

# Ngala Joint Humanitarian Assessment Report

## Tracking IDPs - November 30th 2016



### Introduction:

A rapid assessment was conducted in conflict-affected Borno State's Local Government Area (LGA) of Ngala on 26 November 2016 to assess the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host community. The team that carried out the joint assessment included representatives from IOM, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and MSF.

### Overview:

As per a headcount conducted by ICRC on 13 November 2016, there are 56,237 displaced persons residing in the camp which is located at the premises of Ngala International School (N 12.35909 E 014.17027).

The demographic and gender breakup of the camp inhabitants is reportedly as following:

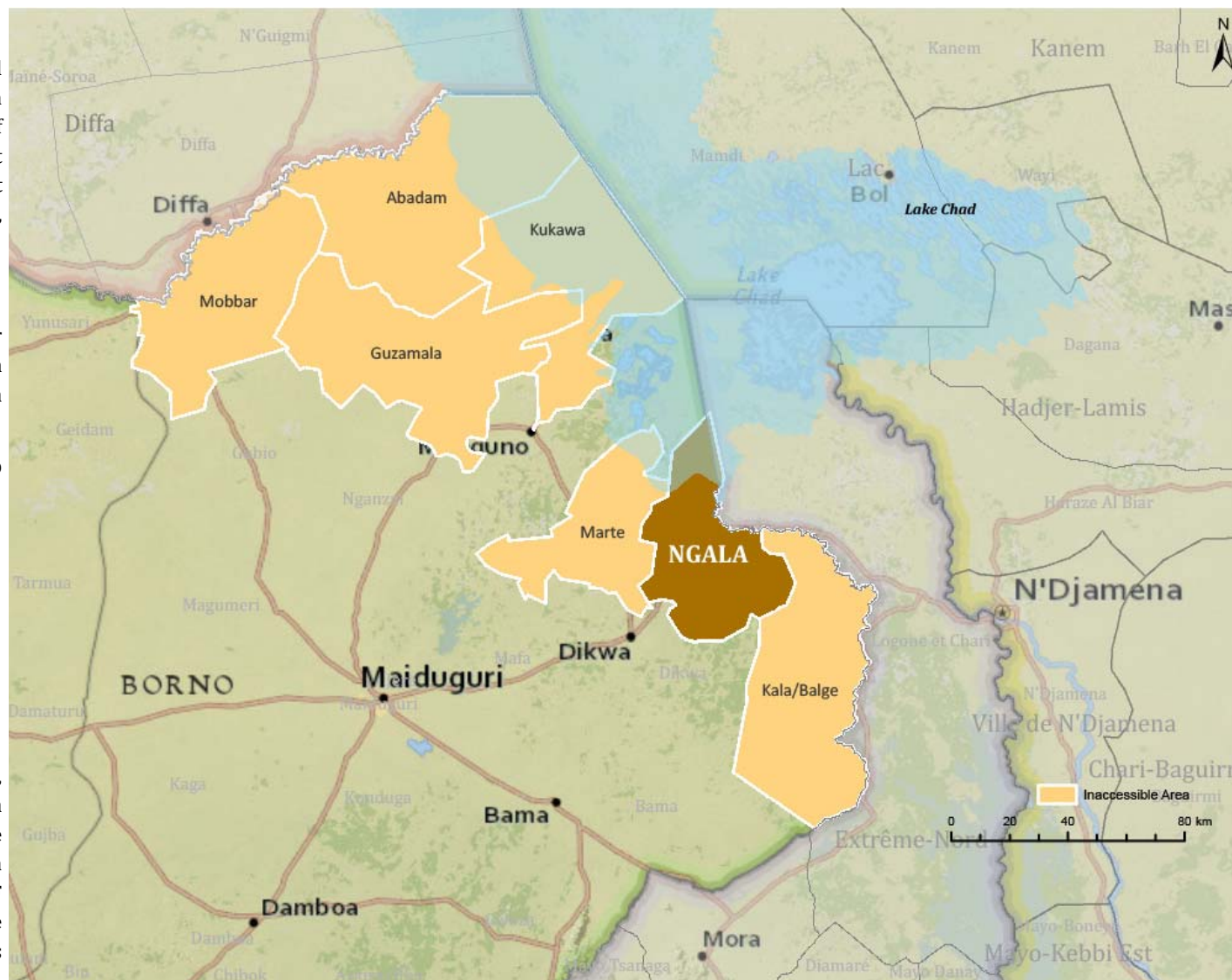
- 56,237 INDs, 13,262 HHs
- 19,050 men (Age 18 and above)
- 24,700 women (Age 18 and above)
- 4,720 boys (Age 17 and below)
- 7,767 girls (Age 17 and below)

Humanitarian actors active on the site include ICRC, MSF and UNHCR's implementing partner -- Bama Community Peace Initiative (BAMCOPI). ICRC are responsible for camp coordination and have also been distributing food items to the IDPs in the camp. MSF have been constructed three boreholes on site and have been distributing hygiene kits to the IDPs as well as supplementary feeding for malnourished children. BAMCOPI has been providing protection related services.

The assessment team was given a brief overview of the general situation, including security briefing on the ground. Sector-specific assessment is as follows:

### Shelter:

All structures within the camp are currently occupied by the IDPs and some by the agencies on site. Roughly 75% of the total population live in makeshift shelters. ICRC has built some temporary shelter but are open to dismantling them if shelters are built.



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### **WASH:**

Water is fairly accessible in camp as MSF has constructed 12 boreholes but the community complains of falling sick after consuming water from the boreholes. The only source of potable water is a borehole built by MSF (N 12.34772 E 014.17920) which is a little over a kilometer from the camp.

The site lacks sanitation facilities. The 150 mobile toilets provided by ICRC lack waste disposal and are now useable.

### **Health:**

MSF has set up a clinic on site which caters for primary healthcare. Unavailability of drugs and the lack of doctor are major challenges for the clinic and the affected community. Most major medical cases are referred to the clinic in Futokol across the border in the neighbouring country (Cameroon) and to Maiduguri. The most common illness identified on the camp is whooping cough which is prevalent among the children.

### **Food:**

Food is distributed by ICRC in the camp every 40 days on household basis. Many IDPs reportedly sell a portion of the food they get at the market. Many of them say they prefer to have the money than food.

### **NFIs:**

A recent distribution of NFIs had been undertaken by UNHCR and reportedly reached 3,000 HHs.

### **Gaboru town findings:**

The town appears largely deserted as people have not settled back. A large percentage of the structures within the town are still intact, while some were demolished by the insurgents. More than 75% of the host community live within the buildings in town with a smaller percentage living in damaged buildings and makeshift tents in the town. Active partners in the Host community are UNICEF, MSF (Medicine and Health) and ICRC (food items). Gaboru town has a primary healthcare facility operated by UNICEF (N 12.37003 E 014.21074).

There is lack of livelihood support for those residing in Gaboru and those who have returned to their place of origin. Those who cannot work as labourers or do not own donkeys as means of transport, are left to beg or depend on the food distributions done by ICRC.

No schools are operational in the town as the community leader said teachers have not returned or have got employment elsewhere. It was mentioned that an officer in the military had started a nursery school for children of school going age. There are three operational water points in the whole town, serving an estimated 77,000 IDPs and Returnees.



*Photo credit: IOM*

DISCLAIMER: Embedded map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DATE: December 2016  
SOURCE: WFP, UNICEF, WHO, MSF and IOM.

FEEDBACK: DIAB Fouad <fdiab@iom.int>  
KWENIN Henry <hkwenin@iom.int>

