



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

## Mafa town, Mafa 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).<sup>1</sup> 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 Mafa town. Primary data was collected between 20-26 March 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

### Population

**Estimated total town population:** 20,500  
**Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** 11,535<sup>2</sup>

### Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

#### Freedom of movement within the settlement:

Local authorities have instituted a curfew from 6pm 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 indicated 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.

<sup>1</sup> Local Government Areas constitute the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

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

### Perceptions of safety:

Partner organisations interviewed did not mention any attacks on the road in the two months prior to data collection. However, one partner organisation mentioned an attack on civilians while fetching firewood about 15km away from Mafa town. Additionally, a fire broke out in the main camp in Mafa town in March, which led to security and protection concerns for IDPs in the camp in addition to the destruction of shelters in the affected area.

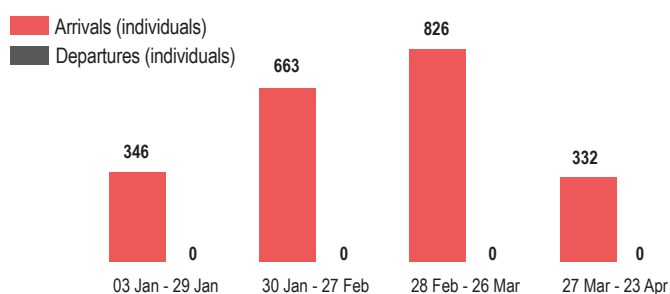
When asked about issues relating to social cohesion in the town, one humanitarian partner interviewed mentioned tensions due to assistance favouring IDPs.

### Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 2,167 IDPs arrived in Mafa town from 3 January to 23 April 2018, with no one departing from the location.

Data collected by IOM suggested that all displacement to Mafa town occurred from within the Mafa LGA or from the neighbouring LGAs of Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga. The exception to this observed trend was in March, where displacement to Mafa also originated from the LGAs of Ngala and Dikwa.

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



### Operational challenges

Humanitarian actors reported that they did not usually experience operational challenges when working in the town of Mafa, apart from logistical delays occasioned by road transportation from Maiduguri, as well as one partner organisations mentioning water scarcity in the town. However, partners reported that the fire incident having occurred few weeks prior to data collection constituted a major operational challenge in terms of added workload and unexpected use of resources to conduct reconstruction.

### Who does What Where\* - Mafa LGA: 25 partners

**Coordination**  
 ACTED, TdH, UNOCHA

**CCCM / DMS**  
 ACTED

**Early Recovery/Livelihoods**  
 MRRR, UNDP

**Education**  
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**Food Security**  
 CA, DRC, EYN, PLAN, SCI, WFP

**Health**  
 IMC, TdH, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

**Nutrition**  
 EYN, PLAN, SCI, SPHCDA, UNICEF, WHO

**Protection**  
 CCDH, DDG, DRC, FOMWAN, GEPaDC, IMC, IRC, MAG, PLAN, SCI, UNICEF, WINN

**Shelter / NFI**  
 ACTED, IOM

**WASH**  
 POH, SCI

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



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: MAFA TOWN

## Infrastructure

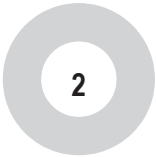
  
**Health facilities**  
1 hospital



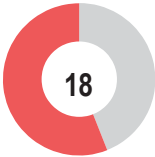
  
**Marketplace**  
Open every day



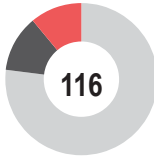
  
**Education facilities**  
1 primary school, 1 primary/  
secondary school



  
**Water access points**  
Out of which 8 boreholes, 5  
public taps



  
**Latrine blocks**  
Out of which 45 are  
separated by gender



Functioning  
Partially functioning<sup>4</sup>  
Not functioning

<sup>4</sup> "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.

### Mafa Settlement Infrastructure

