



On 23 July 2017, IOM Nigeria DTM carried out a mission to Guzamala LGA in Borno State to ascertain accessibility of Guzamala, which has been an inaccessible location since the beginning of the programme.

Guzamala town is situated in the northern part of Borno State at about 200 Kilometers from Maiduguri, the state capital. The main inhabitants are Kanuri farmers and some Fulani who are mostly herders. Although Guzamala town remains largely inaccessible due to insecurity, DTM was able to access some parts of the LGA near the major road, close to Monguno, with some inhabitants who are mostly returnees.

**Some of the accessible areas along Guzamala Monguno route include:**

**Aligamburi (N 12.65920, E 13.36958);** with an estimate of 115 households (573 individuals). Majority of the population reported to have been displaced to Maiduguri, Monguno and other locations, and have just recently returned to their homes in Aligamburi due to poor living conditions in the various places they were displaced to.

February 2015 was reported to be the period most of the displacement in the location occurred, with a gradual return of the population being observed in recent times.

Although no humanitarian intervention have been carried out in the area, some services are beginning to be restored in the location, with the Bulama reporting that primary school has commenced, with 230 pupils already registered and a functional market was observed.

Shelters at the location are predominantly makeshift structures and few have solid walls. Water from bore holes was available at the location, however, the supply was not sufficient to cater for the current population. Government provides limited health services. The most pressing needs are food, water, health services, education and livelihood assistance.

**Mairari (N 12.68276, E 13.47246);** with an estimated 81 households (377 individuals). Most of the shelters in the location were makeshift, while shelters with solid walls constituted close to 50 per cent. The population mostly consisted of farmers and petty traders. The population had evacuated the location in 2015 due to fear of attacks, however, a gradual return of the population is being observed.

Government has provided some health services. Water sources were available at the location but the supply is not sufficient. A small market was observed onsite.

**Bunari (N 12.68276, E 13.47246);** with an estimated 54 households (257 individuals). No health facilities, education facilities, or markets were observed at the location. The main type of shelters observed were makeshift structures and few with solid walls (mud houses).

IDPs were present at the location and majority of them were from Furtuwa, Joriri, and Gasauri villages in Guzamala. The main water source is an unprotected well.

**Lingir (N 12.68782, E 13.51116);** with an estimated 101 households (475 individuals). Most displacements occurred in 2015 and a gradual return of the population is being observed. Most of the shelters have solid walls. Education facilities were observed to have been completely damaged and a non-functional health facility was seen at the location. The main water sources are an unprotected well and a partially functional bore hole. Majority of the population were farmers.

**Kujimatari (N 12.68536, E 13.54701);** with an estimated 101 households (573 individuals). A gradual return of the population was reported to have started in November 2016. There are no health services available and the education facility at the location is being occupied by displaced persons (IDPs from Buwarkinari).