



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Damboa town, Damboa LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

April 2018

Introduction

Since the conflict between Nigerian security forces and armed opposition groups (AOGs) escalated in 2013, more than two million individuals have been displaced. Most of them have been displaced within Borno State, particularly to urban centres across all accessible Local Government Areas (LGA).¹ The humanitarian response is challenged by many information gaps, including the security environment, access to services and areas of vulnerability. This settlement profiling assessment, conducted by REACH and facilitated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in accessible LGA towns in Borno State, aims to support multi-sectoral coordination and response at the LGA level through information management support. This factsheet aims to present baseline data on displacement, freedom of movement, perceptions of safety, operational presence and challenges, and infrastructure of basic services in the surveyed towns. For the first component of this assessment, infrastructure mapping, data collection teams identified and recorded the GPS locations, along with other relevant information (e.g. functionality), for water access points, latrine blocks, schools, markets, and health facilities. Context analysis, the second component of the assessment, was conducted through the review of secondary data and semistructured interviews with three humanitarian partner organisations working in Damboa town. Primary data was collected between 5-8 April 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Estimated total town population: 102,000
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 49,102²

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the settlement:

Local authorities have instituted a curfew from 9pm to 6am, during which civilian movement within the town is prohibited. No further information regarding movement restrictions for civilians outside of curfew hours was collected.

Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

All partner organisations interviewed have indicated that movement out of Damboa was prohibited. Similarly, movements between Damboa and Maiduguri were only permitted when travelling by road with a military escort.

¹ Local Government Areas constitute the 2nd administrative level in Nigeria. As of April 2018, only urban centres were accessible in most LGAs, and Abadam and Marte LGAs remained inaccessible (OCHA, April 2018).

² IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM, April 2018), Round XXII dataset of baseline assessment.

Perceptions of safety:

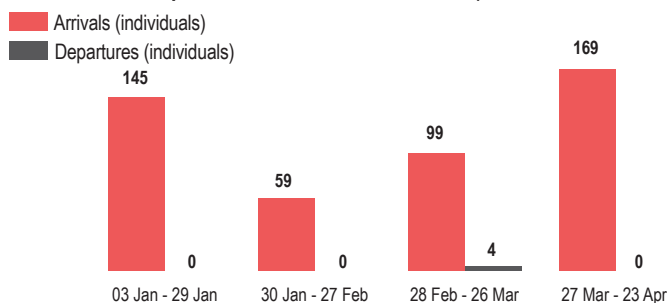
While most partner organisations interviewed did not mention any major security issue, one partner reported an armed opposition group (AOG) attack, which took place in March 2018 in Multe, in the southern outskirts of Damboa, as well as acts of robbery on the road from Damboa to Biu.

Additionally, when asked about issues relating to social cohesion in the town, two humanitarian partners interviewed mentioned tensions due to food assistance initially being delivered to IDPs only. This tension has since reportedly decreased due to the assistance also being delivered to host communities in the area.

Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 472 IDPs arrived in Gwoza town from 3 January to 23 April 2018, while only four departed from the location. Data collected by IOM suggests that all IDPs in Damboa town were displaced following insecurity and AOG activity in their previous area of residence. Interviews with humanitarian partners revealed that, although the influx in IDPs in Damboa town has been quite low in the two months prior to data collection, there could be more arrivals and relocations in the coming months.

IDP arrivals vs. departures in Damboa town in 2018 (data taken from IOM DTM)



Operational challenges

Humanitarian actors reported that activities were regularly slowed down by the absence of adequate materials available in Damboa town. Materials are reportedly transported from Maiduguri, and can incur logistical challenges/delays due to restrictions on movements into and out of the town. Moreover, partners reported ongoing access restrictions to villages nearby Damboa town within the LGA, where the needs of affected populations remain unmet.

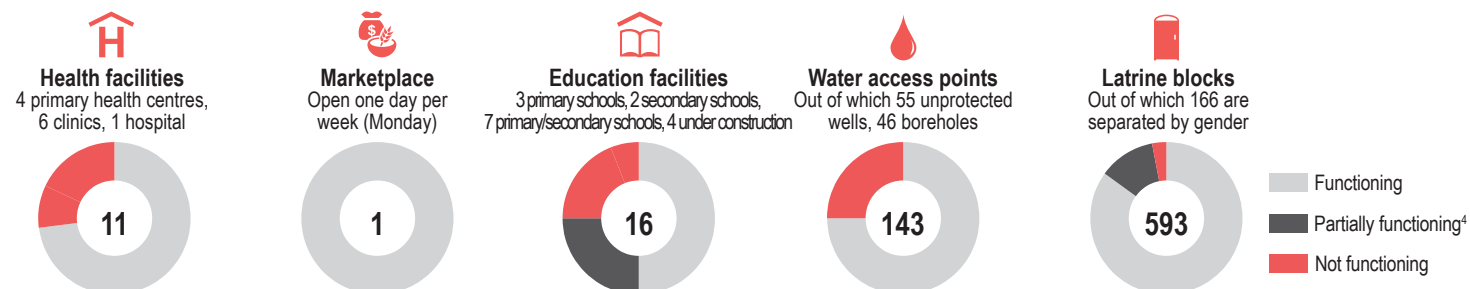
Who does What Where* - Damboa LGA: 18 partners

 Coordination OXFAM, UNOCHA	 CCCM / DMS IOM	 Early Recovery/Livelihoods -	 Education -	 Food Security IMC, MC, OXFAM, WFP
 Health MdM-France, MoH, MoWA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	 Nutrition IMC, MdM-France, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	 Protection AHI, CCDH, IA, IMC, MC, MdM-France, OXFAM, SMoWASD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WINN	 Shelter / NFI IOM	 WASH -

³ OCHA (March 2018) Borno State, Ongoing Humanitarian Activities Overview - January-March 2018.

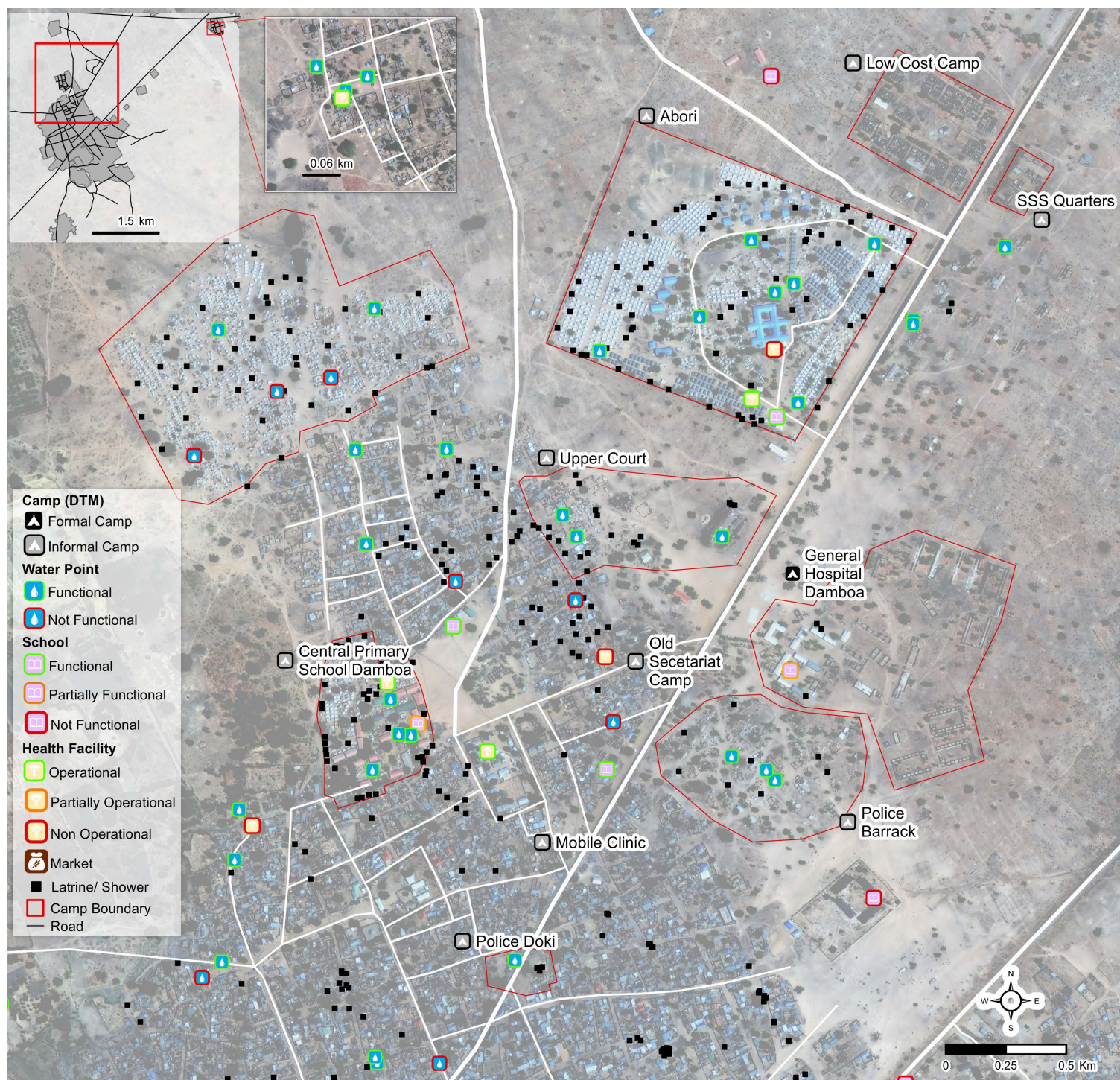
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Infrastructure



⁴ "Partially functioning" latrines can include issues such as not clean, too crowded, insufficient water, blocked pipes, lack of privacy or a feeling of insecurity; "Partially functioning" educational facilities can include issues such as a damaged structure, insufficient number of teachers and/or school materials, or some people residing inside the building; "Partially functioning" health facilities can include issues such as insufficient staff and/or equipment and medicines.

Damboa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 1



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Damboa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 2

