

Mission Report Borno State: Gamboru Ngala, Banki, Pulka, Baga, Cross Kauwa, Kukawa and Monguno

28th December 2016- 5th January 2017

Summary

The present document summarises the findings of short visits to several locations in Borno State where displaced populations are settled. The focus of the visits was to assess the shelter, shelter-related non-food items (NFI) and displacement management/camp coordination and camp management (DMS/CCCM) needs, gaps and monitor activities being implemented.

1. Gamboru Ngala, Ngala LGA, 28th December 2016¹

The population in the BO_S135/INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CAMP continues to grow with new arrivals every week. The Chairman of the Local Government, Abraham Abdulkarim, provided figures of population of almost 56,000 at the time of the visit. He also estimates over 98,000 individuals between host communities, IDPs in the host communities and returnees in the Local Government Area.

The buildings in Gamboru Ngala and Ngala town show different degrees of destruction and many of the residents live in damaged buildings. The Local Government Council and the Army requested IDPs natives from Gamboru, Ngala town and other close urban areas but residing in the International School camp, to relocate in their respective towns to leave space for the IDPs arriving from farther locations.



¹ Follow up mission after report:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/ngala_joint_humanitarian_assessment_report_nov_2016.pdf

The Local Government Council is managing the International School camp with the assistance of the Nigerian Army's 3rd Battalion and of a Cameroonian NGO, *Action pour la Paix*. The National Red Cross Society (NRCS) works on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) implementing the construction of 500 non-sector standard emergency shelters and doesn't provide camp management support beyond registration of new arrivals. Water and Sanitation and Health are being provided by *Medecins Sans Frontières-Switzerland* branch (MSF-CH) based in Cameroon.

In discussions with the Chairman of the IDPs in the International School camp and the Chairman of the Local Government, it was informed that IDPs had preference for tarpaulin distribution or construction of emergency shelters as it protects the children from the cold wind and minimises exposure to respiratory illness.

From a previous assessment visit by the Sector Coordinator, the findings are the below:

- NFI distribution: 3,000 kits by UNHCR; 3,000 kits by IOM and 5,100 NFI kits alongside food distributions by ICRC. *Secours Islamique France* (SIF): Proposing to stock NFI in the area + Distributions ahead of the rainy season.
- Shelter: Planned 500 bama shelters by UNHCR; 1,000 bama shelters by IOM. *Secours Islamique France* (SIF)²: Proposing the construction of additional shelters in 2017. Site Plan is being developed by the sector and the mission assessed limitations on the ground (burial ground, water lock areas, etc.) to update the document.
- Site management support: Proposed additional support by SIF (together with the opening of a base in the area)/ planned deployment of site facilitation support – IOM.
- Biometric registration: ongoing by IOM.
- Protection: Protection-related activities by Bama Community Peace Initiative (BAMCOPI) on behalf of UNHCR.

In view of the large needs in Ngala, and in order to continue supporting the coordination of the response, we recommend continuing discussing / bringing at a sector level the type of assistance provided, the unmet needs and gaps and plan complementary interventions for 2017, as a continuation of existing interventions deployed for the immediate response.

2. Banki, Bama LGA, 29th December 2016

During the visit to Banki, the Army updated information on the area where the camp will expand, allowing IDPs and humanitarian partners to locate activities. The perimeter of the current camp is highlighted in blue in the image below, and the new expansion area is coloured in green.

² Also see [SIF: QUICK ASSESSMENT: NGALA IDP CAMP, 13th December 2016](#)



The Army and the camp manager propose to erect shelters in open plots and backyards to support the decongestion of the camp and to allow the relocation of IDPs from private property, minimising the risk for conflicts with landowners when they return.

As stated in a previous assessment³, only one camp manager from the the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) provides camp management support for the population living in the camp and is seeking for further support to accomplish his tasks in staff, training and tools among other. Protection activities are being implemented by IOM and BAMCOPI on behalf of UNHCR.

Construction of bama shelters is implemented by IOM in private open plots to support decongestion. MSF is supporting WASH services.

3. Pulka, Gwoza LGA, 30th December 2016

The population displaced in Pulka, Gwoza LGA is mainly residing in squatted houses. There is one camp located in the General Hospital where also MSF-Spain branch operates a mobile clinic and it's expecting the relocation of the IDPs to be able to rehabilitate the hospital and expand its services. 400 new arrivals were recorded in the 2 days previous the visit and another 500 were reported in the first days of January.

The road to Gwoza town and from there to Adamawa is widely used by commercial and civilian movement with the support of military escort. The security in town is being supported by a large number of vigilantes provided with uniforms and vehicles. Many children were seen working in such activity.

³ Joint Multi-Agency Humanitarian Monitoring Visit. Banki (Bama LGA / Borno), 20 December 2016

IOM is currently erecting 500 bama shelters in a land within the secured perimeter of the town, but WASH services are yet to be set up. Another space to build shelter has been identified by the Military next to the barracks where a borehole is now functioning.



According to the military and the community leaders, access to water is a major concern for the general population in Gwoza. The borehole operating in the MSF-Spain clinic does not provide service to the camp population.

4. Baga, Kukawa LGA, 31st December 2016

See OCHA (attached) and DTM⁴ reports.

5. Cross Kauwa and Kukawa town, Kukawa LGA, 3rd January 2017

See OCHA and DTM (same as Baga) reports.

6. Monguno town, Monguno LGA, 5th January 2017

Two of the original 11 camps found in Monguno have been closed (BO_S093/CENTRAL PRIMARY SCHOOL and BO_S095/LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT). Its populations have been relocated to the BO_S097/WATER BOARD camp. The main drive for the relocation was the need for the spaces of the school and Local Government to resume activities in normalcy.

Only one (1) Camp Manager from the Borno SEMA (Ibrahim Maina) is present in the city and is overseeing 7 of the nine camps left. Also he interacts with displaced population outside the camps

⁴https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm_reports/17%20DTM%20Nigeria%20Kukawa%20Flash%20Report%20Jan%202017.pdf

(majority) and with the returnees of Monguno. According to him, around 90,000 IDPs are residing in the 7 camps he's responsible of (68,000 in all 9 camps according to DTM round XIII). He has mobilised some help to cover the large area under his responsibility, but resources and training are major needs. He has limited mobility and can't respond to all locations adequately.

Returnees arriving to Monguno are pushing IDPs living in their houses to go to the camps. Also the absence of assistance outside camps and exhausting resources for rent is forcing many IDPs to relocate to camps searching for services (water, latrines, NFIs, etc.) New arrivals are settling around the Veterinary clinic which is very close to the market. Mr. Maina (SEMA) intends to relocate them to Water Board camp based in security concerns.

In terms of Shelter and NFI, PINE is ongoing the construction of 200 in the city stadium. No more space is available inside the building, but its surrounding area could be used for additional shelters. ICRC and UNHCR have places emergency shelters in several camps (including Water Board where the population of the 2 closed camps where relocated). The Camp Managers informed that every emergency shelter by UNHCR is now hosting 2 families. This indicates the need of more intervention to ensure family privacy.



Image 1 UNHCR Shelters in Water Board. IDPs are finding ways to fight heat

The SEMA camp manager is also concerned about the imminent need to relocate IDPs from the remaining schools, but he indicates the land in Water Board camp can host additional 9,000 people, which could serve to relocate the entire BO_S098 GOVERNMENT/DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL (GDSS).

Coordination meetings are held every 2 weeks with all Humanitarian actors working in Monguno, regardless their sector of interest. Major identified needs are:

- Shelter (overcrowded collective centres, protection from weathers, etc. use of public buildings)

- WASH facilities in camps and outside camps (lack of latrines outside camps, long queues to collect water).
 - Several organisations working on WASH but mainly focused in camps.
- Camp Management Staff and resources.
- Preparation for the rainy season should be ongoing.

7. Rann, Kala/Balge LGA, 9th January 2017

See OCHA⁵ and DTM⁶ (same as Baga) reports attached.

⁵<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/assessment/nigeria-multi-sector-initial-rapid-needs-assessment-kala-balge-rann>

⁶https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm_reports/18%20DTM%20Nigeria%20Rann%20Flash%20Report%20Jan%202017.pdf