



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Bama town, Bama 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 Bama town. Primary data was collected between 17-19 April 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Perceptions of safety:

None of the partner organisations interviewed reported security incidents in the town or camps in the two months prior to data collection. Similarly, they all reported that there had not been any attacks or theft on the road leading to Bama town. However, two of the partners interviewed indicated that gunshots, likely between security forces and AOGs, could at times be heard from the outskirts of the town. 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.

Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 9,704 IDPs arrived in Bama town from 3 January to 23 April 2018, while 671 IDPs departed from the location. The influx of IDPs has been increasing between January and March, up to April (5,333 arrivals for this month only) when a relocation operation from Maiduguri was conducted. However, latest reports indicated that some IDPs may have since departed due to an inability to meet their basic needs in Bama. This development will be reflected in movement figures for May. Interviews with partner organisations revealed that arrivals originated from nearby villages including Abaram, Banki, Daraja, Soye or Wandalla, where IDPs were reportedly brought in by security forces, or after hearing of NGO activities in Bama.

Population

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 48,314²

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.

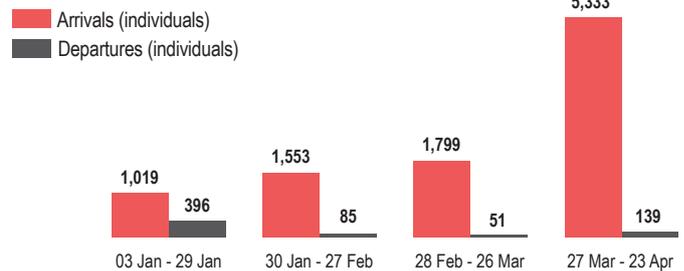
Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

Partner organisations interviewed reported that movement into and out of the town outside curfew hours was authorised, provided civilians carry identifications to go through military checkpoints. Additionally, humanitarian trucks delivering food items, non-food items (NFIs), or fuel reportedly require clearance from the 7th division to reach Bama, which can at times pose challenges.

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.

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



Operational challenges

In addition to the challenges faced by partner organisations to deliver goods to Bama town previously cited, they reported operational challenges such as refueling vehicles used for humanitarian work, housing of staff and offices due to issues of land/property ownership; as well as health and water-related issues such as a lack of ambulances for referral, blood transfusion services and insufficient water sources (see p.2, a majority of water access points in Bama are not functional).

Who does What Where³ - Bama LGA: 19 partners

 Coordination UNICEF, UNOCHA	 CCCM / DMS INTERSOS, IOM, UNHCR	 Early Recovery/Livelihoods -	 Education -	 Food Security DRC, INTERSOS, WFP
 Health CARE, FHI360, INTERSOS, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	 Nutrition FHI360, INTERSOS, SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	 Protection AHI, CCDH, DDG, DRC, EYN, FHI360, FOMWAN, IA, IOM, SMoWASD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	 Shelter / NFI IOM, UNHCR	 WASH INTERSOS, UNICEF

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: BAMA TOWN

Infrastructure

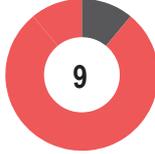
Health facilities
3 primary health centres,
1 mobile clinic, 2 hospitals



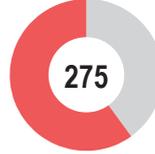
Marketplace
Open every day



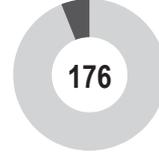
Education facilities
1 primary/secondary school, 8
primary schools



Water access points
Out of which 187 boreholes,
82 public taps



Latrine blocks
Out of which 57 are
separated by gender



■ Functioning
■ Partially functioning⁴
■ Not functioning

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.

Bama Settlement Infrastructure

