



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Mafa town, Mafa LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

June 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 were displaced in 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. Context analysis, the first component of the assessment, was conducted through the review of secondary data and semistructured interviews with three humanitarian partner organisations working in Mafa town. For the second 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. Primary data was collected on 8 June 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Estimated total town population: 21,000²
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 12,744³

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the settlement:

Local authorities instituted a less strict curfew from 10pm to 6am compared to the previous monitoring period, during which civilian movement within the town was prohibited.

Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

All partner organisations interviewed continued to indicate that civilian movement was only permitted with a military escort, twice a day in the morning and the afternoon. Only international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) vehicles were permitted to move into and out of the town without military convoy.

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

² Estimates are based on qualitative interviews with humanitarian partner organisations.

³ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM, April 2018), Round XXIII dataset of baseline assessment.

Perceptions of safety:

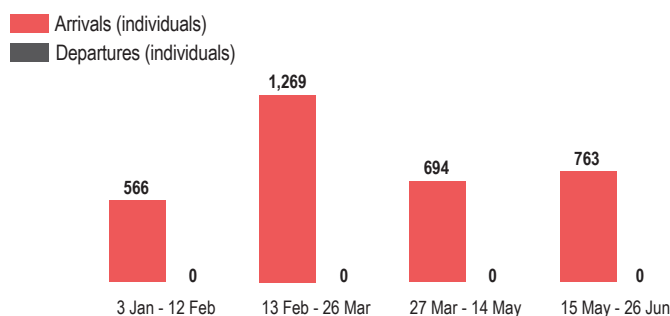
Partner organisations interviewed did not mention any specific attacks on the road in the months prior to data collection. However, they reported mentions of security issues having occurred in neighbouring villages, where most displacements stemmed from. This was corroborated by a secondary security database mentioning nine incidents in Mafa LGA in May and June.

After a fire broke out in the main IDP camp in March, partners continued to report ongoing operational challenges due to lack of shelter capacity and response. When asked, no humanitarian partner interviewed mentioned tensions between IDP and host communities, compared to the first report in April.

Displacement

3,292 IDPs arrived in Mafa town from 3 January to 26 June 2018, with no one departing from the location.⁴ Data collected by IOM suggests that all displacement to Mafa town occurred from within the Mafa LGA or from the neighbouring LGAs of Jere and Konduga, up until June. The steady IDP influx was also reported by humanitarian partners as primarily occurring from neighbouring villages due to ongoing operations by security forces.

IDP arrivals vs. departures in Mafa town in 2018⁴



Operational challenges

Linked to the previous monitoring period, all partners mentioned ongoing logistical challenges following the fire in the camp in March, as well as the ensuing lack of shelter capacity to respond to the steady influx of IDPs in the town. Additionally, restrictions in movement out of the town for civilian populations continued to impact their livelihoods, forcing them to livelihood assistance provided by organisations present in Mafa.

⁴ IOM DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) - Reports No. 48 to No. 72.

Who does What, Where?* - Mafa LGA: 19 partners (-6 compared to previous monitoring period)



CCCM / DMS
IOM



Early Recovery/Livelihoods
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Education
PLAN


Food Security
CA, DRC, SCI, WFP


Health
Tdh, UNFPA, UNICEF,
WHO


Nutrition
EYN, IRC, PLAN, SCI,
SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP,
WHO


Protection
AAN, CHAD, DDG, DRC,
IA, SMOWASD, Tdh,
UNFPA, UNICEF, WINN

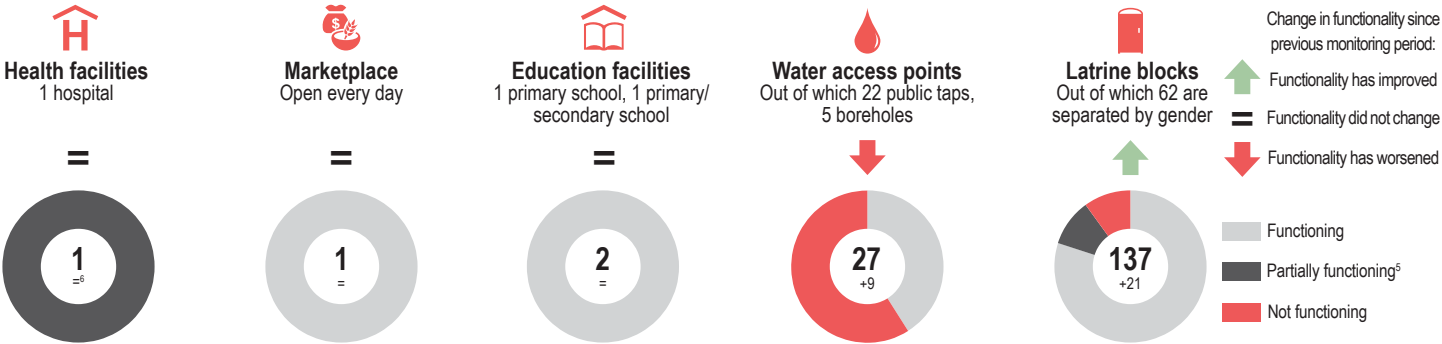

Shelter / NFI
IOM


WASH
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*OCHA (August 2018) Borno State, Ongoing Humanitarian Activities Overview (as of June 2018).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: MAFA TOWN

Infrastructure



⁵ "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.
⁶ Sign "equal" or positive or negative number inside the pie chart refers to changes in the number of structures for each type of infrastructure.

Mafa Settlement Infrastructure

