



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING

Monguno town, Monguno 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 four humanitarian partner organisations working in Monguno 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 11 and 22 June 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 continued to implement a curfew from 8pm to 6am, during which civilian movement within the town is prohibited. Partner organisations reported that civilian movement was allowed 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 in June was more difficult compared to the previous monitoring period, since a security incident on the route from the state capital Maiduguri to Monguno took place few days prior to data collection. They reported a stricter need for security clearance and heightened presence of security forces in the town vicinity.

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

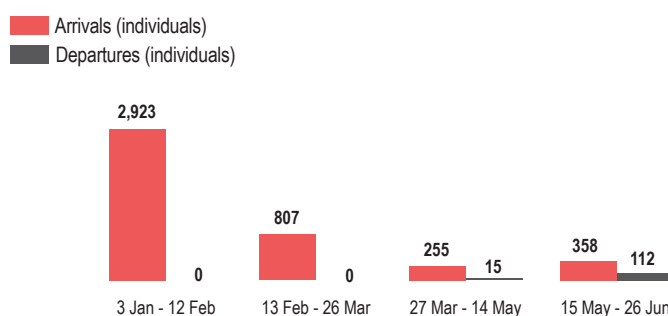
Perceptions of safety:

Humanitarian partners reported a security incident involving armed opposition groups (AOGs) in June, which severely affected movements on the road between Maiduguri and Monguno. Although the situation on the road was back to normal upon interviewing humanitarian partners, they continued to report more challenging movements due to the heightened security environment. None of the humanitarian partners interviewed reported any issues in social cohesion between the host population and IDPs in the town, however a secondary security database recorded an incident between IDPs and a humanitarian organisation related to a food distribution.

Displacement

4,343 IDPs arrived in Monguno town from 3 January to 26 June 2018, while 127 departed from the location.³ This influx in the first month compared to the period from February - June could be explained by security operations in the LGA and neighbouring Nganzai and Marte LGAs early in the year causing a wave of displacement toward the perceived higher security of the urban centre. Moreover, humanitarian partners mentioned a potential mass relocation which could take place in the months following data collection.

IDP arrivals vs. departures in Monguno town in 2018³




Operational challenges

In spite of the relative easier access to the town of Monguno compared to other LGA urban centres, humanitarian partner organisations still mentioned operational challenges, such as the scarcity of water in some of the camps (Ngurno) or serious weather damage impacting already affected populations. They continued to report the difficulty of implementing humanitarian programming in Kukawa LGA from the town of Monguno, due to persisting access constraints to hard-to-reach areas.

³ IOM DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) - Reports No. 48 to No. 72.

Who does What Where* - Monguno: 20 partners



CCCM / DMS
INTERMOS, IOM,
UNHCR


Early Recovery/Livelihoods
-


Education
IRC


Food Security
CA, NRC, SI, WFP


Health
AAH, ALIMA, IOM, IRC,
UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO


Nutrition
AAH, ALIMA, ICRC, IRC,
SPHCDA, WFP, WHO


Protection
AAN, DDG, DRC, IRC,
NRC, SMoWASD, UNFPA,
UNHCR, UNICEF


Shelter / NFI
INTERMOS, UNHCR


WASH
-

³ OCHA (August 2018) Borno State, Ongoing Humanitarian Activities Overview (as of June 2018).

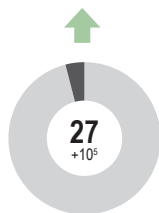
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SETTLEMENT PROFILING: MONGUNO TOWN

Infrastructure



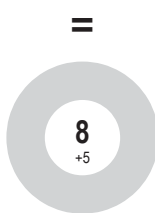
Health facilities

19 clinics, 3 primary health centres, 3 hospitals, 1 dispensary, 1 nutrition facilities



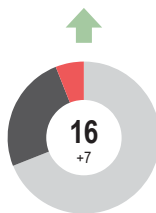
Marketplace

7 open every day, 1 open twice a week (Saturday)



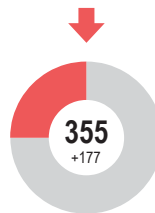
Education facilities

10 primary/secondary schools, 3 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 not built



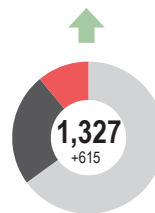
Water access points

Out of which 190 boreholes, 101 public taps



Latrine blocks

Out of which 815 are separated by gender



Change in functionality since previous monitoring period:

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

- Functioning
- Partially functioning⁴
- Not functioning

⁴ "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.

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

Monguno Settlement Infrastructure

