Fact Sheet: Bakassi IDP Camp
Maiduguri, Borno State, North-east Nigeria
Updated January 2020

Overview

- Bakassi IDP camp is one of the oldest camps in Maiduguri. It is located in Bakassi Housing estate, originally built as part of the Borno State housing project.
- The camp mainly houses residents originally from Monguno, Marte, Gwoza, Guzamala and Nganzai LGAs. The first residents of the camp were 4,763 displaced individuals from Monguno. Subsequently, IDPs from Government College Camp and Arabic Teacher’s College Camp in Maiduguri were relocated to the site into emergency shelters. This raised the camp population to 34,232 individuals who were displaced mainly from Monguno, Marte, Gwoza, Guzamala and Nganzai local government areas (LGAs).
- In 2017, some of the residents that are indigenes of Gwoza returned to their community. However, following an attack in Marte LGA in early 2019, some 202 households from Gwoza and Marte moved back to the camp. In June 2019, about 2,000 IDPs from Guzamala LGA started returning home citing improvement in security in their area of origin.
- The security situation in the camp is relatively stable with the site secured by the military, police, immigration services and the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). The camp has however previously suffered several attempted and successful attacks.

Timeline

January 2015
The camp was officially opened by Borno State Government.

February 2016
4,506 IDPs settled in schools moved to Bakassi IDP camp by Borno State Government in order to resume school activities.

May 2016
The Richest man in Africa and a business philanthropist, Alhaji Aliko Dangote visited Bakassi IDP camp.

October 2016
Two suicide bombers infiltrated the camp on 29th October 2016, killing 9 IDPs and injuring several. On 30th October 2016, another suicide attempt was uncovered by the security forces.

April 2019
10,000 residents of Jakana were evacuated to Bakassi IDP camp by the Nigerian Military.

June 20-19
2,043 IDPs from Guzamala LGA returned home.
Humanitarian Response and Gaps

Humanitarian organizations are providing multi-sectoral assistance in all the IDPs in the camp.

Camp Coordination & Camp Management/Shelter

Borno State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) are providing camp coordination and management services. The IDPs are occupying 400 concrete shelters that were constructed by Borno state government. In addition, humanitarian partners have also constructed 3,401 emergency shelters to accommodate the IDPs. One of the main challenges however is flooding during the rainy season which poses a risk of water borne diseases.

Food Security/Livelihoods

NEMA distribute monthly food rations to the 7,343 households in the camp, while SEMA provides condiments. World Food Program (WFP) in partnership with International Medical Corps (IMC) provide blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating mothers. The last food distribution by NEMA was on 15 January 2020. The assistance consists of 25 kg rice, 25 kg bean, 2 liters vegetable oil and condiments. However, 240 households that arrived between January and March 2019 have not yet been registered for food assistance.

Health

There are four primary health care facilities supported by UNICEF, Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Health, Action Against Hunger International (AAH) and International Rescue Committee (IRC). Services delivered include regular primary health services, antenatal and postnatal care. WHO supplies drugs while Family Health International (FHI360) provides voluntary HIV/AIDS counselling and testing. Additionally, there is an ambulance service for referral of secondary health cases to Borno State General hospital and Umaru Shehu Ultra-Modern Hospital in Maiduguri.

Protection

Bakassi Camp in one of the very few locations where comprehensive services for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors exist. This includes capacity to provide clinical management of rape and sexual assault, psychosocial support, access to justice services through the existing mobile courts, functional women and girls as well as youth friendly spaces and at least two agencies providing GBV case management. Referral services are also available in Nerlerwa Sexual Assault Referral Centre at Umaru Shehu Hospital in Maiduguri. Despite this, GBV cases are grossly underreported and community engagement interventions to promote help seeking behaviour is yet to yield tangible results. Additionally, daily regular protection monitoring, and referral is being conducted by partners. There is however, need for conflict resolution activities to address and mitigate tensions between the IDPs.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Partners are delivering the full WASH packages with services in hygiene promotion, safe water supply and construction and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities as well as distribution of WASH NFIs. There are 27 water collection points delivering an average of 25 litres of water per person per day above the SPHERE standards of 20 litres. There are 2,009 functioning latrines in the camp providing a ratio of one latrine for 14 people (1:14) above the SPHERE standard ratio of 1:50. The major gaps are in access to WASH NFIs and hygiene kits as well as funding for operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities.

Education

The Borno State Local Education authority with support from UNICEF and N-Power (a Federal Government of Nigeria programme) are providing formal and informal education to 7,300 children at two schools in the camp. School ‘A’ has10 classroom providing services for IDP children from Monguno, Ganzai and Guzamala, while School ‘B’ has 10 classrooms providing services for IDP children of Gwoza and Marte LGAs. Teachers from various LGAs also provide formal education to children from their respective LGAs. However, six of the 10 class rooms in School A’ are partially damaged and need to be rehabilitated. Overall there is high congestion in the schools due to insufficient number of classrooms.

Nutrition
AAH and UNICEF run outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs) for management of non-complicated cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). WFP through partners is running a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) to serve moderately acute malnourished children. For the prevention of malnutrition, IRC is responsible for infant and young child feeding (IYFC) activities such as mother-to-mother support groups and UNICEF is distributing Micronutrient Powder (MNP).

Gap / Challenges

- The IDPs are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance due to limited number of livelihood interventions and opportunities and restriction of IDP movement in and out of the camp.
- There are very few classrooms leading to high congestion with an average of 365 children per classroom. There is need to repair six partially damaged classrooms. There is no furniture in the two learning spaces with pupils sitting on the floor.
- There is an urgent need to repair 751 shelters. Some 254 of these shelters are completely damaged while 497 are partially damaged.

Partners Presence

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<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shelter &amp; NFI</strong></td>
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<td>SEMA, NEMA, IOM, UNICEF, SUBEB, N-Power</td>
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<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
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