



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Monguno town, Monguno 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 three humanitarian partner organisations working in Monguno town. Primary data was collected between 10-12 April 2018, and information presented in the context analysis should be considered indicative only.

Population

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 129,595²

Freedom of Movement & Perceptions of Safety

Freedom of movement within the settlement:

Local authorities have instituted a curfew from 8pm to 6am (loosely implemented), during which civilian movement within the town is prohibited. Partner organisations reported that civilian movement was freely authorised outside of curfew hours.

Freedom of movement into and out of the settlement:

Partner organisations interviewed reported that movement into and out of the town was relatively free, since the route from the state capital Maiduguri to Monguno is accessible without military escort. However, they highlighted that humanitarian access to areas further north, into Kukawa LGA, is more challenging, due notably to the need to get a security clearance to travel there.

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:

None of the humanitarian partner organisations interviewed reported any security incidents in the two months prior to data collection, nor did they report any attacks taking place on the route leading to the town of Monguno.

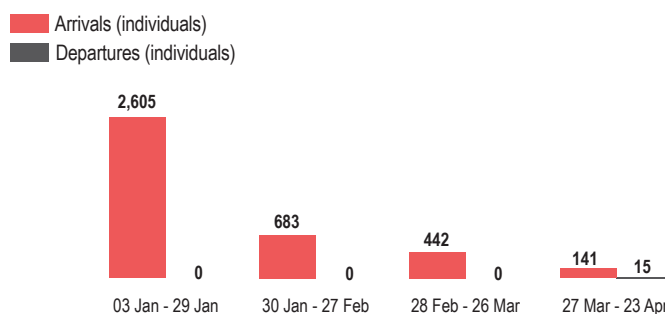
Similarly, none of the humanitarian partners interviewed reported any issues in social cohesion between the host population and IDPs in the town, although at times host communities complained about the food scarcity in the town reportedly due to the influx of displaced populations.

Displacement

According to the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM), 3,871 IDPs arrived in Monguno town from 3 January to 23 April 2018, while 15 only departed from the location.

This influx in January compared to February-April could be explained by ongoing security operations in the LGA and the neighbouring Nganzai and Marte LGAs (the latter LGA still categorised as 'inaccessible' at the time of data collection) early in the year causing a wave of displacement toward the perceived higher security of the urban centre.

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



Operational challenges

In spite of the relative easier access to the town of Monguno compared to other LGA urban centres in Borno state, humanitarian partner organisations still mentioned operational challenges, such as a dysfunctional energy infrastructure in the town. They also mentioned the difficulty of planning and implementing humanitarian programming in Kukawa LGA from the town of Monguno, due to persisting access barriers to hard-to-reach areas, and the high levels of unmet basic needs from vulnerable populations, particularly in relation to food security.

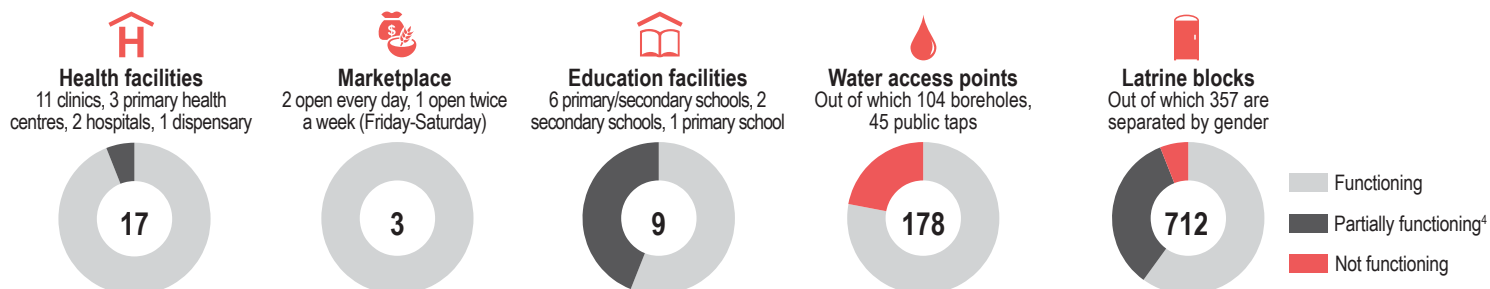
Who does What Where* - Monguno LGA: 19 partners

Coordination IOM, IRC, UNOCHA	CCCM / DMS INTERSOS, IOM, UNHCR	Early Recovery/Livelihoods -	Education -	Food Security AAH, CA, NRC, WFP
Health AAH, ALIMA, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Nutrition AAH, ALIMA, IRC, POH, SPHCDA, WFP, WHO	Protection AHI, CCHD, DRC, IOM, IRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	Shelter / NFI SI	WASH IRC, SI

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: MONGUNO TOWN

Infrastructure



Monguno Settlement Infrastructure

