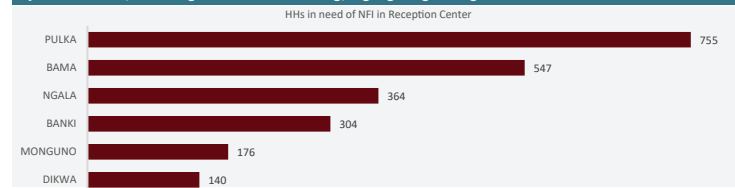
SHELTER GAPS

A total of 3,054 households need shelter across the seven reception centers, with Ngala (2,231 households), Gwoza (582 households), Pulka (383 households), and Banki (304 households) having the highest needs. Additionally, 352 newly arrived households without any form of shelter urgently require support. Most of these IDPs are living in overcrowded conditions.



NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

A total of 2,240 households (HHs) are in need of non-food item (NFI) interventions in the following locations: Pulka (755 HHs), Gwoza (562 HHs), Ngala (360 HHs), Banki (304 HHs), Dikwa (154 HHs), and Monguno (104 HHs). The most sought-after NFI items include blankets, mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, buckets, jerrycans, and soap. Some of the new arrivals at the reception centers (RCs) arrive without any form of NFIs, including clothes and bedding, highlighting an urgent need for these items.



NUTRITION

CCCM partners reported 32 cases of malnutrition, an increase from the previous month's cases in Bama (21), Banki (4), Ngala (3), Gwoza (2) and Dikwa (2) reception centers. There is a need for nutrition partners across all sites to support nutritional supplements for both new arrivals and existing caseloads, including lactating mothers and children. Monguno reception center currently has no nutrition partner.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD (FSL)

During this period, in-kind food distribution was provided to 4,251 households (HHs), representing 29% of the total number of HHs across all reception centers, except Dikwa. The absence of a SCOPE registration card among the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly new arrivals, continues to be a significant barrier to receiving food rations. CCCM partners observed an urgent need for wet feeding across the reception centers. The lack of access to adequate food has led to increasing negative coping mechanisms, including street begging, across the seven locations.

CCCM

There is a need for ongoing coordination of responses, raising awareness through hygiene promotion, implementing a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM), and improving the site environment across all reception centers. Additionally, hard components for CCCM response are required at these sites, including tasks such as light shelter repairs and clearing local drainages.

HEALTH

Health concerns reported across the reception centers are similar to the previous month, with most centers continuing to lack essential drugs and medical staff. In Monguno, Ngala, and Dikwa, there are still no health partners in the reception centers. Reports indicate cases of malaria, typhoid, and measles particularly among children. There is a need for sustained hygiene promotion to combat waterborne and vector-borne diseases, as well as the supply of mosquito nets, soap, and clean water.

PROTECTION

Protection concerns, primarily related to child protection and gender-based violence (GBV), were reported across all the reception centers. There were specific concerns about the lack of protection initiatives targeting girls and boys in Gwoza, Monguno, and Pulka. Additionally, Ngala has an urgent need for lighting system repairs, as the lack of lighting is exposing many to harm, especially children and girls, during the night.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

There is a need for repairs to 26 damaged latrines in Monguno (10), Dikwa (6), Ngala (4), Gwoza (4) and Bama (2) as well as dislodgment of 126 latrines in Banki (64), Bama (28), Gwoza (19) and Ngala (15). There are 24 damaged showers in need of repairs in Monguno (10), Ngala (8), Bama (4) and Gwoza (2). CCCM partners in Dikwa and Bama identified that 40% of latrines and 34% of showers lacked gender segregation labels.

