



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Galtimari Community

Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria
May 2017



Overview

REACH was deployed to Nigeria in April 2017 in order to support the humanitarian response to the Lake Chad Crisis. REACH city-wide rapid assessments of informal internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Maiduguri aim to identify common community services used by IDPs and barriers they may or may not face in accessing critical services, while also building a deeper understanding around displacement dynamics of IDP populations.

The following factsheet provides an overview of the services accessed by IDP camp residents within the Galtimari Community¹ in addition to profiles of each camp, and will serve as the foundation for future exercises that aim to understand movement intentions and absorption capacity of return settlements. Data collection for this assessment was conducted on 22 and 23 May 2017 through four key informant interviews with community leaders and IDP camp leaders.

Findings should be considered as indicative only.

¹"Community" in this regard refers to the sub-ward level administrative area

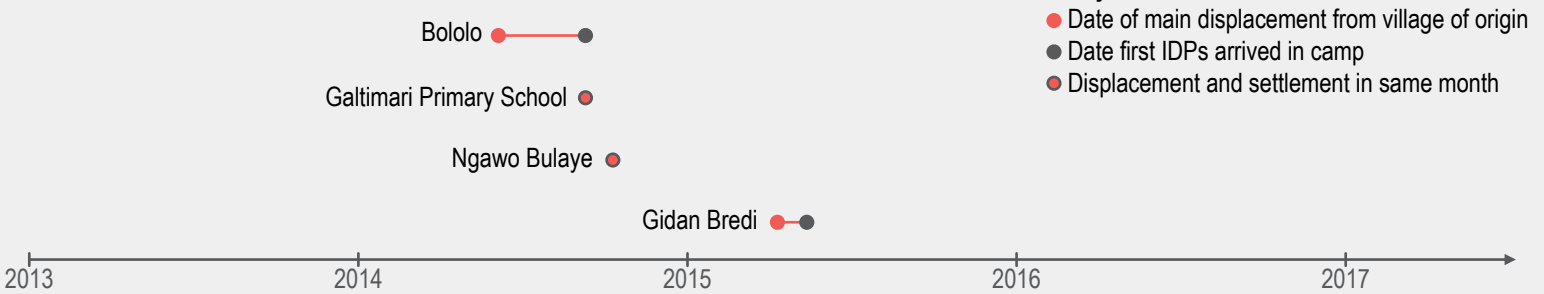
Key figures

Informal IDP camps:	4
Total IDP households:	607
Total IDP population:	3,978
Average camp population:	995

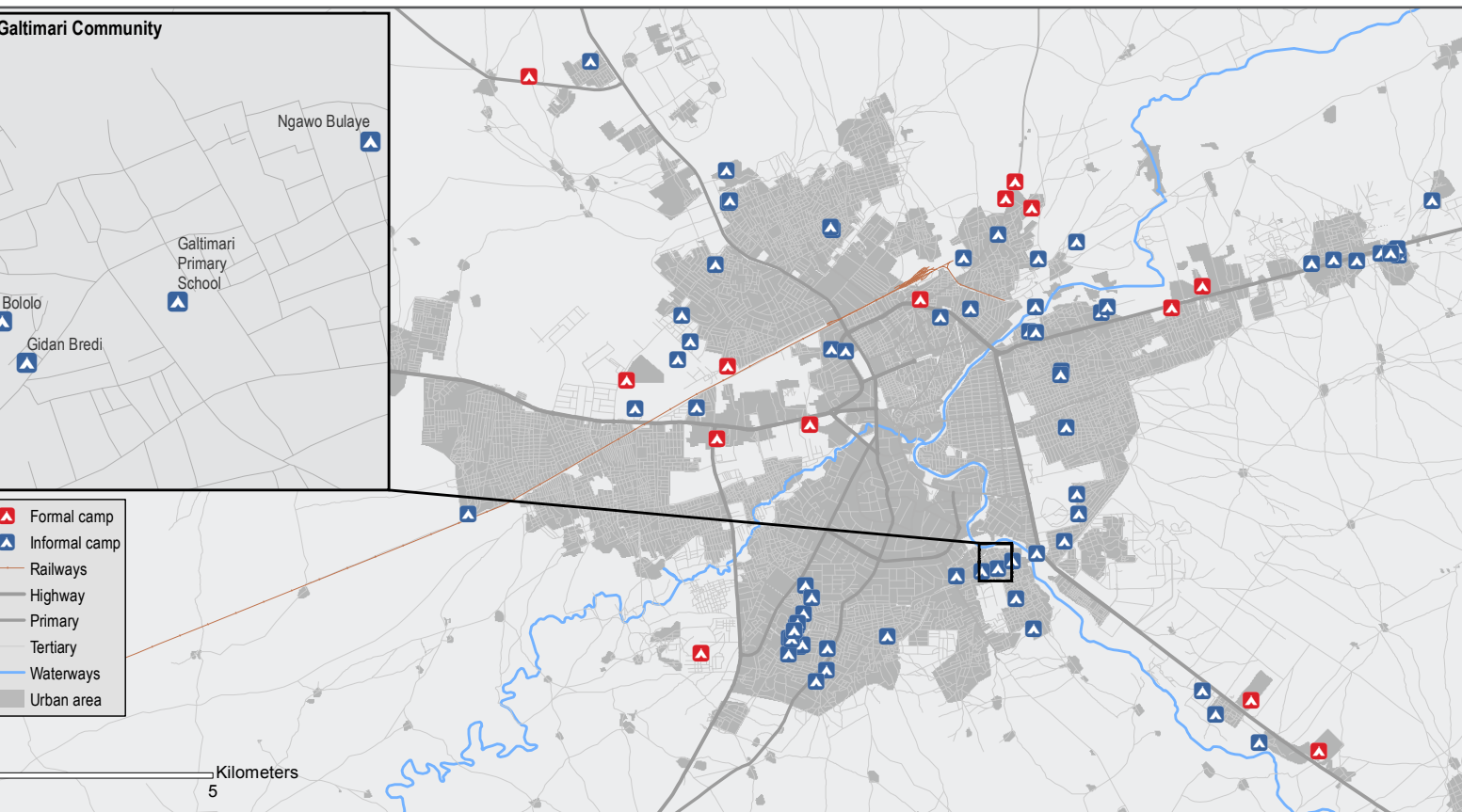
Displacement

IDPs from the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria have been residing in informal camp settlements in the Galtimari Community of Maiduguri since September 2014. There is now a total of four informal IDP camps in the community, formed between September 2014 and April 2015. IDPs have opted to settle in Galtimari because they do not have to pay for accommodation, which they could no longer afford, and because of easier access to healthcare.

Displacement timeline



Maiduguri map





Access to services and basic items

The following section provides an overview of IDPs' access to services and basic items in the community. Further information on the camps can be found in the subsequent camp profiles.

🍷 Food security and livelihoods

The IDPs have not received assistance for over one year and must find work in order to cover their expenditures. They earn money by doing irregular jobs which do not ensure a sufficient income to meet their food needs. Access to food is relatively easy due to the presence of shops in the community and to the proximity to a main market.

🏠 Shelter

Most of the IDP families live in shelters built by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), with the exception of Galtimari Primary School, where they inhabit the school's buildings. Residents of Ngawo Bulaye, Bololo and Gidan Bredi reported that shelters in their camps are susceptible to leakages during the rainy season.

🏥 Healthcare

IDPs are able to access healthcare thanks to two NGO-operated clinic, one in Furi community and one established in the Galtimari Primary School's buildings. However, access to medication remains limited due to IDP families' lack of economic resources.

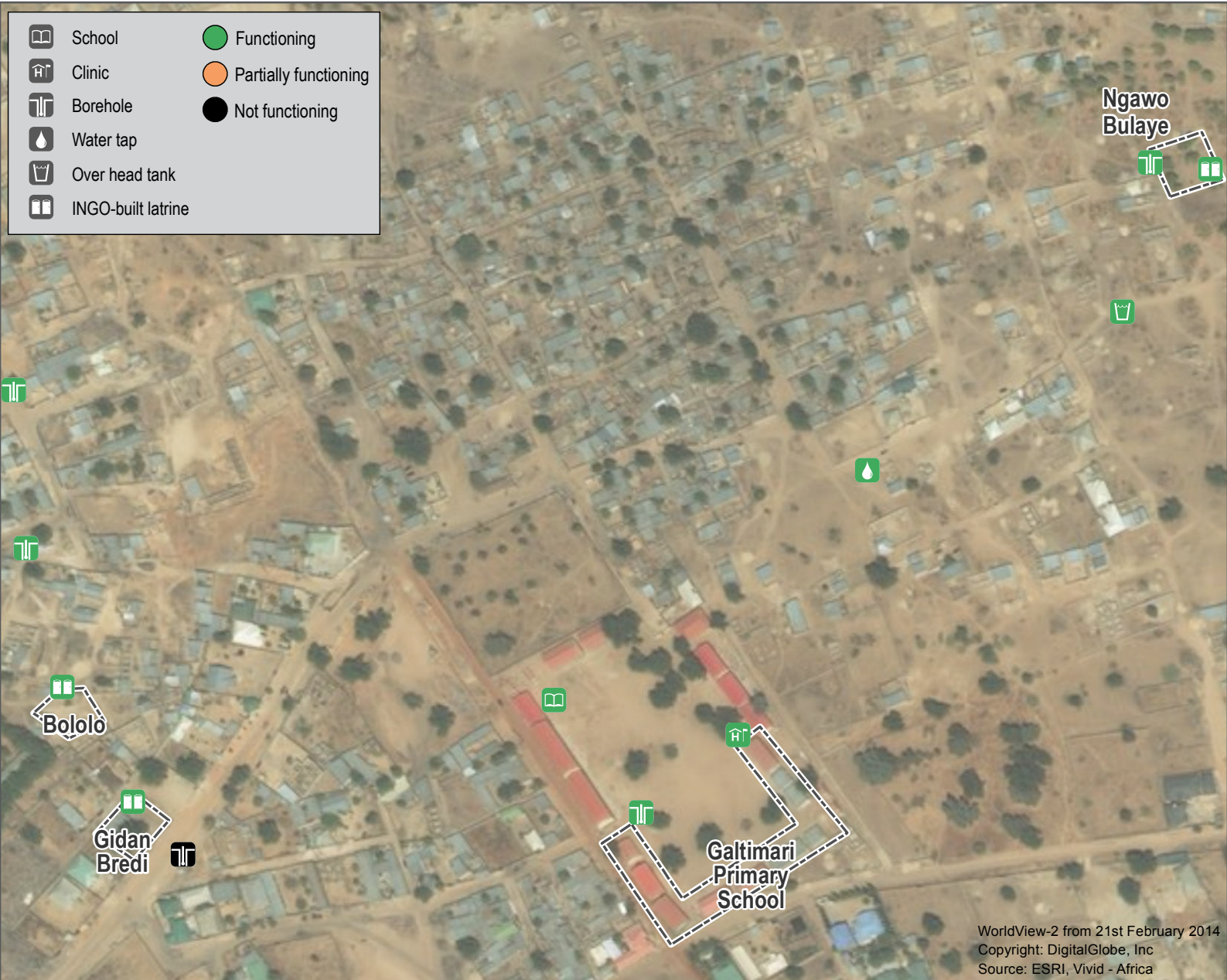
🚰 WASH

IDPs report no major issues to access water. Functioning boreholes are present in the community. When boreholes are not properly working, IDPs buy water from the closest shop or borrow from their neighbours.

📖 Education

The only functioning education facility in the community is Galtimari Primary School. However, only few IDP children are able to access education services. This is due to lack of economic resources, which does not allow families to pay for uniforms, equipment and education fees.

Services map



WorldView-2 from 21st February 2014
Copyright: DigitalGlobe, Inc
Source: ESRI, Vivid - Africa

Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Galtimari Community



Bololo

Key figures

Location: 11.80683504, 13.17391179

Primary ward of origin: Kasugula

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: September 2014

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Number of households: 71

Primary state of origin: Borno

Number of individuals: 700

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

Residents arrived at the site after their village was attacked by Armed Groups (AGs). The village population split in different localities, but the majority spent five months in WTC camp before moving to Maiduguri to their current site. Since arriving, camp residents have reportedly received food assistance once and rely on irregular informal jobs to earn money and buy food. Water can be accessed free of charge, as there is a functioning water point close to the site and no issues were reported concerning access to water. Only few children are able to attend formal education, due to education costs. Shelters were built by an NGO around 18 months ago and residents use a local NGO-run clinic to access healthcare.



Galtimari Primary School

Key figures

Location: 11.8055699, 13.17282318

Primary ward of origin: Kasugula

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: September 2014

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Number of households: 56

Primary state of origin: Borno

Number of individuals: 438

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

The entire population of Boho village (Monguno, Ajariri) fled the village in September 2014, after an insurgent attack destroyed the majority of the shelters. After spending few days on the road, they settled in Maiduguri on the land of family members, which they were able to inhabit for free. Camp residents live in buildings formerly used as classrooms. The majority of children in the camp do not go to school, because of the high costs of education. One of the school buildings is now occupied by UNICEF, which set up a clinic where site residents can access health services. However, access to drugs remains limited.



Ngawo Bulaye

Key figures

Location: 11.80815905, 13.17591778

Primary ward of origin: Kasugula

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: October 2014

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Number of households: 459

Primary state of origin: Borno

Number of individuals: 2,779

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

Residents of Ngawo Bulaye camp left their village of origin in September 2014, when their village was attacked by AGs. Camp residents have reportedly received food assistance only once over one year ago and mostly rely on informal labour to buy food. Only a minority of the children go to school due to the lack of money to buy school uniforms and to pay education fees. Shelters were built by an NGO, but reportedly flood during rains. Residents access healthcare at an NGO-run health clinic based in Furi community.





Gidan Bredi

Key figures

Location: 11.80459986, 13.17040905

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: May 2015

Number of households: 7

Number of individuals: 56

Primary ward of origin: Guwo

Primary LGA of origin: Kaga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

After a direct attack by insurgents in April 2015, people from Lawanti village found refuge in Binsikek ward where they stayed for a month. Family members in Maiduguri suggested them to move to the current site. Only a minority of children attend formal education. The last time camp residents received food assistance was reportedly one year ago from an NGO. During the same period, shelters were built by an NGO. Since then, no further assistance has been received. Residents are working as daily labourers in low skilled work to earn money to buy food in the shops and markets around the community. The closest water borehole is empty, hence residents need to buy water. To access healthcare, camp residents go to an NGO-run clinic in Galtimari primary school.



About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

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