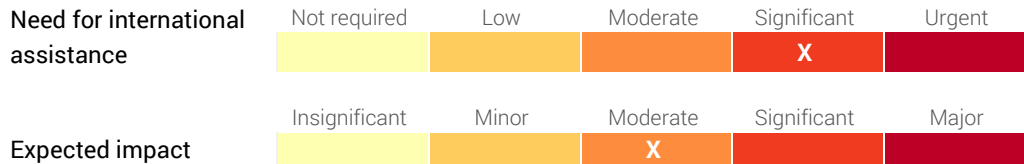


NIGERIA

Displacement in Monguno LGA, Borno State

Short note – 18 September 2017



SUMMARY

An estimated 54% of the population in Monguno Local Government Area (LGA) is displaced, and the LGA is among those in Borno with the highest burden of population displacement and needs (along with Mafa, Kukawa, and Dikwa) (OCHA 19/04/2017). Over 122,000 people from other LGAs are displaced in Monguno LGA, and another 32,000 IDPs have returned to the LGA. Many returning IDPs are living in secondary displacement and in dire need of food, shelter, access to livelihood opportunities, and healthcare (OCHA 19/04/2017). Insecurity remains a challenge: areas outside Monguno town remain unsafe and sporadic attacks by Boko Haram in surrounding villages and LGAs continue to cause displacement within Monguno and prevent returns beyond the headquarters (The Guardian 23/08/2017).

Priority sectors

- **Food:** Over 89,000 people are in Emergency (IPC 4) level of food insecurity. High use of coping strategies have been noted as the majority of the population depends on irregular and insufficient food distribution.
- **Shelter:** 38,640 displaced people live in makeshift shelters or are without shelter.
- **WASH:** Open defecation is common as there are not enough facilities for the growing population. Access to safe drinking water is a major problem in many camps and settlement sites as a result of the long waiting time to fetch water at water points.

CRISIS IMPACT

As of April 2017, over 122,000 people fleeing conflict in other LGAs, including Marte, Kukawa and Mafa, were displaced in Monguno town. In 2017, routes to Monguno LGA, especially from Maiduguri, have been more accessible following military operations. In addition to the 122,000 IDPs, 32,000 people who fled conflict in Monguno have returned, but they are unable to go back to their original places of abode and remain displaced in the LGA headquarters, Monguno town. Sporadic attacks by Boko Haram continue within villages in the LGA and in neighbouring LGAs (The Guardian 23/08/2017).

Camps and IDP population in Monguno LGA

Camp	IDP population
Government Senior Science Secondary School (GSSSS)	27,653
Government Day Secondary School (GDSS)	7,379
Kuya Primary School	17,462
Water Board	9,581
Veterinary	9,630
Gana Low Cost	1,160
NRCS 1 & 2	3,887
Ngurno	5,049
Fulataru	579
Gana Ali	5,096
Total	87,476

More than 60,000 IDPs reside in host communities, placing increased pressure on already scarce resources. However, IDPs in host communities are increasingly relocating to camps due to the absence of assistance outside camps as well as limited access to livelihood opportunities and resources to pay rent (IOM 10/04/2017; OCHA 19/04/2017).

Only one route links Maiduguri to Kukawa LGA, passing through Monguno. More people are now taking the route, but attacks along it have also increased (PI 28/08/2017). Such activity also results in continued secondary displacement and prevents access to farmlands and livelihood opportunities outside the safe zone. On 24 August, Boko Haram attacked two villages in Nganzai LGA, burning down both villages and displacing all the villagers (Daily Post 26/08/2017). On 28 July, more than 50 people were killed in a Boko Haram ambush on the convoy of an oil exploration team in the Magumeri area (Vanguard 28/08/2017).

Source: IOM 06/2017

Sectoral needs

Food and livelihoods: Over 89,000 people are in Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) in Monguno LGA (FEWSNET 04/2017). The estimated population is around 149,000 (City Population). Unsustainable coping mechanisms such as reducing food consumption are being used (WFP 02/2017). At least 10% of households consume only one meal per day and 34% have poor consumption rates. In January 2017, GAM among children under five was poor, at 6.24% (OCHA 06.2017; WFP 02/2017). Lack of access to food has resulted in the relapse of a number of children treated for malnutrition (PI 12/09/2017). Access to farmland, the main source of livelihoods for the majority of the population, is limited to military-designated safe zones. Food costs have increased because of a restricted flow of food and other goods, and increasing transaction costs. Reduced market functionality and reduced purchasing power also affect food security (FEWSNET 04/2017; PI 21/08/2017, WFP 20/02/2017).

WASH: WASH facilities are largely unavailable outside camps, and response focuses on camps. Long queues are reported at water points even within camps (CCCM 30/01/2017). The number of latrines remains limited and many need maintenance (CCCM 08/07/2017). At the Government Girls Secondary School camp, 72 functional latrines serve a population of 23,955: this is a ratio of 1 latrine to 332 people, compared to the SPHERE Standard of 1 latrine to 20 people in a disaster situation (IOM 12/06/2017; The Sphere Project). There are no functional toilets in Veterinary camp, and open defecation is practiced (CCCM 08/07/2017).

Shelter: Shelter remains a major need among the displaced. Over 38,000 IDPs live in makeshift shelters or in the open air (OCHA 06/2017). In Ngurno camp, 25% of the over 1,000 households are without shelter and only 25% live within solid walls (IOM 12/06/2017). Fire outbreaks, strong wind, and the rains have destroyed at least 130 shelters within the various camps. Returnees to Monguno are pushing IDPs who had been occupying their houses to relocate into camps (IOM 10/04/2017; CCCM 08/07/2017).

NFIs: There is no electricity or access to mobile telecommunication services in Monguno: these were destroyed during the insurgency. The most-needed NFIs are kitchen sets, blankets, and mats (IOM 12/06/2017). Mosquito nets are also urgently needed to prevent the transmission of malaria, as there is an increase in mosquitoes during the rainy season, which lasts until October (CCCM 08/07/2017).

Health: There is a high risk of disease outbreaks in the area as a result of flooding and the unsanitary condition of camps and other informal settlements. At least 23 cases of hepatitis E have been reported in Monguno town since 15 July (UNICEF 20/07/2017). As of 22 August, 62 suspected and confirmed cases of acute jaundice had been reported in addition to the cases of hepatitis E (Borno State Ministry of Health/NCDC 22/08/2017). As of 14 September, 338 suspected cases of cholera had been reported in Monguno. While the burden of cases has decreased in Jere and Dikwa, it remains high in Monguno (Borno State Ministry of Health 15/09/2017).

Protection: Temporary emergency shelters provided by INGOs currently host at least two families each, resulting in restricted privacy and raising protection concerns (CCCM 30/01/2017). Women feel unsafe outside camps. The conviction that people need to report GBV to the authorities before they can get help prevents women from seeking assistance. This is made worse by the low level of awareness about available response services outside camps and the other areas (IRC 04/10/2016). There are no GBV prevention or response services in camps.

Education: Education needs are extremely high. Schools remain closed as they are being used to accommodate IDPs. Temporary facilities are insufficient to meet the needs.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Insecurity limits humanitarian access to Monguno town only. With an official curfew in the town from 21:00 to 07:00, aid agencies have limited time to carry out activities. Insecurity also affects the deployment of staff (Borno State Ministry of Health/NCDC 22/08/2017).

Lack of a common storage site in Monguno town owing to delays in construction makes it difficult to organise humanitarian cargo movement, and delays aid delivery (Logistics Cluster 17/07/2017).

Recurrent rains and storms cause flooding and destroy large numbers of shelters, putting more strain on limited capacities (CCCM Sector 06/2017). It also presents movement as it interrupts the flight schedule for helicopters. The rainy season should end by October.

RESPONSE CAPACITY

National response

The State Emergency Management Authority (SEMA) has one official working as manager at the GSSSS Camp and serving over 68,000 IDPs (CCCM Cluster 30/01/2017). Also present is the State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, the state's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) and the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (SMoWASD) (OCHA 06/2017). The Borno State

Environmental Protection Agency (BOSEPA) is expected to create a permanent disposal site within the town to manage waste disposal (Borno State Ministry of Health/NCDC 15/07/2017).

International response capacity

Eleven international humanitarian partners are active in Monguno LGA, although insecurity limits activities to Monguno town (OCHA 06/2017). Agencies and NGOs are involved in food distribution, shelter and NFIs, health, and other services (IOM 10/04/2017). UNICEF is involved in WASH response (Borno State Ministry of Health/NCDC 15/07/2017).

LESSONS LEARNED AND INFORMATION GAPS

- Tools and equipment provided as livelihood/agricultural interventions are at risk of being sold to cater for more pressing and immediate needs (PI 18/08/2017).
- Digitisation of record keeping is necessary to ensure effective management of and access to information (PI 21/08/2017).
- The development of women and child friendly spaces for psychosocial and life skills services can foster and strengthen community-based structures for protection.
- More comprehensive assessment of sectoral need by aid agencies at LGA level, if included in future HNO and HRP processes, is important to better understand the situation and evaluate programme impact (PI 22/08/2017).
- More up-to-date information on malnutrition rates.