



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

## Ngala town, Ngala 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 Ngala town. Primary data was collected between 20-21 March 2018 with a follow-up of primary data collection on 4 April 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

### Population

Estimated total town population: 95,000  
Of which estimated number of IDPs: 56,875<sup>1</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. Partner organisations reported that civilian movement was freely authorised outside of curfew hours.

#### Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

Partner organisations interviewed reported that movement into and out of the town was only permitted with a military escort due to security concerns. These escorted movements reportedly took place usually at least twice a week on both main routes out of town, the Maiduguri-Ngala route and the Ngala-Kala-Balge route.

<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.

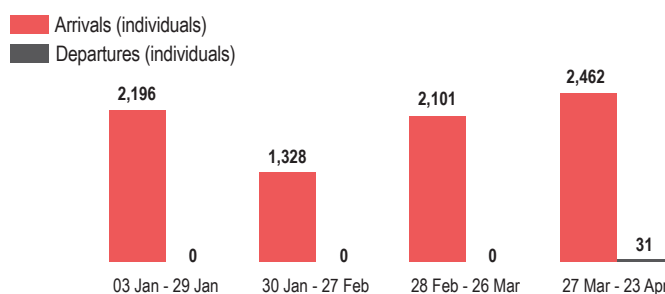
### Perceptions of safety:

All humanitarian organisations interviewed reported high security concerns, with incidents involving armed opposition groups (AOGs) in the main town of Ngala and Gamboru in the outskirts in the week prior to data collection. Additionally, one partner reported security concerns on the route from Maiduguri to Ngala, where a convoy transporting food for affected populations in Ngala was attacked and robbed. When asked about issues relating to social cohesion, none of the partner organisations reported any issues between the host population and IDPs in the town. One partner reported some cohesion issues within the IDP community relating to water scarcity in camps.

### Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 8,087 IDPs arrived in Ngala town from 3 January to 23 April 2018, while only 31 IDPs departed from the location. Interviews with partner organisations revealed that IDP arrivals originated mainly from two places: from Rann (in Kala-Balge LGA) due to food scarcity and ongoing security operations notably in the Gomaram area surrounding the Lake Chad; and villages in neighbouring Cameroon such as Zagage, Saleri, Dabanga and others. Partners interviewed also reported that returnees from other LGAs or states had come back due to the perceived relative safety of the town.

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



### Operational challenges

The two main reported operational issues by humanitarian organisations were security and displaced populations' influx. On the one hand, they reported that some areas in Ngala were at the time of data collection still not perceived as safe enough to conduct assessments or to deliver humanitarian assistance. Additionally, protection actors were reportedly finding difficult to identify gender-based violence (GBV) cases due to the sensitivity of the issue. On the other hand, partners reported that the constant IDP influx made resource management in the town difficult, especially that of water.

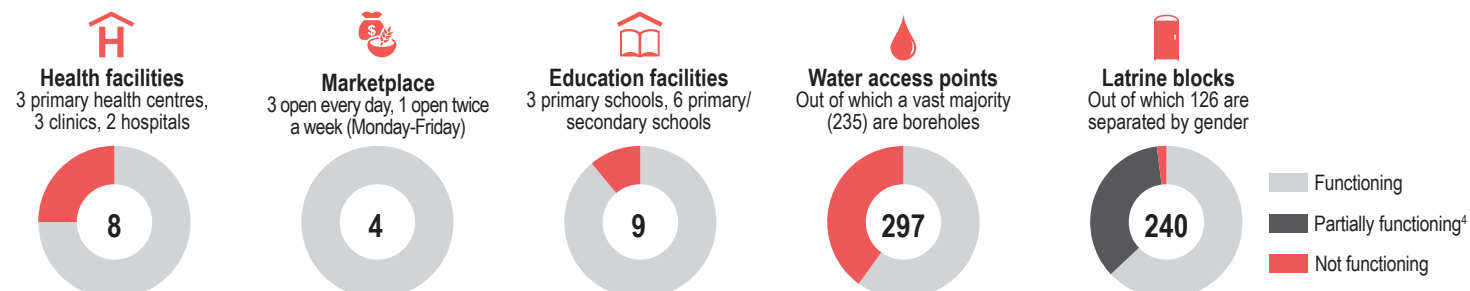
### Who does What Where\* - Ngala LGA: 22 partners



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

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## Infrastructure



## Ngala Settlement Infrastructure

