



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Dikwa town, Dikwa 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 Dikwa 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 20 and 22 June 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Estimated total town population: 100,000-120,000²

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 72,426³

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the town:

Local authorities instituted a curfew from 7pm to 6am, during which civilian movement within the town was prohibited, with vehicle movement restriction within the town from 6pm - stricter than in the previous monitoring period.

Freedom of movement into and out of the town:

Civilian movement into and out of Dikwa town was only permitted when travelling by road in a military-escorted convoy, which were reported to take place daily since late March 2018. Partners reported that all vehicle movement outside of the town was prohibited from 5pm.

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.

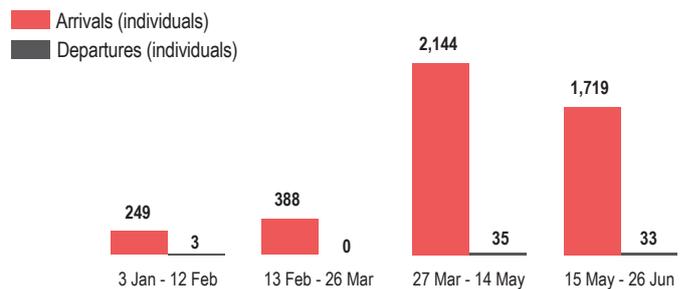
Perceptions of safety:

In addition to some attempts to infiltrate IDP camps to scavenge food items reported by partners, a secondary security database indicated that armed opposition groups (AOG) carried out an attack in an IDP camp in May, highlighting the tense security environment in Dikwa. Moreover, most areas within Dikwa LGA outside of the capital remained inaccessible for humanitarian actors for security reasons, and partner interviews revealed that the road between Maiduguri and Dikwa and especially from Dikwa to Ngala remained dangerous, with one partner mentioning an AOG attack on a civilian convoy in the month prior to data collection, which resulted in several deaths and the looting of a truck. Partners also reported tensions between IDP and host communities as well as within IDP communities mainly revolving around food distributions.

Displacement

4,500 IDPs arrived in Dikwa from 3 January to 26 June 2018, with 71 individuals departing the location.⁴ The influx observed in May - June compared to the previous round of monitoring was mainly due to ongoing security operations within Dikwa LGA as well as in the neighbouring LGAs of Ngala and Marte; as well as due to increased returns from Cameroon through Bama LGA due to the announced closure of some camps across the border.

IDP arrivals vs. departures in Dikwa town in 2018⁴



Operational challenges

Partners reported that the recent influx and general security situation was exerting pressure on humanitarian assistance delivery. Moreover, most partners interviewed reported that it was a major logistical challenge to bring food items and fuel - reportedly more and more scarce - to Dikwa with military convoys compared to the previous monitoring period. To add to this challenge, extreme weather conditions in Dikwa were impacting the assistance supply chain and delivery.

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

Who does What, Where?* - Dikwa LGA: 25 partners (-1 compared to previous monitoring period)

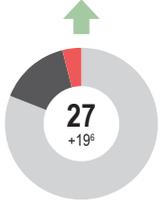


*OCHA (August 2018) Borno State, Ongoing Humanitarian Activities Overview (as of June 2018).

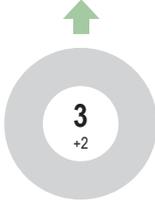
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: DIKWA TOWN

Infrastructure

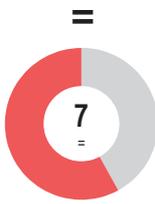
Health facilities
12 clinics/mobile clinics, 6 primary health centres, 2 hospitals, 7 nutrition facilities



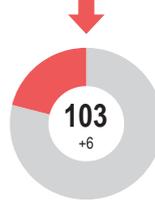
Marketplace
Open every day



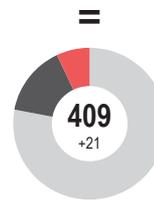
Education facilities
2 primary/secondary schools, 5 primary schools



Water access points
Out of which 47 boreholes, 47 public taps



Latrine blocks
Out of which 278 are separated by gender



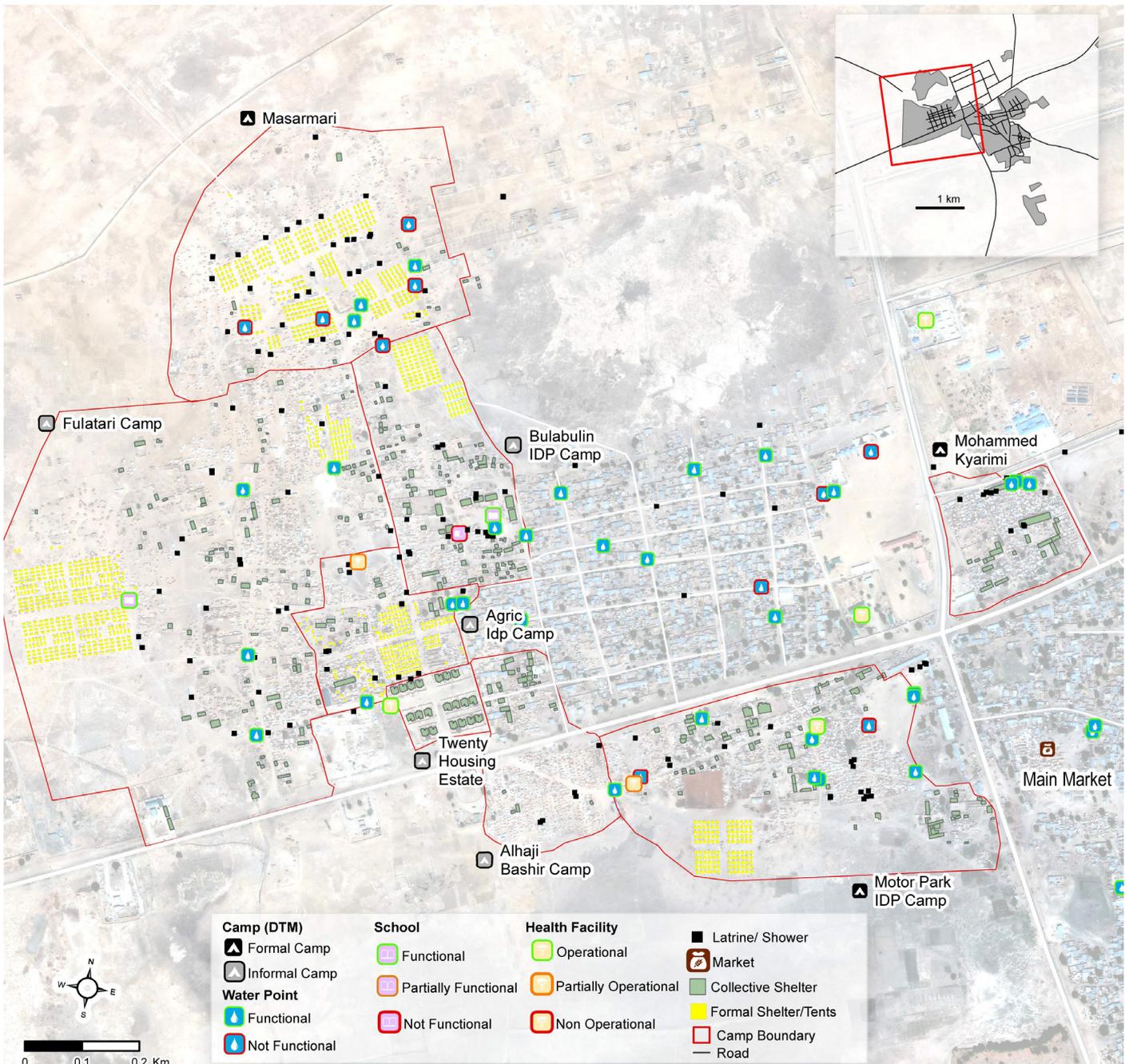
Change in functionality since previous monitoring period:

- ↑ Functionality has improved
- = Functionality did not change
- ↓ Functionality has worsened

- Functioning
- Partially functioning⁵
- Not functioning

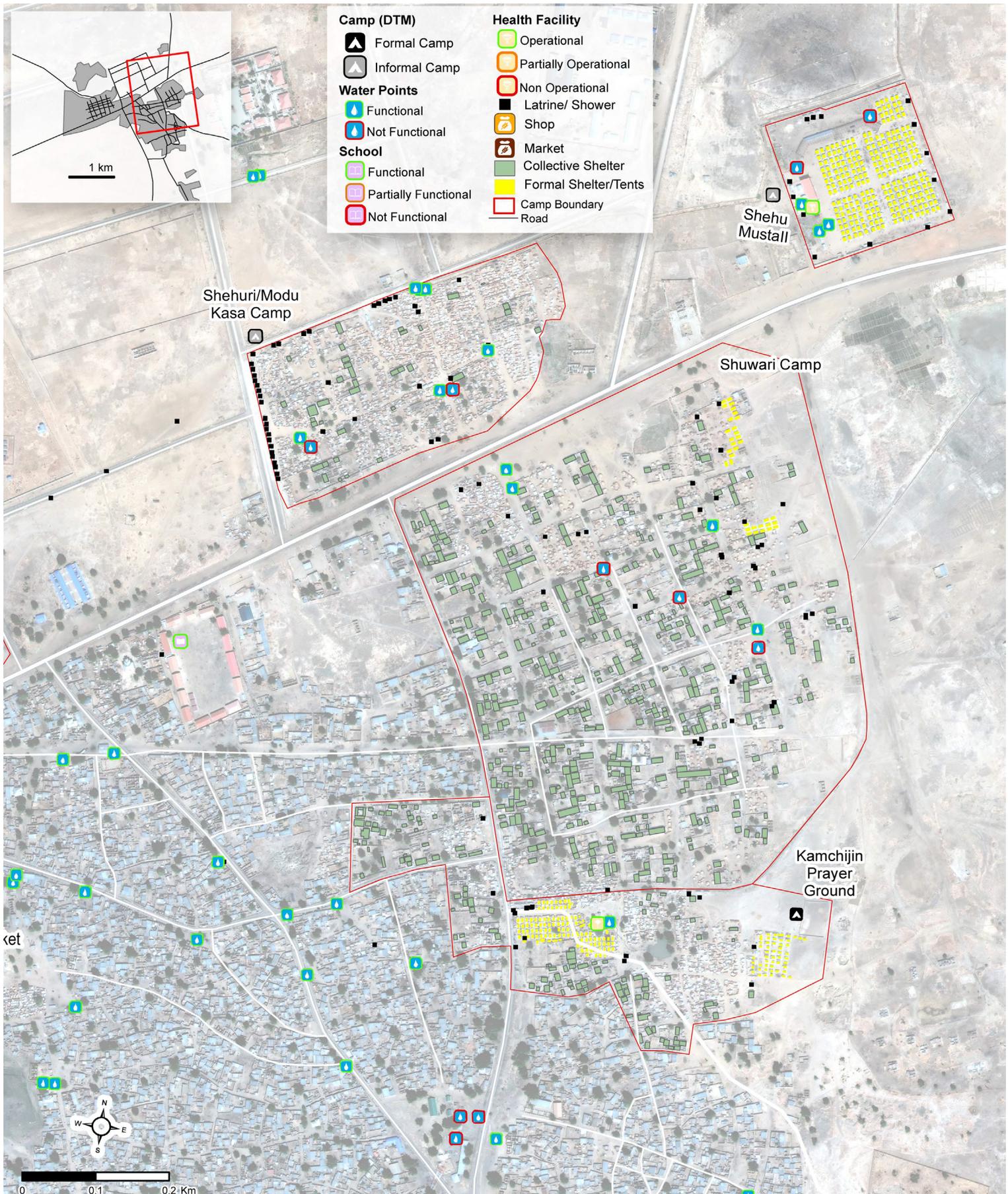
⁵ "Partially functioning" latrines can include issues such as not clean, too crowded, insufficient water, blocked pipes, lack of privacy or a feeling of insecurity; "Partially functioning" educational facilities can include issues such as a damaged structure, insufficient number of teachers and/or school materials, or some people residing inside the building; "Partially functioning" health facilities can include issues such as insufficient staff and/or equipment and medicines.
⁶ Sign "equal" or positive or negative number inside the pie chart refers to changes in the number of structures for each type of infrastructure.

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

