



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Buzu Quarters 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 Buzu Quarters 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 24 May 2017 through three key informant interviews with community leaders and IDP camp leaders, as well as two focus group discussions with IDP camp residents.

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:	3
Total IDP households:	144
Total IDP population:	933
Average camp population:	311

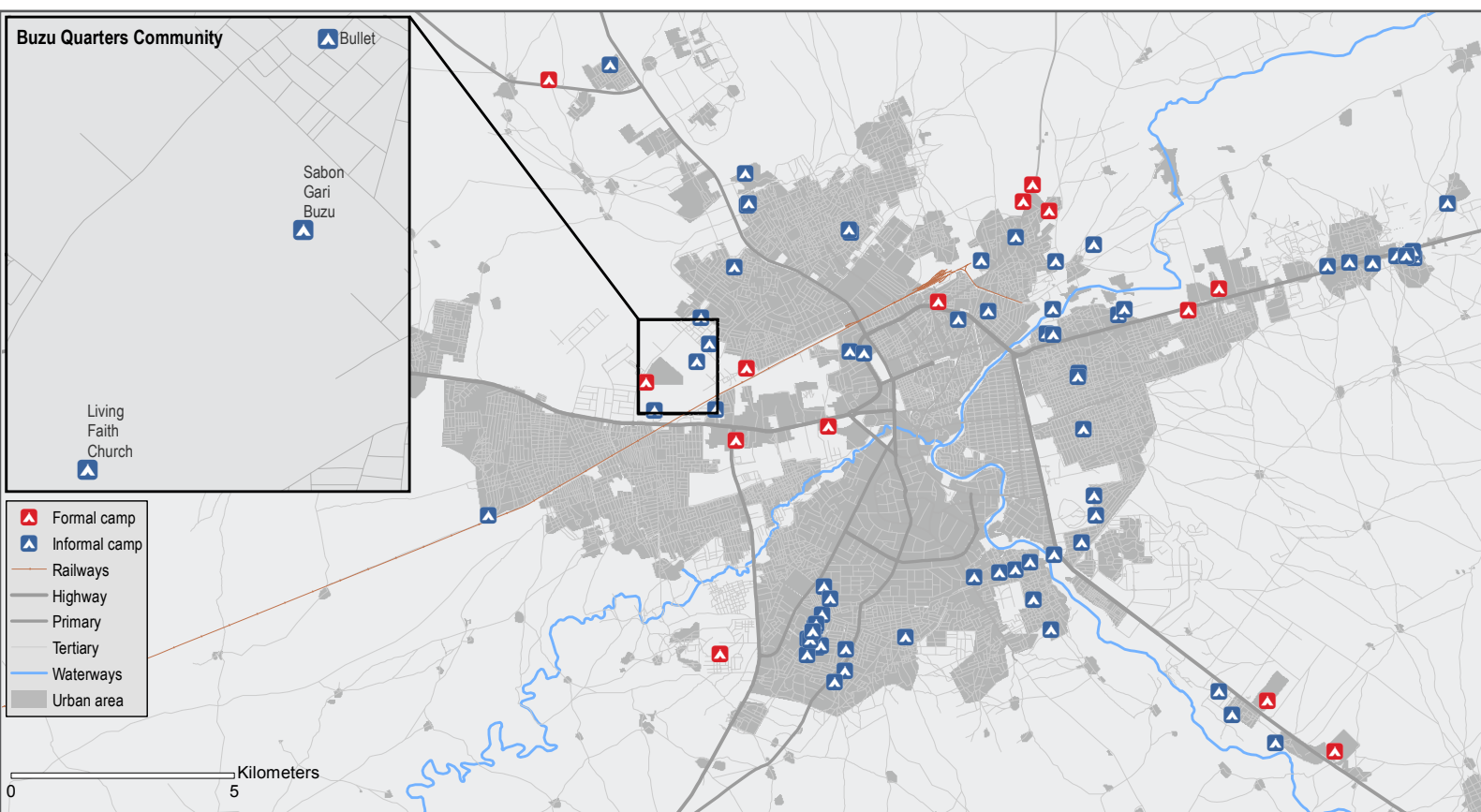
Displacement

IDPs from the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria settled in informal sites in Buzu Quarters Community of Maiduguri at different times, from March 2014 to January 2016. Most of them spent several months in other locations before moving to Maiduguri. There is now a total of three informal IDP settlements in the community.

Displacement timeline



Maiduguri map



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



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

Access to food and livelihoods is limited for IDPs in Buzu Quarters. Some camp residents are able to pursue small jobs to buy the most basic foods. In only one out of three camps do residents access food through food assistance. Livelihoods opportunities are limited to small jobs in nearby towns.

Education

In none of the camps assessed do children attend formal education. In some cases, children attend Islamic school, however, children are unable to attend formal education, due to the costs associated with going to school.

Shelter

Camp residents live in self-made shelters, which they assembled using individually purchased or collected materials. Overall, residents reported their shelter being of poor quality with roofs leaking during rain time.

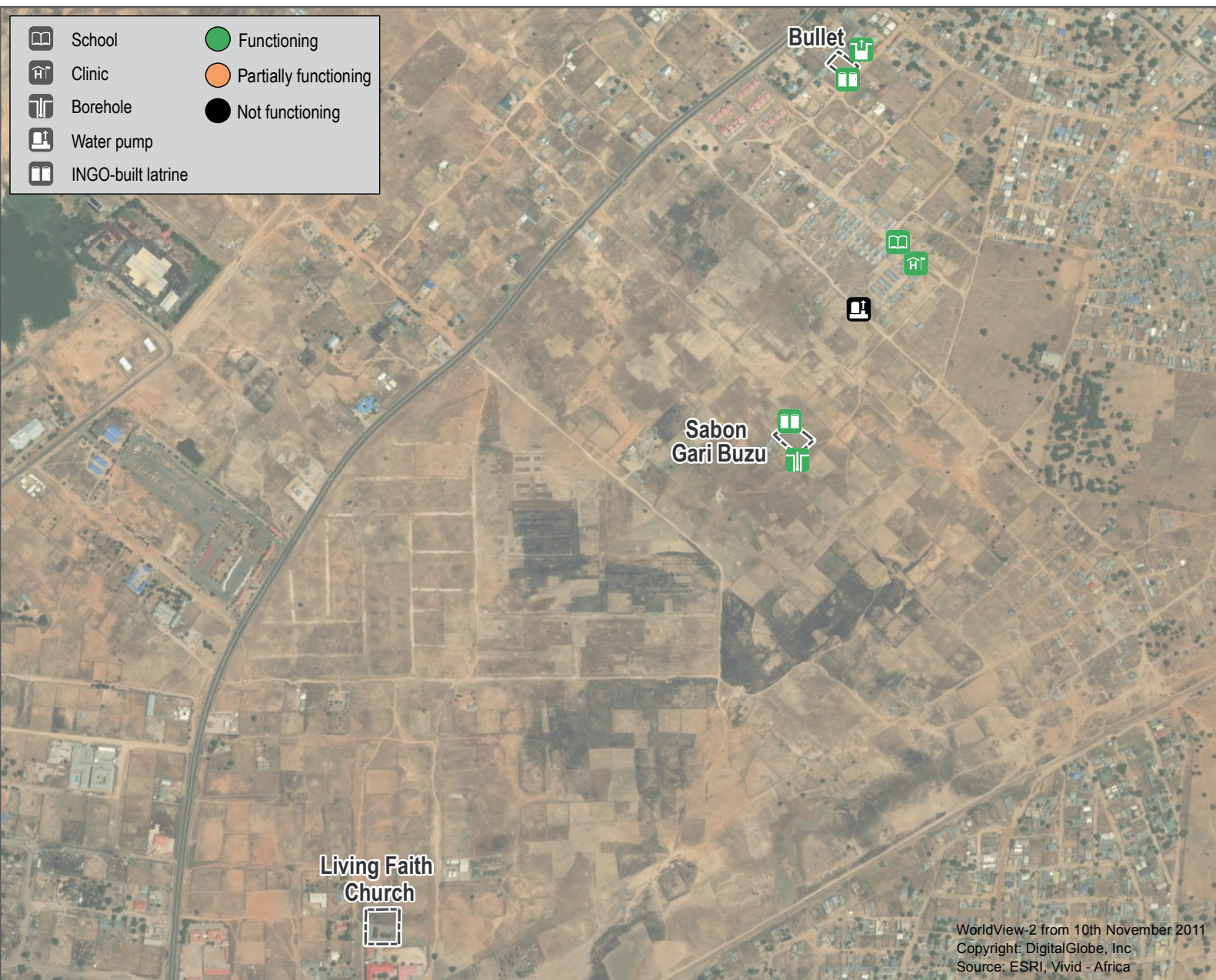
Healthcare

Camp residents access healthcare in health clinics located near their respective camps. In some instances, medicines are not sufficient or not available at all.

WASH

Camp residents mostly borrow water from neighbouring villagers and do not have independent access to water. Sanitation facilities, such as latrines, exist in the camps (except in Living Faith Church), but are mostly not sufficient or of poor quality.

Services map



WorldView-2 from 10th November 2011
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Source: ESRI, Vivid - Africa

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Living Faith Church

Key figures

Location: 11.83726, 13.10075

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: June 2014

Number of households: 11²

Number of individuals: 96²

Primary ward of origin: Pulka

Primary LGA of origin: Gwoza

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Galuda

Camp overview

Residents of Living Faith Church camp left their village in March 2013 after a direct attack by Armed Groups (AGs) during which all shelters had been burned down. After households spent few months living inside caves around Zalidivia village, their water access point was poisoned, so they moved back to their village. Another attack displaced individuals to Maiduguri, where the Baptist Church gave them land and paid rent for the houses inhabited. Food is accessed through food distribution by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Some residents do minor works in town, to be able to buy food at nearby Bulukutu market. Camp residents borrow water from neighbouring houses. The majority of children do not attend school, due to the cost of education. Shelter roofs are leaking. Camp residents do not feel safe in the area.



Sabon Gari Buzu

Key figures

Location: 11.84705, 13.10925

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: January 2016

Number of households: 105²

Number of individuals: 706²

Primary ward of origin: Musene

Primary LGA of origin: Marte

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri, Shuwa Arab

Camp overview

Residents of the camp left their village in March 2015, due to AG attacks, which burned houses, farms and plantations. Residents escaped to Monguno, in Ajari village, where they spent one month. Eventually, the lack of food pushed them to find refuge in Maiduguri, in the Shuwa community, where they spent few months in family houses before moving to this land, owned by a member of their village in the area of origin. A minority of children (4 out of 21) attend Islamic education, but the lack of money prevents them from accessing formal education. Camp residents access healthcare at a NGO-run health clinic situated in a camp close to them. They do not receive food assistance, but sell fruits in the market to earn some money to buy food and water. They built the shelters themselves, using personal money to buy materials. One latrine was built by an NGO 10 months ago and is still functioning.



Bullet Camp

Key figures

Location: 11.85591, 13.11015

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: March 2014

Number of households: 28²

Number of individuals: 131²

Primary ward of origin: Konduga

Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri, Shuwa Arab

Camp overview

Residents of Bullet camp left their village around March 2014, after a direct attack in which AGs burned and destroyed all shelters. They walked until Maiduguri, where a relative of one of the residents gave them the land for free. None of the children in the community access formal school; all go to the Islamic school, as it is free of charge. To access water, residents borrow water from neighbouring households. To access healthcare, residents go to the health clinic in neighbouring Buzu camp, or to Lakakachala hospital, in cases where drugs are not available at the NGO clinic. Livelihoods opportunities in the camp are limited. Some of the camp residents teach in the Islamic school, others do small work in the city or beg in order to buy food in Baga market. None reportedly has never received food assistance. The camp has NGO-provided latrines, which were built one year ago and are still functioning. Residents built the shelters themselves, but roofs are leaking during rain time.



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 co-ordination mechanisms.

For more information, you can contact us at: reach.nigeria@reach-initiative.org
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² Figures from IOM DTM, June 2017.