

IOM Nigeria Flash Report—Kukawa LGA

Displacement Tracking Matrix - 13 January 2017



DTM Assessment in Kukawa | Borno State, Nigeria

Located in the northern part of the conflict-affected state of Borno, Kukawa Local Government Area borders Lake Chad. Out of its 10 wards, only four are accessible, namely: Baga, Doro, Kauwa and Kukawa.

Baga is its most prominent town being a major fishing port on the shore of Lake Chad. Baga became inaccessible after the town was attacked and occupied by Boko Haram in January 2015, leading to number of fishermen abandoning their sole means of livelihood as a result of the displacement.

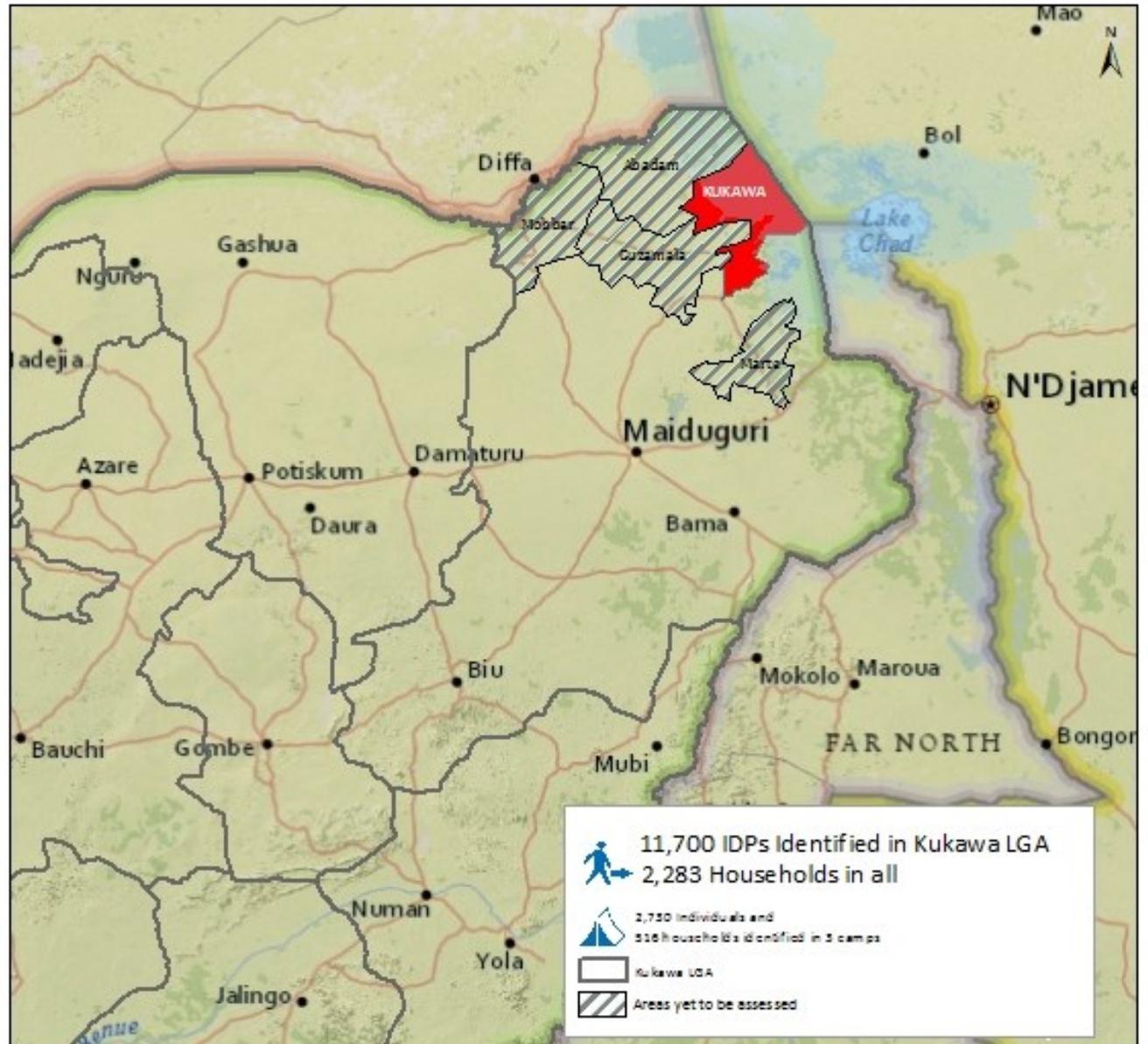
The town was recaptured in February 2015 but access was restricted to the military only. Civilian access was restored to the town on 25 December 2016. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) undertook assessment in the LGA on 31 December 2016 and 3 January 2017 in Baga and Kauwa wards for assessing the situation of IDPs, host communities and returnees to inform humanitarian response.

Kukawa has three informal camps. Two are in Kauwa and one in Baga ward. The three camps are:

- ⇒ Baga Primary School (estimate 147 household; 700 individuals)
 - ⇒ Quarters Camp (estimate 250 household; 1,250 individuals)
 - ⇒ Junior Primary School (estimate 141 household; 780 individuals)
- ◆ The total estimated number of individuals living in camps are 2,730 or 516 households

Currently, ICRC and UNICEF are the active partners on the ground, with the former providing food support and latter providing health support. WFP intends to provide food support and IOM is also planning to build shelters.

The majority of the IDPs living in the camps are from Doro ward which is not fully accessible as well as villages in the immediate



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surrounding of Baga town. It is currently estimated that 11,700 individuals or 2,283 households are residing in host communities in Baga and Kauwa. There are an estimated 500 individuals (or 100 households) returnees in Kukawa.

IDPs, returnees and host community are all in need of urgent and immediate humanitarian interventions. Camp coordination needs to be put in place urgently and more camps are expected to be set up. There are urgent and pressing needs for NFI, food, WASH facilities, income generation and psychosocial support. Due to the recent reopening of Baga Road to civilian traffic, the number of returnees is expected to increase and this will have additional impact on existing resources and facilities.

Baga Primary School Camp

The Baga Primary School camp in Baga is a spontaneous collective center and has a total population of about 700 individuals or 146 households who are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance. The demographic breakup of the population includes 365 male and 335 female with 65 people above the age of 60, and 408 under the age of 18 years. There are 90 pregnant women, 70 women headed households, and 57 lactating women. Most of the inhabitants are from Cross Kauwa and Doro and accessibility continues to be the biggest deterrent to their return. There is no agency managing the site. Some of the key findings of DTM assessment include:

- Blankets/mats are the most needed NFIs
- None of the households have mosquito nets though malaria is the most prevalent disease
- Less than 50% have access to cooking facilities
- There is a health facility off-site run by an international NGO
- Main water source is on-site and can be reached in less than 10 minutes
- 5-10 liters of water is available per person per day but has an unpleasant odor
- There are no functioning latrines
- There is no access to food and frequency of food distribution is irregular
- There is access to market and most common means for obtaining food is cash
- Security is provided on-site by the military
- Schools are closed
- None of the families have a source of income but do have access to livelihood
- Radio is the main source of obtaining information and most sought-after information is regarding security

Quarters Camp

Located in Kauwa ward, the Quarters Camp has most number of individuals among the three assessed camps. It is a spontaneous camp with no site management agency. Most of the inhabitants are from Jamo and Gwange. The biggest barrier for the displaced persons to return to their place of origin is lack of security. The camp's population of 1,250 individuals (250 households) comprises 745 females and 505 males. There are 172 persons above the age of 60 years and 436 are below the age of 18 years. There are 80 lactating and 15 pregnant women. There is no female or male headed household. Some of the key findings of DTM assessment include:

- Blankets/mats are most needed NFIs
- Less than 25% of families are living indoors (solid walls), most are living in makeshift shelters
- Less than a quarter are living without shelter
- None of the households have mosquito nets
- Less than 25% have access to cooking facilities
- There is no health facility or services
- Cough is the most prevalent health issue
- The only available water source is off-site and less than 10 minutes away
- 5-10 liters of water is available per person per day, with no reported problems
- Latrines are non-existent
- The site has never received any food distribution and there is no access to food
- There is no access to market; cultivation is the main source of income
- The site has no security or access to school
- Inhabitants have no access to source of income or income generating activities
- Radio is the main source of information and security is the most sought-after information

Junior Primary School Camp

The camp at Junior Primary School in Kauwa ward is also a spontaneous camp with a total population of 780 individuals (141 households) mostly from Jamo and Bundra. 499 are women and 281 are men. There are 92 person above the age of 60 years and 277 are below 18 years. Ten women are pregnant and 70 are lactating. There is no site management agency and no security on-site. Less than 25% families are living indoors (solid walls) and most are living in makeshift shelters while some are living outdoors without shelter. Some of the key findings of DTM assessment include:

- Blankets/mats are most needed NFIs
- Less than 25% have access to cooking facilities
- None of the families have mosquito nets
- IDPs have no access to any kind of health facilities
- Cough is most prevalent health problem
- Water source is off-site and within 10 minutes
- There are no latrines
- There is no access to food and food distribution has never taken place
- There is no access to market and people obtain food by cultivating
- There is no education facilities
- Families have no source of income or access to income generating activities
- Radio is the main source of information and most sought-after information is about security



For comprehensive thematic maps and reports on IDP population tracking and assessments please visit the Displacement Tracking Matrix website: <http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>