



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Suleimanti 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 Suleimanti Community¹ (neighbourhood) 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 16 and 17 May 2017 through nine 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

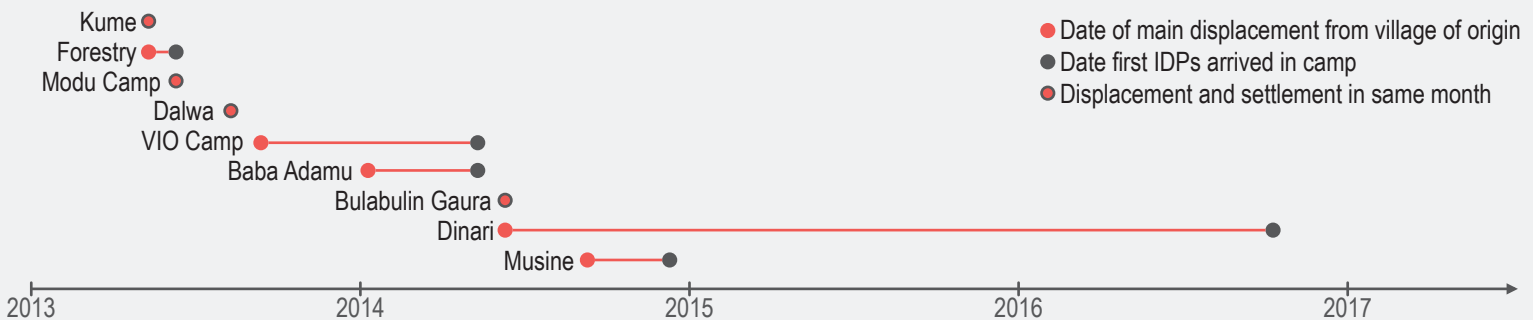
Key figures

Informal IDP camps:	9
Total IDP households:	404
Total IDP population:	3,405
Average camp population:	378

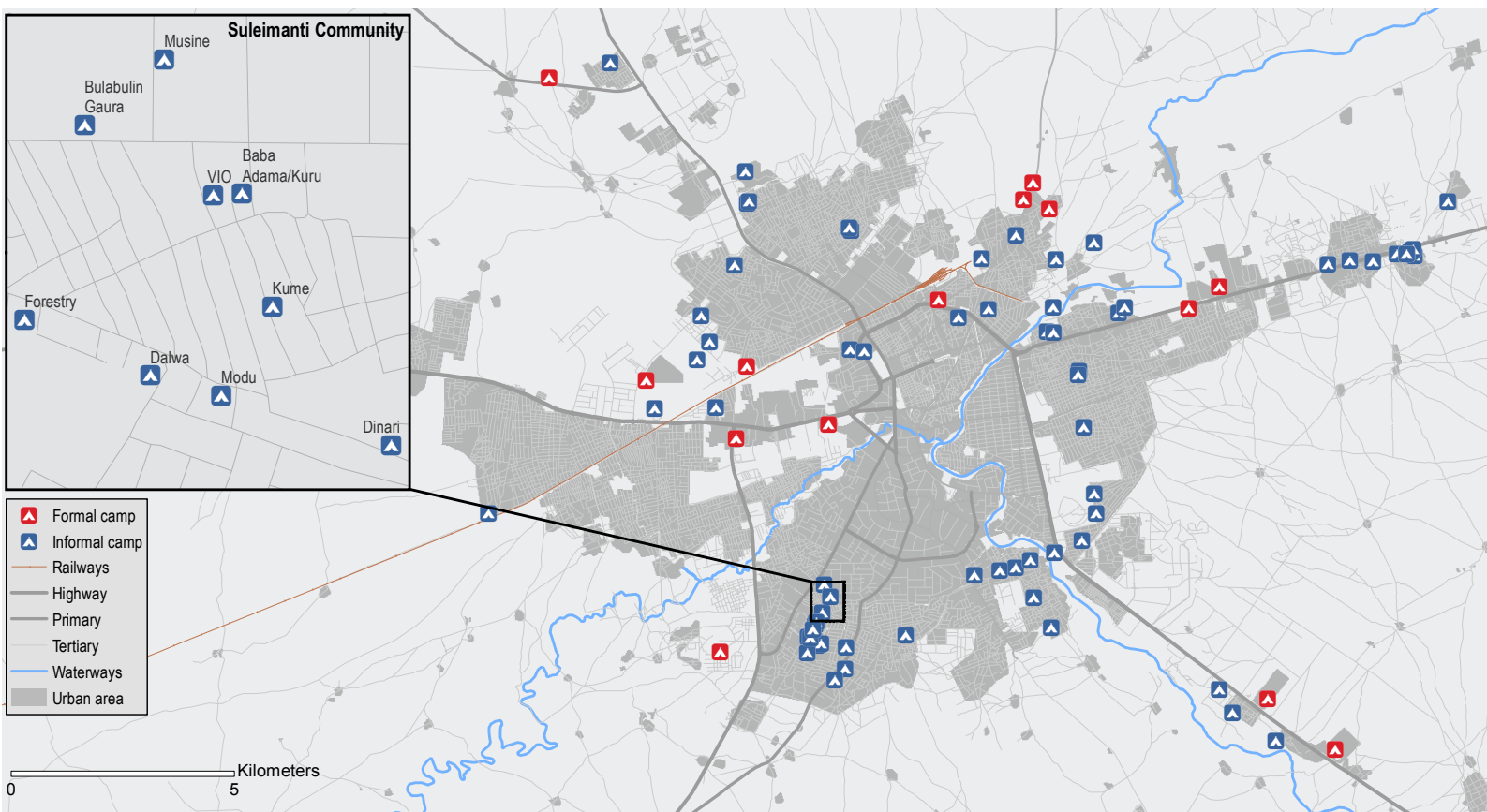
Displacement

IDPs from the ongoing conflict in north eastern Nigeria have been residing in informal camp settlements in the Suleimanti Community of Maiduguri since May 2013. There is now a total of nine informal IDP camps in the community, the majority of which were formed in mid-2013 and mid-2014. IDPs have opted to settle in Suleimanti because landowners do not require them to pay for land, they could no longer afford to pay for rental accommodation elsewhere, or because they feel more secure relative to the surrounding region.

Displacement timeline



Maiduguri map



Funded by
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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 details on specific access issues faced by IDPs living in each camp can be found in the subsequent camp profiles.

Food security and livelihoods

Very few IDPs in the Suleimanti Community reported receiving food assistance. In most camps, adult males are able to find casual labour in construction or pushing water trolleys, but opportunities are rarely consistent enough to provide for the whole month, so family members are regularly sent to beg.

WASH

Most camps have non-governmental organisation (NGO) provided latrines, although maintenance levels are inconsistent across camps; some are maintained every few months, others have never been maintained.

Shelter

All camps reported that shelters are prone to damage during windy conditions and are susceptible to leakages in the rain, both those with NGO-built shelters and those with makeshift ones. Camp residents report that finding durable materials for repairing shelters is challenging given the difficulties in accessing resources.

Healthcare

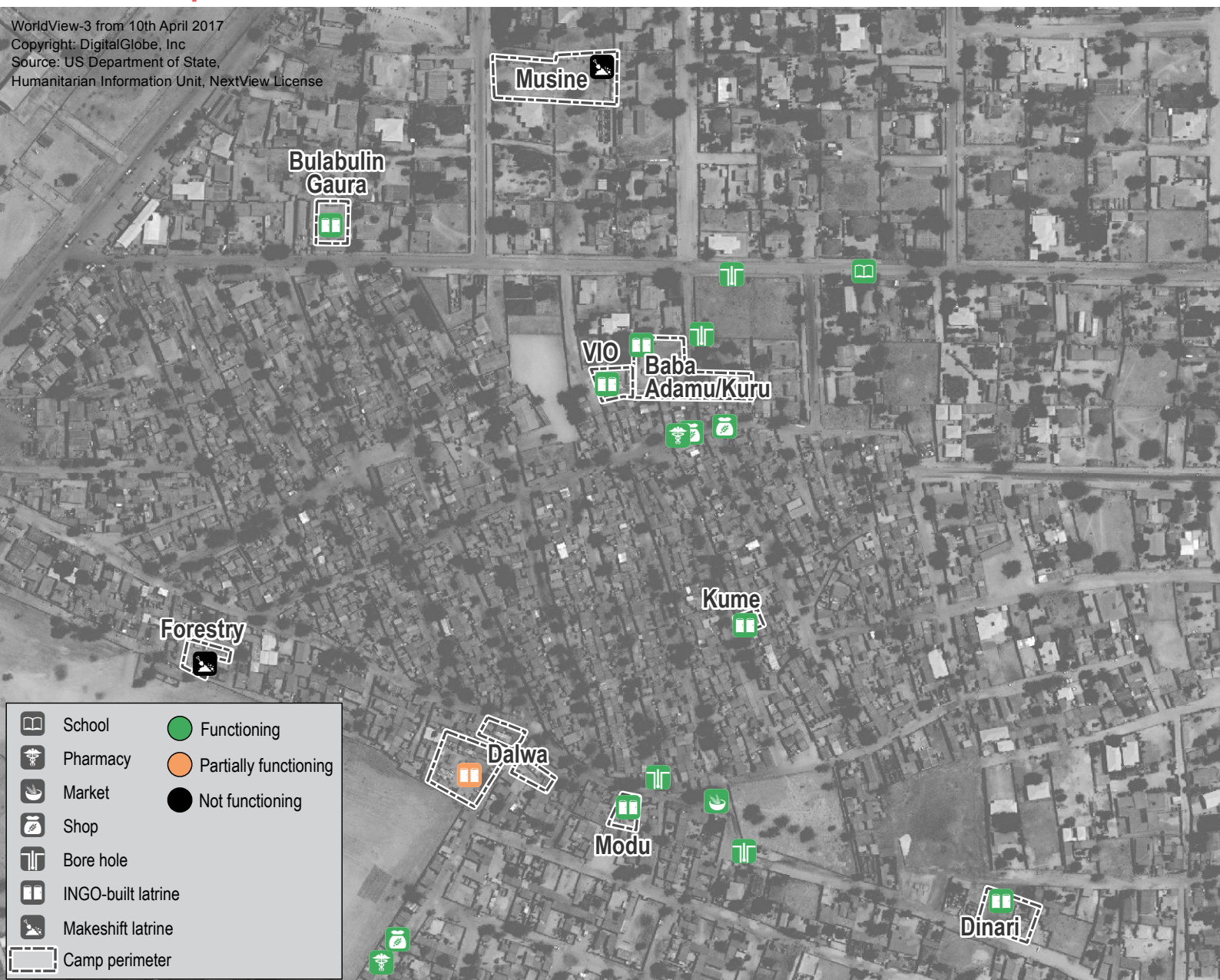
There are two UNICEF-operated clinics accessed by IDPs living in Suleimanti Community, located in the neighbouring communities of Jidari and Kushari. IDPs are mostly able to secure general medication when in need, but treating more serious issues represents a significant challenge. As few IDPs can afford to cover the costs of more complex treatments, medical attention is often foregone.

Education

Few IDP children in the community are accessing education services. The economic challenges faced by households mean that they cannot afford school uniforms or equipment, and in many cases children are required to beg in order to support household incomes. Of those who are attending school, some are attending the informal Islamic School in Kushari, while others are attending the Mafoni School, where secondary education is also accessed by a very small minority of children.

Services map

WorldView-3 from 10th April 2017
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Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Suleimanti Community



Baba Adamu (Kuru)

Key figures

Location: 11.799295 N, 13.136160 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: May 2014

Number of households: 52²

Number of individuals: 244²

Primary ward of origin: Yajiwa

Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribes: Kanuri, Marghi

Camp overview

Residents of Baba Adamu Camp mostly originate from Kokoro Village in Yajiwa. They left in 2014 after armed opposition groups (AOGs) captured a villager, burned all shelters and killed all livestock. The villagers ran to the surrounding rural areas and spent two to three months sleeping in the bush. Five months later, the last of the villagers had arrived in Maiduguri. Camp residents report receiving 17,000 Naira (52 USD)² of food assistance in December 2016 but nothing since. The children do not go to school mostly because families are unable to afford the uniforms. NGOs provided some households with materials to construct shelters but they are still susceptible to wind damage and leaking.



Bulabulin Gaura

Key figures

Location: 11.8003645 N, 13.133582 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: June 2014

Number of households: 21

Number of individuals: 90

Primary ward of origin: Dalwa

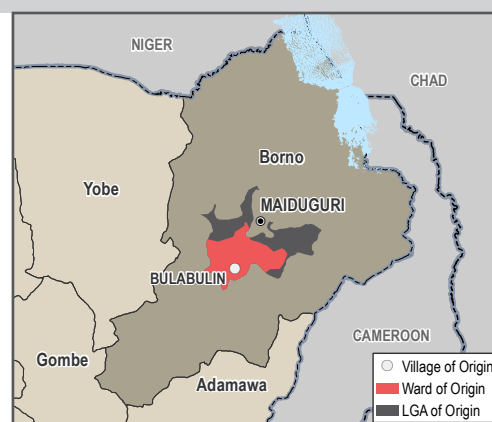
Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribes: Kanuri

Camp overview

In June 2014, an attack by insurgents on the village of Bulabulin left all shelters destroyed and a number of villagers dead. Those who survived fled during the night and slept in the bush. The following morning, the villagers continued to Maiduguri, setting up informal camps in a number of locations. Those now at the site of Bulabulin Gaura were offered the land by a landowner from the same village. The camp has NGO-provided latrines and showers which are maintained every few months. Accessing food is a key challenge; residents report their primary means of generating income is reportedly begging.



Dalwa (Suleimanti)

Key figures

Location: 11.7962442 N, 13.1346622 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: August 2013

Number of households: 155²

Number of individuals: 1,067²

Primary ward of origin: Dalwa

Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribes: Hausa

Camp overview

Dalwa Camp is populated by IDPs from a large number of villages in Dalwa Ward, most of whom arrived in the camp between 2013 and 2014. Some left their villages after they were attacked directly by AOGs, while others fled as the conflict neared. Residents reported a number of shelter-related issues, particularly that they are damaged during poor weather conditions. The camp has NGO-provided latrines but they have not been maintained since installation more than two years ago, and are reportedly insufficient for the total camp population.



Dinari

Key figures

Location: 11.7950963 N, 13.1386134 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: October 2016

Number of households: 50

Number of individuals: 120

Primary ward of origin: Ngoshe

Primary LGA of origin: Gwoza

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribes: Kanuri, Fulani

Camp overview

Although there are currently around 120 IDPs living in Dinari Camp, residents report that as recently as two months ago the population was over 1,000, with many deciding to leave due to the lack of assistance. Residents hail from a number of different areas, primarily Ngoshe Village in Gwoza and Hausari Village in Bama. IDPs from Ngoshe fled in 2014 after insurgents attacked their village, destroying all shelters. They were attacked twice more on the journey to Maiduguri, in Gwoza Town and Damboa. Those from Bama spent one month on the road before they arrived in Maiduguri and rented a private house for 18 months. As their financial resources wore thin, they were forced to relocate to Dinari.

² Figures from IOM DTM, May 2017

³ 1 USD = 324 Naira as of 11 June 2017



Informal IDP Camp Profiles: Suleimanti Community



Forestry

Key figures

Location: 11.7971655 N, 13.1325938 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: June 2013

Number of households: 16

Number of individuals: 50

Primary ward of origin: Dalwa

Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

After insurgents raided Bulabulin Village in May 2013, the villagers fled to their farmland and camped in the open for one month. The land was of poor quality and there were no nearby water sources so the villagers decided to relocate to Suleimanti. Camp residents have since remained in the community, primarily because the area is more secure. The adult males in the camp are able to occasionally find casual labour but this is not always possible, forcing residents to beg for food and money. The only assistance received by the camp is soap, and water must be purchased from water trolleys as the nearby pump does not always function.



Kume

Key figures

Location: 11.7973761099 N, 13.1366629556 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: May 2013

Number of households: 9

Number of individuals: 30

Primary ward of origin: Dalwa

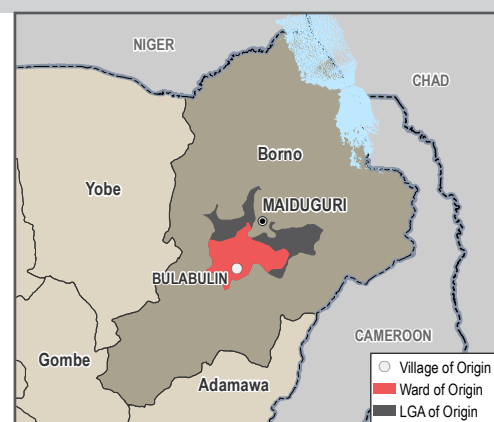
Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

Residents of Kume Camp moved directly to Maiduguri after an attack on Bulabulin Village in May 2013 in which all houses were burned. Adult males are occasionally able to find work pushing water trolleys but this rarely earns enough to cover the costs of food. As a result, most children are sent to beg instead of going to school. There is a solar-powered water point nearby but water is not usually available in the evenings. The camp has latrines and showers, which are maintained every three months by ACF. The shelters, however, are makeshift and regularly leak when it rains.



Modu Camp

Key figures

Location: 11.7959065 N, 13.1358234 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: 2013

Number of households: 16

Number of individuals: 56

Primary ward of origin: Dalwa

Primary LGA of origin: Konduga

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

IDPs residing in Modu Camp originate from two villages in Dalwa Ward. Those from Dalwa Village fled in 2013 when an attack by AOGs left ten dead and all homes burned. The villagers travelled to Maiduguri via Kwayangia in Manari. A number of families from Ajiri Village arrived at a similar time, coming direct from their homes after they were threatened by insurgents and had their personal possessions stolen. The residents last received food assistance two years ago but are able to find work as casual labourers and bricklayers, which generates sufficient income to meet their immediate food needs but little else.



Musine

Key figures

Location: 11.801623 N, 13.1325938 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: December 2014

Number of households: 31²

Number of individuals: 153²

Primary ward of origin: Kasugula

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Kanuri

Camp overview

Residents of Musine Camp are from three separate villages in Ajigin, Dalwa and Kasugula wards. The majority are from the latter and left their village in September 2014 after a neighbouring village was attacked. They travelled straight to central Maiduguri, where they spent three months in rented accommodation. As their resources were depleted and were no longer able to make rental payments, the IDPs moved to an area of unoccupied free land and set up Musine Camp. Residents must beg for food, none of the children are in school and the makeshift shelters are prone to flooding in the rainy season. They also report that many people in the camp have serious health issues but are unable to cover the costs of treatment even if the whole camp pools resources.



² Figures from IOM DTM, May 2017

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VIO

Key figures

Location: 11.7992143251 N, 13.1356902953 E

Date first IDPs arrived at this site: May 2014

Number of households: 54

Number of individuals: 250

Primary ward of origin: Kasugala

Primary LGA of origin: Bama

Primary state of origin: Borno

Tribe: Shuwa Arab

Camp overview

IDPs living in VIO Camp have mostly been displaced from Bama Village in Kasungula Ward. AOGs attacked the village in October 2013, killing villagers and destroying all shelters. The villagers relocated to Gadagari Village, but after seven months there, they were attacked once again. They subsequently fled to Maiduguri and formed VIO Camp in May 2014. Residents occasionally return to the village to gather resources, but it remains too unsafe for all to permanently return. Some children attend school, including older children in secondary school, although this is far from the majority.



About REACH

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