



New arrivals in Bama site, Borno state © UNHCR Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Security screening for all new arrivals is conducted by the military.
- A total of 33,087 individuals of 10,081 households are present in GSSSS camp.
- Ongoing verification of vulnerable IDP and returnees provided, along with livelihood support.
- Ongoing Protection Monitoring of returnee refugees and IDPs by UNHCR staff and the partners on the ground.

Advocacy

- Follow up with the State Government to facilitate the redeployment of teachers to schools
- Advocacy to LGA and Christian Association of Nigeria on land agreed by the military for new IDP camp with all the essential sectors to decongest GSSSS camp and prepare for anticipated new arrivals
- Advocacy to provide NFI to 5,600 households including vulnerable women, unaccompanied and separated minor.
- Advocacy to provide additional livelihood training and activities in camp and host community.

BACKGROUND - POPULATION MOVEMENT

Bama local government area (LGA), relatively close to the border with Cameroon, was once a thriving commercial hub, home to 269,986 people. Bama town, the second largest in the State of Borno, was repeatedly attacked between May 2013 and September 2014, and seized by non-state armed groups.

The Nigerian armed forces regained control of the LGA in March 2015 but civilian administration has not yet officially returned. Civilian authorities visit the town regularly to support the ongoing humanitarian and recovery efforts.

There is one camp in Bama which was formally the Government Senior Science Secondary School (GSSSS). It was established in Mid-December 2017 for two reasons; to decongest the camp that had been set in the Government Hospital compound, and for the Government to renovate the health facility in preparation for host community return.

The Federal and State Governments, with funding from the World Bank, embarked on a large-scale rehabilitation effort called “Bama Initiative” to lay the foundation for the safe and voluntary return of displaced persons when the conditions are conducive. So far, nearly 10,000 houses, 57 hand water pumps, 154 classrooms have been renovated or built.

In March 2018, the state government through the state security council approved the returned of 120,000 IDP’s to Bama town. On 2 April 2018 the state government led by the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), piloted the return of more than 3,000 IDPs from Maiduguri to their original homes in Bama.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Bama town and Banki are the only locations in Bama LGA where humanitarian have a permanent presence - Access to other locations are restricted due to insecurity.

In 24 March 2018, the state government in collaboration with the Nigeria Army declared the Maiduguri–Bama road opened to vehicle traffic after being closed for more than four years following NSAG attacks in the area. Today, humanitarian cargo and the public can reach Bama town without armed escort. Humanitarian workers however travel to Bama by helicopter using the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

The humanitarian hub became operational in August 2017 and has since facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance and its coordination by providing aid workers with secure accommodation and internet connectivity.

An armored car has been deployed at the hub to facilitate the movement of guests and to support the evacuation of humanitarian staff in case of an emergency.

PROTECTION RESPONSE AND NEEDS



PROTECTION

Between February and May 2019, there were 3,078 households of 7,872 individuals IDP and returnee new arrivals in GSSSS camp.

To date, GSSSS camp hosts 33,087 IDPs and refugee returnees from Cameroon. They originate from other parts of Bama LGA notably Kumshe, Goniri, Bomari, Dipchari, Jere, Dar-Jama and Gulumba, and other surrounding villages. Overall, there are 35.5% adults (4,918 are men and 7,506 women) and 62.5% children (10,062 boys and 10601 girls).

Military screens new arrivals. The camp is overcrowded but secure.

UNHCR has identified a site to set up a new camp, in an effort to decongest GSSS camp and anticipate new arrivals, but lack of security clearance and approval continue to delay the beginning of construction work.

UNHCR and Protection Partners

UNHCR provides access to justice through the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) and human right monitoring through National Human Right Commission (NHRC), SGBV response through Borno State Women Development Initiative (BOWDI) and protection monitoring, vulnerability screening, sensitization and awareness raising through GISCOR. In host community UNHCR undertakes protection monitoring through the Community Protection Action Group (PAG). UNHCR and the American University in Nigeria (AUN) jointly provide Livelihoods opportunities which address some of the protection concerns.

Sexual Gender Based Violence

UNHCR is implementing an SGBV Prevention and Response program in GSSSS camp and the host community, using the community peer to peer support group approach.

The project provides timely and quality psychosocial support (PSS) to SGBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls in a safe environment. The rehabilitation of a safe space in Bama helps to bring the service close to the person of concern ensuring quick and effective access to PSS including case management.

Additionally, in 2019, UNHCR is piloting the Zero tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA), a community-based model to fight SGBV in GSSS Camp in Bama Local Government Area by addressing gender norms and unequal power relationships issues.

UNHCR continues to engage with communities, Community leaders and volunteers for prevention. Massive campaigns are regularly conducted to raise awareness and sensitize communities on SGBV issues.



To improve quality of services, UNHCR promotes capacity building through training sessions on SGBV for IDPs, humanitarian staffs as well as security personnel.



WATER AND SANITATION

WASH facilities are inadequate in the camp; there are 13 hand pumps, solar-powered boreholes with chlorination, and 240 blocks of latrines and showers for 33,087 people.

IOM constructed drainages in flood-prone areas and provided 6 solid waste disposal pits, 700m sandbags drainage in the camp to control flooding. DRC distributed 233 sanitation kits and 786 replenish kits. DRC provided 700 new arrivals family with dignity kits. INTERSOS distributed 200 water handling kits to new arrivals.



HEALTH

There are two clinics; one run by the State Primary Health Care Development Agency in collaboration with UNICEF and another by INTERSOS. Both clinics provide integrated primary healthcare and nutrition services in the IDP camp. While WHO and AFFINET are involved in disease surveillance, the military, INTERSOS and State MoH set up a temporary health care facilities outside the IDP camp.

The rehabilitation of the General Hospital is ongoing, the lack of ambulances to facilitate the referral of patients with critical and complex medical issues to Maiduguri remains the biggest challenge in the sector response.



EDUCATION

There are ongoing psychosocial support (PSS) and recreational sessions with children in the camp. High turnover of teachers and occupation of classrooms by IDPs affect the quality of education. Temporary Learning space have been upgraded into standard classrooms. 5,272 children attend school in the camp.

The number of trained and qualified teachers are inadequate. Most of the teachers are hesitant to return to Bama.



SHELTER AND NFIS

The shelters are inadequate, the camp is crowded. 5,989 shelters were constructed at the inception of the camp - 2,940 by UNHCR and 3,049 by IOM – which left no space to construct new shelters. The recent influx of IDP and returnees resulted in overcrowding of the reception center. Over 800 households in the camp are without shelter. They sleep outdoors or in transitional shelters.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

WFP provides food assistance to IDPs and returnees in the camp and the host communities.

Nutrition screening conducted from January to Mid-March 2019 on 492 children from the influx of new arrivals shows that 43 percent suffered from acute malnutrition and 25 percent from severe acute malnutrition. FAO distributed tools, and seeds for 600 households and small ruminants - sheep and goat - for 400 households for in-camp farming, however, due to security concerns and restrictions on the freedom of movement of IDPs, no tall crops could be grown during the rainy season.




LIVELIHOOD

UNHCR through its partner AUN provides two month vocational training to identified vulnerable IDP and returnees. Once completed, the individuals are formed into cooperatives and UNHCR assists with start-up kits. Some of the trades include tailoring, shoe-making, pillow-making, beading, soap-making, and iron-bending. Other skills are also enhanced at the Livelihood centre which include computer training, and financial literacy.

HUMANITARIAN ACTORS
UNHCR partners

SECTOR	ORGANIZATION
Protection monitoring and vulnerability screening	GISCOR and PAG
Access to Justice	NBA
Human Rights	NHRC
SGBV and Psychosocial Support	BOWDI
Shelter	MRRR
Livelihood	AUN

Other Partners

LGA Coordination	OCHA, UNICEF, REACH
Education	SUBEB, UNICEF
Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM)	SEMA and IOM,
Food Security	DRC, FAO, Mercy Corps, WFP
Health	INTERSOS, IOM, AFFENET-CDC, UNICEF, WHO, GCC, H-NERP, SPHCDA, MOH,
Nutrition	INTERSOS, SMoH/SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP, DRC, WHO
Protection	GISCOR, CARE, CHAD, DDG, DRC, FOMAN, Herwa, IA, INTERSOS, IOM, PLAN, BoMWASD, UNFPA/RHHF, BOWDI, FESYD-P, CIVIC, UNICEF
Shelter/NFI	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, DRC, PLAN,
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	DRC, INTERSOS, IOM, UNICEF, RUWASSA

Nigeria: Bama: Bama Town



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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| LGA Coordination | Nutrition | IDP Camps | Humanitarian Hub |
| Camp Coordination and Camp Management | Protection | Hospital | Civil defense |
| Food Security | Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items | Clinic | Police Station |
| Health | Education | Market | Primary Road |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | | UNHAS | |