



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

## Bama town, Bama 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).<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 presents 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 four humanitarian partner organisations working in Bama 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 12 June 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

### Population

Estimated total town population: 25,000-30,000<sup>2</sup>

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 16,920<sup>3</sup>

### Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

#### Freedom of movement within the town:

Local authorities continued to implement a curfew from 6pm to 6am, during which civilian movement within the town was prohibited. Partner organisations reported that civilian movement was allowed outside of curfew hours.

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

Partner organisations interviewed reported that movement into and out of the town outside curfew hours was authorised without convoy, provided civilians carry identifications to go through military checkpoints, similar to what was indicated in the previous monitoring period.

<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 two LGAs remained inaccessible (OCHA, April 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Estimates are based on qualitative interviews with humanitarian partner organisations.

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

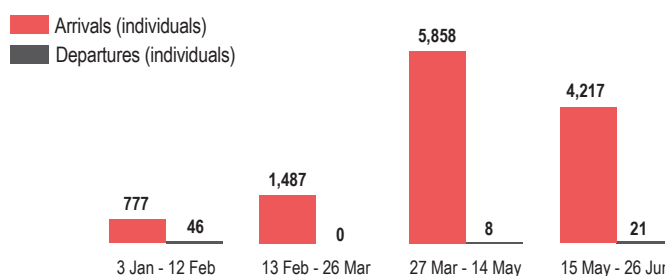
### Perceptions of safety:

None of the four partner organisations interviewed, nor the available secondary data, reported any major security incidents in the town or on the road to Bama town in the two months prior to data collection. However, all indicated that there had been an attempt by armed opposition groups (AOG) at the end of June to infiltrate the camp and/or positions of security forces, without causing any civilian victim. When asked about issues relating to social cohesion, only one partner organisation reported that some returnee HHs residing in the host communities complained about alleged theft from their property by displaced populations prior to their return.

### Displacement

12,339 IDPs arrived in Bama town from 3 January to 26 June 2018, while 46 IDPs departed from the location.<sup>4</sup> The influx of IDPs spiked between late March - June, constituting more than 80% of all displacement observed in 2018. Contrary to initial expectations evoked in the last monitoring period, HHs which had relocated from Maiduguri had not since departed in spite of the lack of basic services in Bama. Interviews with partner organisations revealed that other arrivals mainly originated from nearby villages within Bama LGA, and consisted of IDPs leaving AOG-controlled areas or displaced by operations by security forces. Moreover, an increase of refugee returnees from displacement sites in Cameroon was also noted.

### IDP arrivals vs. departures in Bama town in 2018<sup>4</sup>



### Operational challenges

Even more so than in the last monitoring period, humanitarian partners interviewed underlined the operational challenges presented by constant influx of extremely vulnerable IDPs, putting a strain on resources and management of timely assistance delivery. Furthermore, one partner reported that the occurrence of tensions between affected populations and camp workers had forced organisations to base their staff outside of the camp, which reportedly could slow down operations.

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

### Who does What, Where?\* - Bama LGA: 16 partners (-3 compared to previous monitoring period)

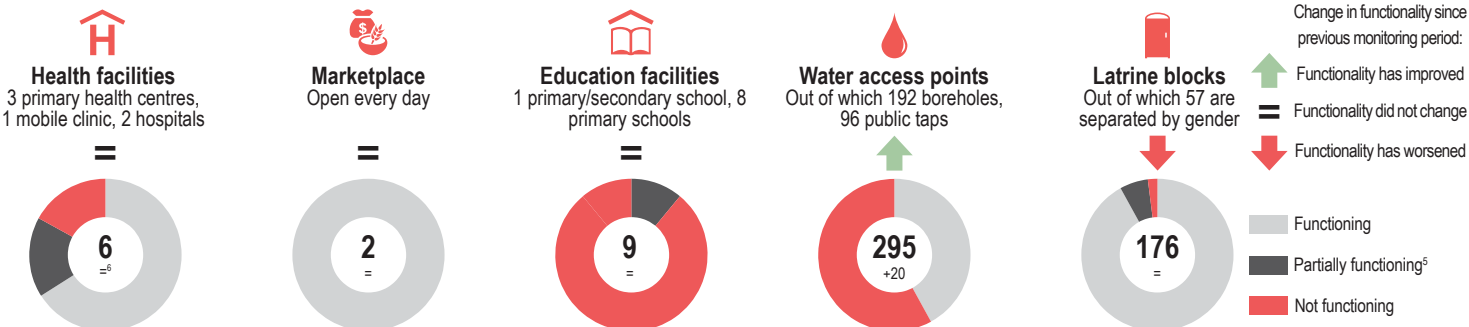


\*OCHA (August 2018) Borno State, Ongoing Humanitarian Activities Overview (as of June 2018).



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: BAMA TOWN

## Infrastructure



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

## Bama Settlement Infrastructure

