



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Ajiganaram 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 Ajiganaram 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 25 May 2017 through two 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:

1

Total IDP households:

367

Total IDP population:

1,837

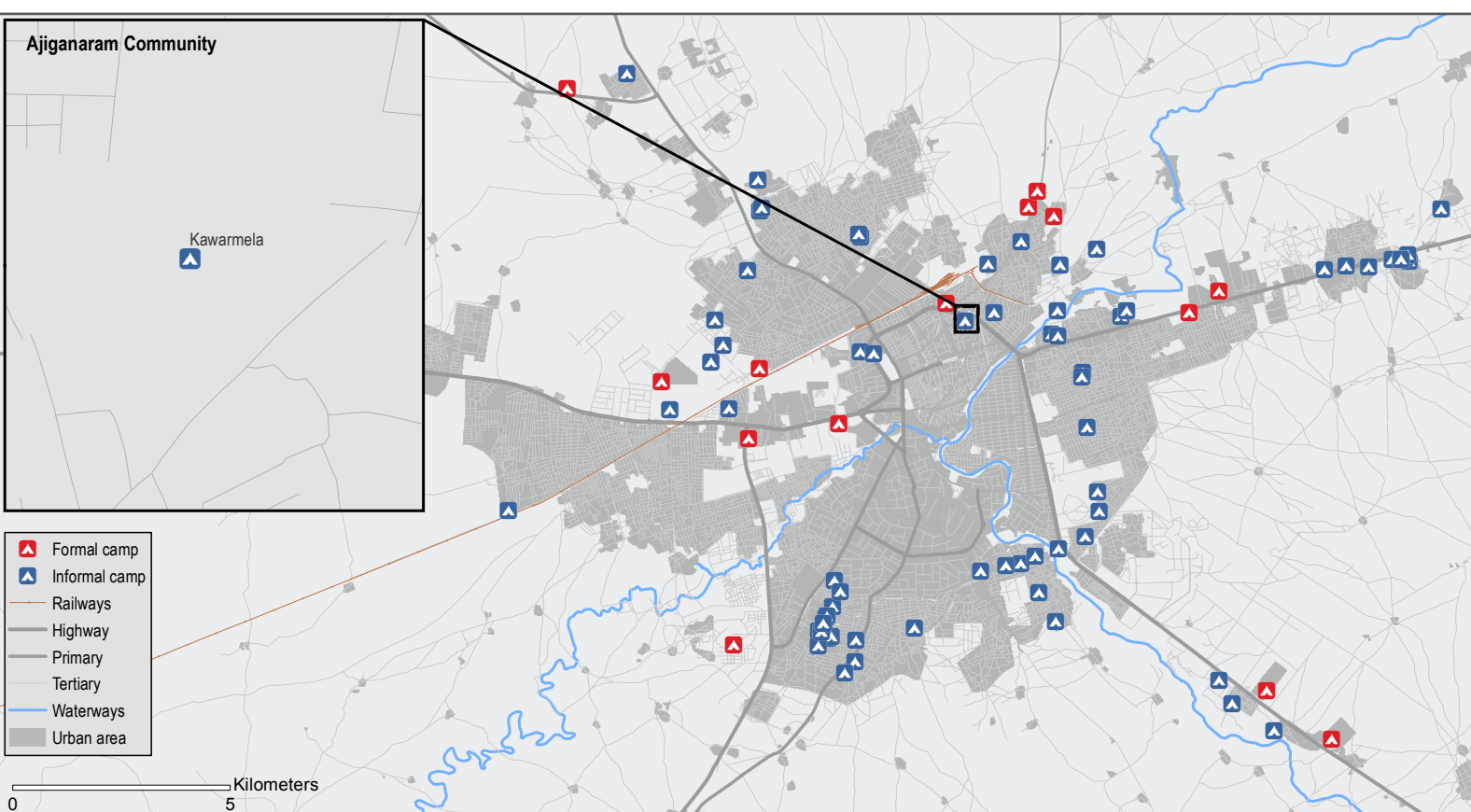
Displacement

IDPs from the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria settled in the informal camp of Ajiganaram Community in Maiduguri at different times from June 2014 to January 2016. Most of them spent time in other locations before moving to Maiduguri, where land was given to them by landowners or community leaders for free.

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 camp can be found in the subsequent camp profile.

🍷 Food security and livelihoods

Livelihoods opportunities for IDPs in the area are very limited. Camp residents come from farming or fishing background and, as such, struggle to maintain a livelihood in an urban environment. Most reportedly leave the camp during the day to beg to meet their needs. Some report stealing to make ends meet. A Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) provides financial assistance to IDP households, however, this is reportedly not enough and most residents report resorting to begging.

🚰 WASH

A water pump is available in the camp, which was donated by an NGO. However, water is not always sufficient and, in some cases, camp residents borrow water from neighbours. Solar panels and taps had also been donated by an NGO, however, poor weather blew off the solar panels, which have been destroyed as a result. While latrines have been provided in the past, they have not been maintained for some time. As a result, some latrines are reportedly full and out of use. Basic sanitary items are provided by NGOs.

🏠 Healthcare

Healthcare is accessible at a mobile health clinic in the camp which operates during the morning and early afternoon hours. For more severe injuries, individuals are transferred to another hospital with an NGO covering transfer costs.

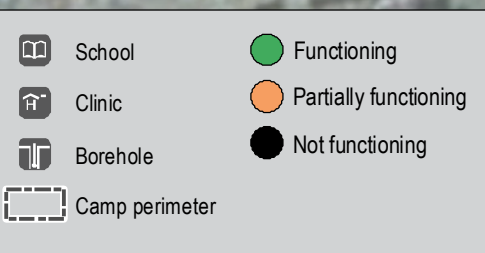
🏠 Shelter

Shelters have been provided to each household by the United Nations (UN). The UN also provided a big shelter/living area, where individuals who arrived later to the camp can reside temporarily.

📖 Education

All children attend primary education in a school located inside the camp. Secondary education is more difficult to access, as the closest secondary school is far and the journey to the school is expensive to afford for IDP families.

Services map



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

Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Ajiganaram Community



Kawarmela

Key figures

Location: 11.85614344, 13.16191833

Date first IDPs arrived at this camp: June 2014

Number of households: 367²

Number of individuals: 1,837²

Primary ward of origin: Kasugula

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri, Shuwa Arab, Hausa, Gwoza, Fulari

Camp overview

Residents of Kawarmela camp are not able to work and mostly rely on hand outs or begging to meet their basic needs. Some financial assistance (17,000 Naira³ per month) is provided to each household in voucher form, however, the amount is the same for a household of three, as for a household of ten, hence the financial support is not sufficient for most households. Children of primary school age (4 to 10 years) are able to attend school thanks to an NGO-run primary school located in the camp. Of the 50 students of secondary school age (11 to 17 years), only a small minority (four) are able to attend school, as the local secondary school is reportedly located far away and only a minority are able to afford the daily 100 Naira³ in transportation fees. Healthcare is available in the camp, as are the most urgent WASH facilities. Whilst initially camp residents stayed in makeshift shelters, these have now been replaced by donated shelters of better quality. However, camp residents still report that shelters are not resistant to water and flood during rainy season.



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.

For more information, you can contact us at: reach.nigeria@reach-initiative.org

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² Figures from IOM DTM, June 2017.

³ 1 USD= 324 Naira as of 11 June 2017.