



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Dikwa town, Dikwa 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 five humanitarian partner organisations working in Dikwa town. Primary data was collected between 27-28 March 2018 with a follow-up interview on 24 April, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Estimated total town population: 100,000-120,000
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 60,448²

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the settlement:

Local authorities have instituted a curfew from 8pm to 6am, during which civilian movement within the town was prohibited. During non-curfew hours, civilians were reportedly able to move freely within the town.

Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

Civilian movement into and out of Dikwa town was only permitted when travelling with a military convoy. While convoys had previously been reported to travel from Dikwa town to Maiduguri only 2-3 times per week, operational partners stated that there had been daily or almost-daily convoy movements since late March 2018.

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.

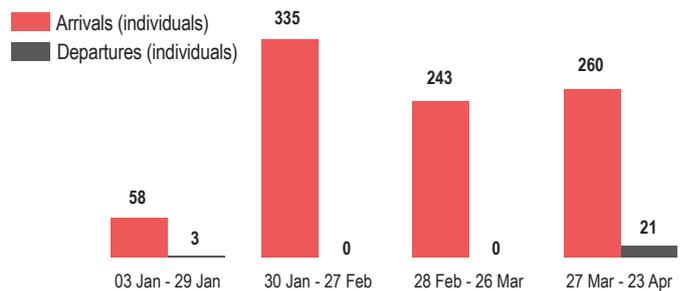
Perceptions of safety:

Operational partners did not report any major security incidents in the two months prior to data collection, stating that the security situation in Dikwa town appeared to have improved from last year. In addition, reports from the International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) indicated that there had not been any armed opposition group (AOG) attacks in Dikwa town since January 2018, in contrast with 2017, where there had been at least 11 attempted or successful attacks. However, other areas within Dikwa LGA outside of the capital remained inaccessible for humanitarian actors for security reasons.

Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 896 IDPs arrived in Dikwa from 3 January to 23 April 2018. IDP arrivals primarily consisted of two groups: people fleeing to Dikwa town from nearby inaccessible villages, and IDPs relocating to Dikwa from further-away locations to be closer to their areas of origin. IDPs from the former category were usually coming to Dikwa in small groups of 10-15 people, often after leaving AOG-controlled villages at night. Their villages of origin were usually in Dikwa, Mafa, or Bama LGAs. In contrast, secondarily-displaced IDPs arriving from other towns were more likely to come in slightly larger groups.

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



Operational challenges

Humanitarian actors reported that they did not face major operational challenges in Dikwa town, with many stating that the recent increase in the frequency of military-escorted convoys to and from the town had improved market functionality and eased some of the logistical challenges previously faced in the town. However, operational partners stated that many parts of the town had become waterlogged during the rainy season, and this could happen again in the coming months.

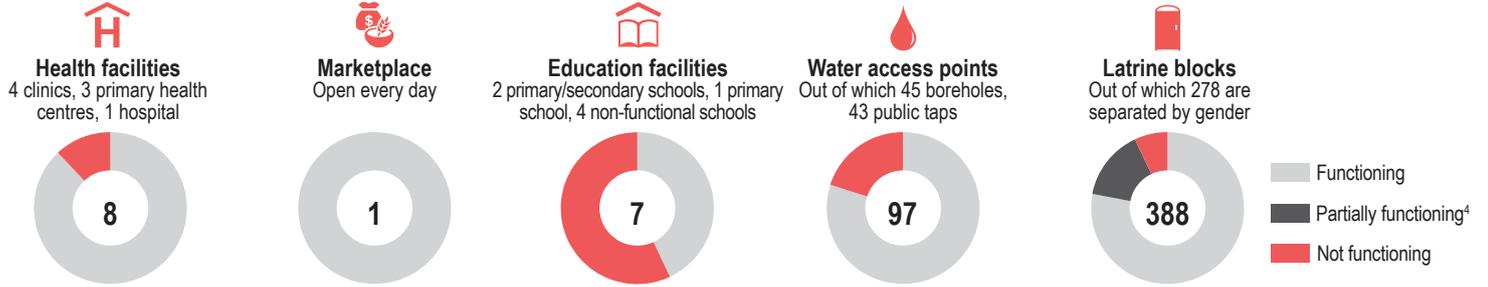
Who does What Where* - Dikwa LGA: 26 partners

 Coordination FHI360, UNOCHA	 CCCM / DMS IOM	 Early Recovery/Livelihoods FHI360	 Education ROHI	 Food Security CA, CARE, NRC, WFP
 Health CARE, FHI360, INTERSOS, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	 Nutrition FHI360, IMC, INTERSOS, POH, SPHCDA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	 Protection AHI, CCDH, DRC, FHI360, IA, IMC, IOM, MAG, SMoWASD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WINN	 Shelter / NFI NRC, SI	 WASH INTEROS

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

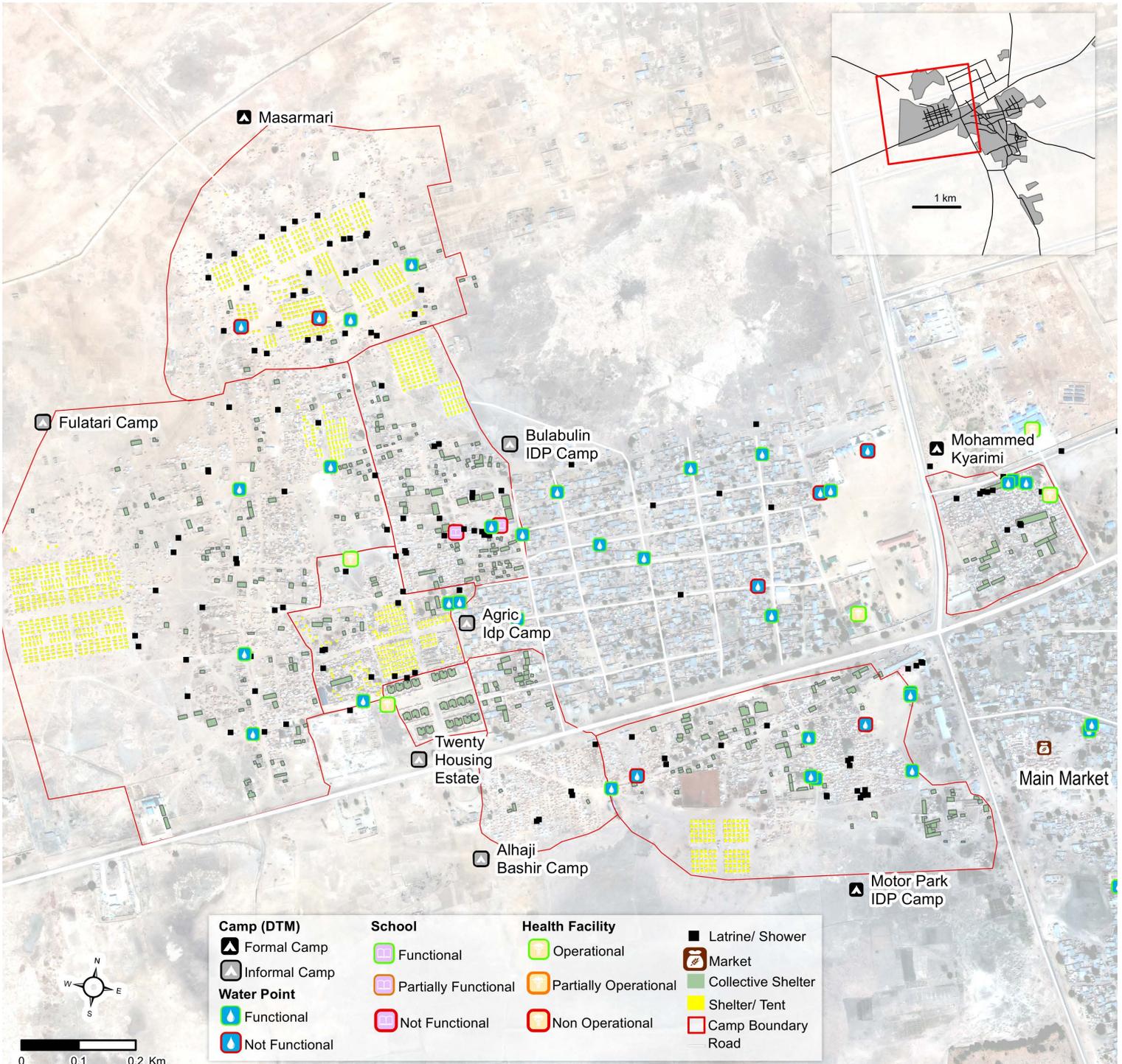
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Infrastructure



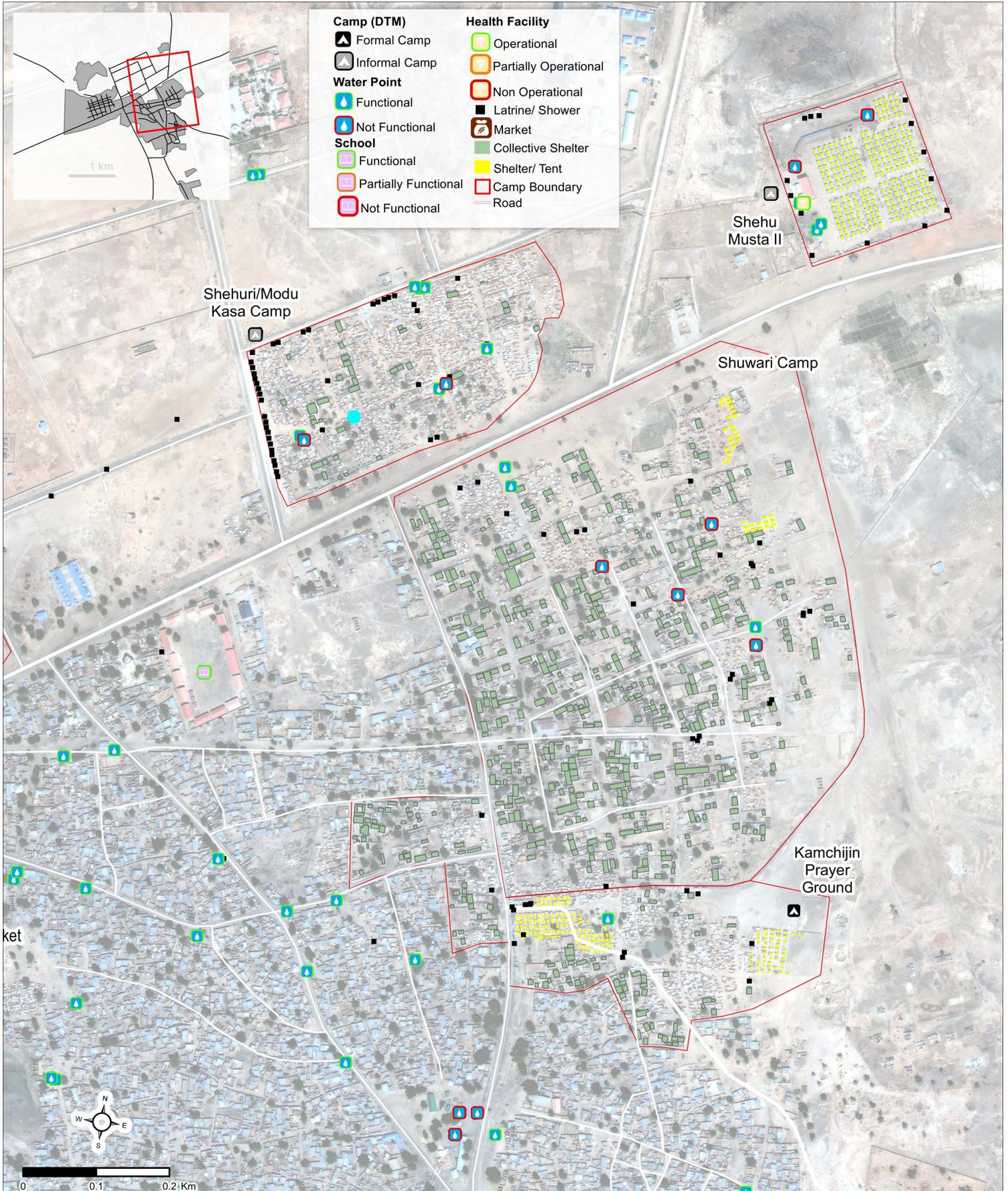
⁴ "Partially functioning" latrines can include issues such as not clean, too crowded, insufficient water, blocked pipes, lack of privacy or a feeling of insecurity; "Partially functioning" educational facilities can include issues such as a damaged structure, insufficient number of teachers and/or school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

Dikwa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 1



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: DIKWA TOWN

Dikwa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 2



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: DIKWA TOWN

Dikwa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 3

