



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Damboa town, Damboa 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).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. Context analysis, the first component of the assessment, was conducted through the review of secondary data and semistructured interviews with three humanitarian partner organisations working in Damboa 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 between 18 and 20 June 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Estimated total town population: 103,000²
 Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 50,210³

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the town:

Local authorities have continued to implement a curfew from 9pm 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 town:

Movements between Damboa and Maiduguri were only permitted when travelling by road in a military-escorted convoy. Partners reported that especially in May fuel convoys had been more scarce than in the previous monitoring period, presenting a risk for the smooth implementation of programmes.

¹ Local Government Areas constitute the 2nd administrative level in Nigeria. As of April 2018, only urban centres were accessible in most LGAs, and two LGAs remained inaccessible (OCHA, April 2018).

² Estimates are based on qualitative interviews with humanitarian partner organisations.

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

Perceptions of safety:

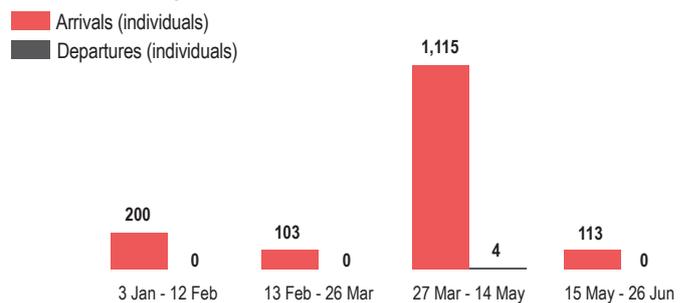
Some partner organisations mentioned a tighter security environment with NGOs prevented from entering areas controlled by security forces with cars. In addition to partners reporting occasionally hearing shelling/gunfires at night, armed opposition groups (AOG) reportedly perpetrated an attack in the town during the Sallah (end of Ramadan) celebrations.⁴ Additionally, when asked about issues relating to social cohesion in the town, two out of three humanitarian partners interviewed mentioned past tensions related to food and nutrition kit distributions targeting IDPs only - those tensions were however reportedly solved through conflict resolution capacity building.

Displacement

1,531 IDPs arrived in Damboa town from 3 January to 26 June 2018, while only 4 departed from the location.⁵ The sudden spike in displacement in late April - early May reported by IOM and by humanitarian partners stemmed from the neighbouring Biu LGA and led to the development of a new informal site in Damboa.

One partner also reported the willingness of some HHs to relocate to the nearby village of Kaya, for which they requested protection from local authorities.

IDP arrivals vs. departures in Damboa town in 2018⁵



Operational challenges

Humanitarian partners reported challenges to cope with the influx in May with existing resources. Additionally, one partner mentioned the need to promote community committees to foster resilience and ensure sustainable programming. Livelihoods in Damboa were also reportedly affected by the closure of the main market in early June on the suspicion of food being smuggled to AOG.

⁴ Reuters (17 June 2018), Blasts kill at least 20 in northeast Nigeria: police. Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security/blasts-kill-31-people-in-northeast-nigerian-state-of-borno-residents-idUSKBN1JD0EI>

⁵ IOM DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) - Reports No. 48 to No. 72.

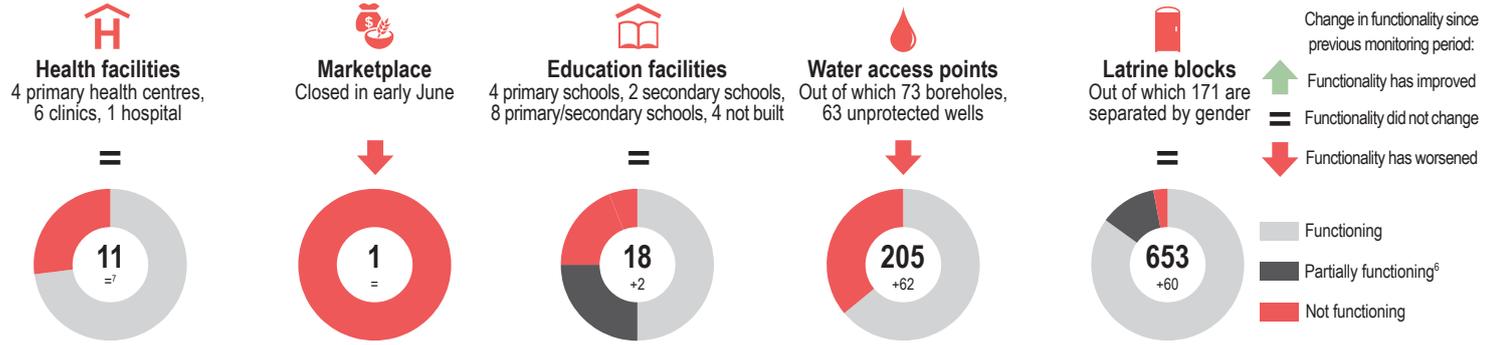
Who does What, Where?* - Damboa LGA: 12 partners (-6 compared to previous monitoring period)



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

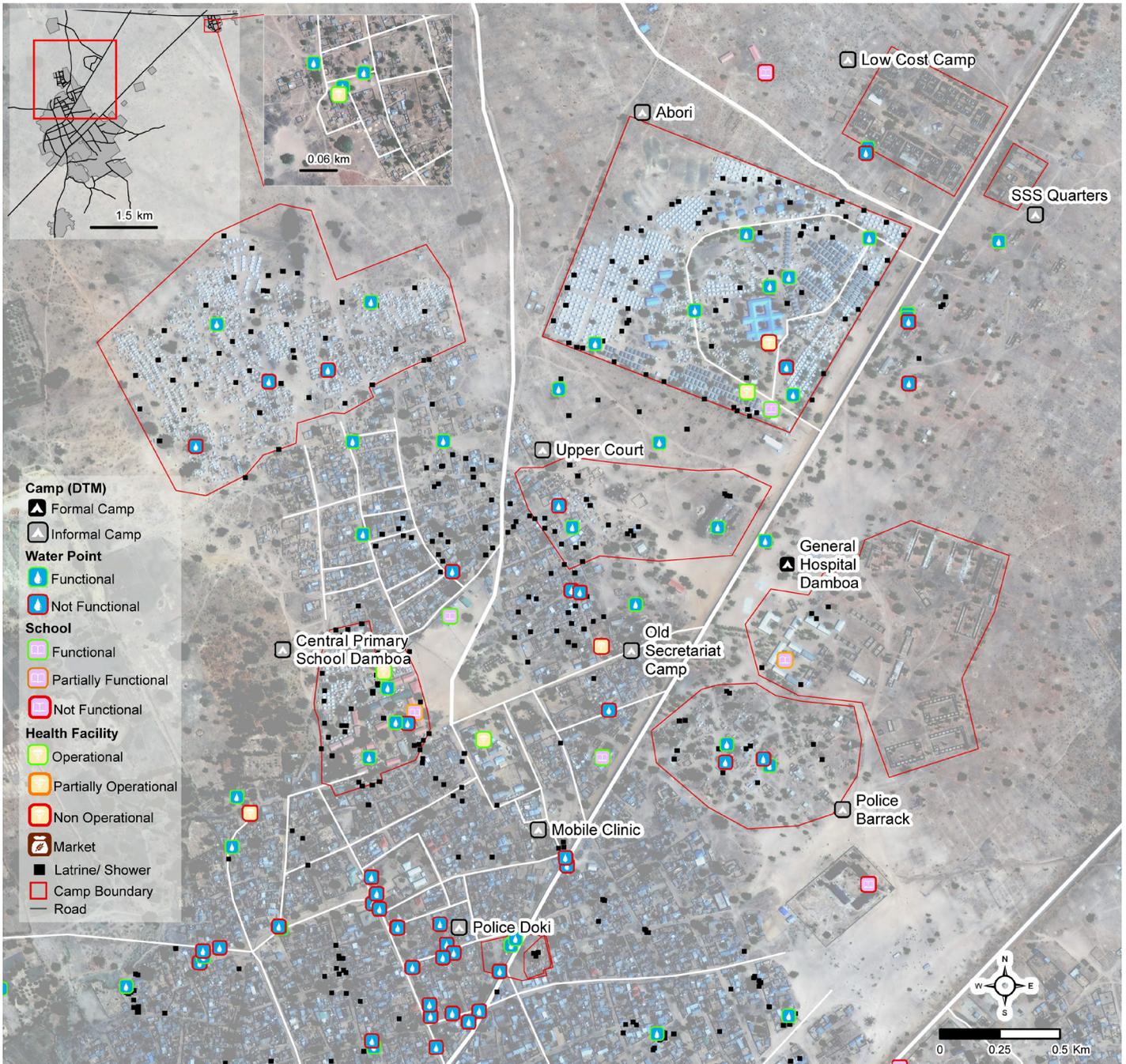
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Infrastructure



⁶ "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.
⁷ Sign "equal" or positive or negative number inside the pie chart refers to changes in the number of structures for each type of infrastructure.

Damboa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 1



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Damboa Settlement Infrastructure: Zone 2

