The number of displaced persons reported for the month of September stand at 6,207 with 6,715 arrivals and 1,492 departures. LGAs reporting large numbers of arrivals (more than 100 arrivals) include Gubio (1006), Jere (855), Ngala (660), Askira/Uba (612), Bama (589), Monguno (430), Maiduguri (409), Gwoza (284), Numan (243), Gombi (186), Song (151), Demsa (150), Yola South (133), Mubi North (129), and Mobbar (128). Out of this figure (6,715 arrivals), about 1,716 arrivals were due to conflict and military operations in their respective LGAs. Some camps recorded unprecedented number of arrivals such as El-Miskin Transit (842) in Jere, Askira/Uba (566) in Ngala, GSSSS IDP Camp (351) in Bama, Water Board Camp (355) in Monguno, Hausari (339) in Gubio, Bakassi Camp (280) in Maiduguri, Banki (238) in Gubio, Bula Karaye (156) in Gubio, Goneri (193) in Gubio, Transit Camp (130) in Gwoza, Ajiari (127) in Gubio, Aikoki (124) in Gubio, Gambaru (117) in Gubio, Busamfiri (104) in Gubio, Wumbur (102) in Askira/Uba. There were 608 international arrivals from Cameroon (258), Chad (252), and Niger (156). LGAs reporting higher number of departures (more than 100) include Ngala (165), Gwoza (149), Numan (146), and Madagali (122). These departures were largely due to voluntary relocation (46%), poor living conditions (23%), improved security (17%), fear of attack (6%), conflict/attack (5%), and involuntary relocation (2%).

Challenges:
The CCCM partners identified congestion in the camps and land acquisition for construction of humanitarian infrastructure (such as shelters, and WASH facilities) remain the major challenges. As a result, provision of adequate humanitarian response to the needs of the newly displaced and the old caseload IDPs, returnees and refugees have been impacted. Shelter partners also identified lack of land space to construct shelters and other humanitarian services remain a major issue that requires joint advocacy efforts to the government, although some progress has been achieved through working closely with Housing Land and Property (HLP) sub working group and active shelter partners.

Data Sources:

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Response:
The CCCM (DMS) activities continued in camps through either dedicated or mobile site facilitation and camp management support in 143 IDP sites, hosting 764,103 individuals. Biometric registration of eligible individuals continued with 100,055 individuals being registered since January 2019. Reception Centre management in order to accommodate new arrivals continued in 7 locations across Borno State in Bama, Dikwa, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala, Njanzai and Gwoza. In response to rain season preparations efforts to reduce the number of affected people, 4,930 sand bags, 64 water pumps, 911 trips of sands, 72 community drainage kits were deployed. Joint efforts by sector partners and the community are still on going through campaign awareness, sensitizations, various focus group discussions all in the effort of mitigating the negative impact of stagnant water, and creation of water pathways in waterlogged areas in camps and camps-like setting. Additionally, the sector partners in Shelleng, Yola north, Yola South and Gukuy LGA of Adamawa have initiated a joint multi-sectorial assessment to record and assess the damages caused by the rains and flooding. Furthermore, land demarcation in Monguno, by sector partners, the HLP WG, the joint effort of government, community members and other operating partners has kicked off after military permission to construct shelters 300 meters away from the trench in the land extension of the Waterboard camp. Within the reporting month, sector partners targeted 90 HH returnees with rehabilitation materials to repair their damage shelters and were supported with material in Damasak (Mobbar LGA). 100 vulnerable displaced HH included in the RRM core relief kits. This brings the total number of households assisted with shelter solution from January 2018 till date to 50,570.

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