

Guzamala LGA - Situation Overview

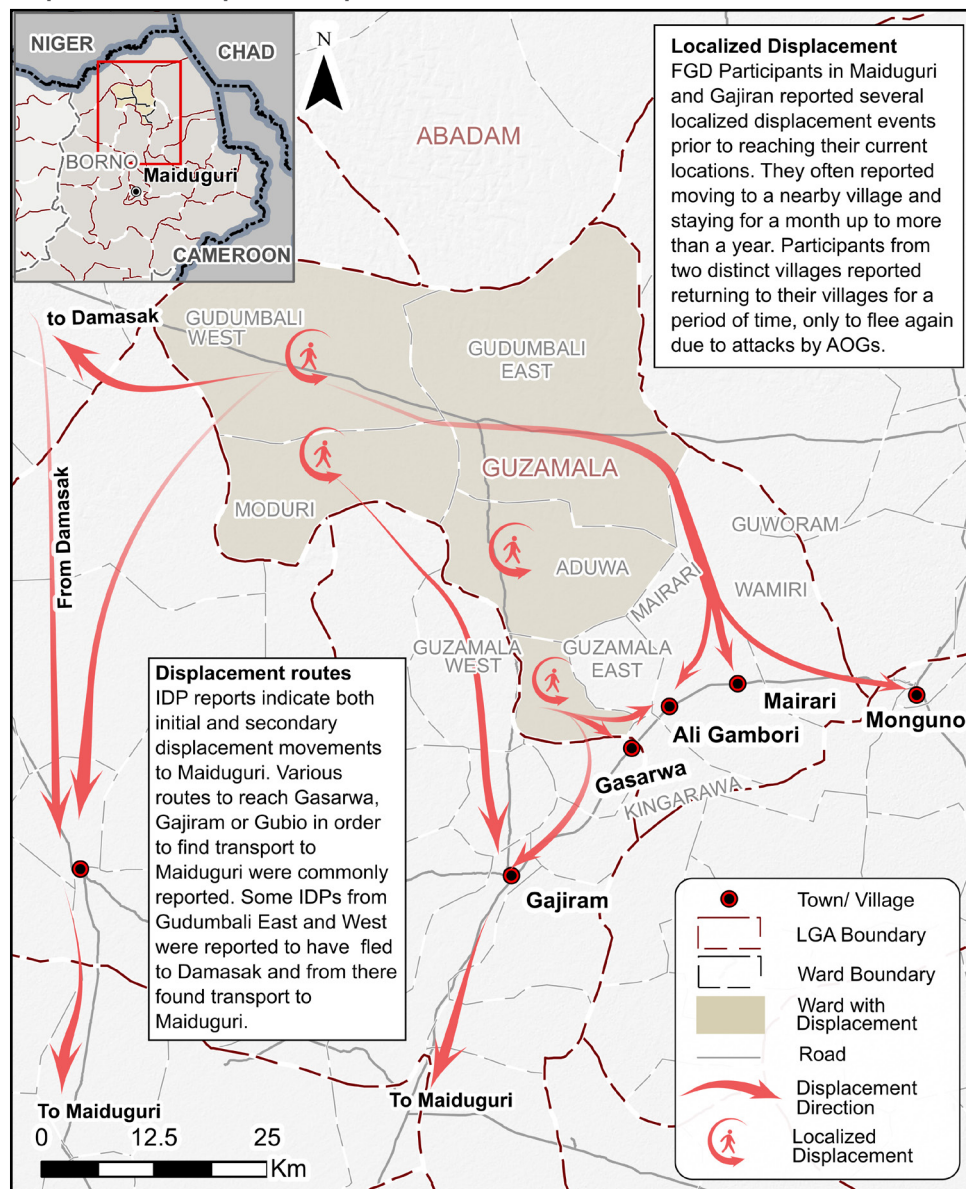
Borno State, Nigeria - March 2018



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Map 1: Historic displacement patterns in Guzamala LGA



KEY FINDINGS:

- Most of Guzamala Local Government Area (LGA) in Borno State, Nigeria, has been inaccessible to humanitarian actors since 2014 when the conflict escalated. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Humanitarian Security and Access Working Group previously reported that as many as 993,000 people still live in hard to reach areas, including Guzamala LGA, however there is limited information on their needs, conditions and movement intentions.
- Historic displacement out of Guzamala LGA in 2014 initially showed many households displacing locally to other nearby villages. These households would then later be secondarily displaced to locations outside of Guzamala LGA, such as Gajiram, Monguno, and Maiduguri. People took a variety of routes through Gasarwa, Gubio and Damasak towns en route to their final destinations including Maiduguri, Monguno, Gubio, and Gajiram.
- Current displacement patterns in Guzamala LGA include: (1) Both primary and secondary displacement into current locations in Gajiram, Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Mairari, Bunari and Monguno; (2) pendular displacement¹ between villages of origin and nearby, larger villages within Guzamala LGA where households have displaced to; (3) long-distance pendular displacement, where internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri are travelling back and forth between Maiduguri and their villages of origin; and (4) those IDPs starting to return to their villages of origin in Guzamala LGA. Shorter, more frequent pendular displacement reportedly occurs because people want to check on their villages or gather resources, while in pendular displacement from Maiduguri people travel to check on family and conditions, and for trade purposes.
- Key Informants (KIs) reported a total of 43 villages in which households were completely displaced since December 2017, mostly from wards of Guzamala West, Kingarwa, Mairari and Wamiri. KIs also reported 88 villages with non-displaced households, with knowledge as recent as December 2017, reported in all wards though the majority of reports on villages in Guzamala West and East.
- The majority of KIs from Guzamala LGA reported they would only return to their own village (71%), or another nearby village (7%), within the next three months if told it was safe by the military. FGD participants from Guzamala West and Gudumbali West stated they planned to return to their villages during the next rainy season to farm.
- For households displaced within the last three months, FGD participants reported attacks by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) and a number of protection concerns as triggering their displacement, including killing of civilians, forced recruitment of men and boys, kidnapping of children for ransom, forced marriage, sexual assault, physical violence, theft and destruction of goods and property.
- Access to water is reportedly a major challenge in Guzamala LGA. In Kingarwa, Mairari, Wamiri and Guworam wards, unprotected wells with poor water quality are reportedly peoples' primary water source, some of which evaporates in the dry season. In Gudumbali East and West, participants reported limited water points and long queues in their villages. Furthermore, these water points are extra burdened due to the hosting of displaced households from other nearby villages.
- Signs of severe iodine deficiency (swollen necks) in women and children were reported by participants from Gudumbali West and Moduri wards.

INTRODUCTION

Guzamala Local Government Area (LGA) in Borno State is located approximately 125 kilometres north of the state capital, Maiduguri. The majority of the LGA has been considered inaccessible to humanitarian actors since intensification of the conflict in 2013, with only some villages accessible along the Maiduguri-Monguno road. The International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) reported as many as 994 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) currently residing in Mairari, Ali Gambori and Bunari villages near this road as of February 2018². According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Humanitarian Security and Access Working Group, there are estimated to be as many as 993,000 non-displaced individuals still living within areas hard to reach by international humanitarian actors in Northeast Nigeria, including in Guzamala LGA³. Authorities have recently stated that the LGA capital, Gudumbali, is likely to become accessible to humanitarian actors as soon as May 2018.

In an effort to bridge current information gaps, REACH conducted an Area of Knowledge assessment to better understand the conditions, needs and movement intentions of those currently living in and previously displaced from Guzamala LGA. Efforts were made to involve participants from each ward in Guzamala LGA as much as possible. Additionally, with the support of the State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (SPHCDA), a total of 315 key informants were interviewed comprising of 76 Bulamas, 210 community members, 5 commercial drivers, 17 immunization service providers, 6 civil servants and one market vendor were interviewed and asked to report on their own village, and any other villages they had information on in Guzamala LGA. Key Informants (KIs) reported on the status of 315 villages in total in Guzamala LGA. Of these villages, KIs reported having recent knowledge since December 2017 on 229 villages.

MOVEMENT HISTORY

Previous Displacement and Routes

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants in Maiduguri and Gajiram sites from Gudumbali East, Gudumbali West, Moduri, Aduwa and Guzamala West wards of Guzamala LGA reported initially being displaced in 2014, and were able to describe their displacement experiences and routes from that time. Two main patterns were observed: firstly where households would displace locally to other nearby villages within Guzamala LGA, and secondly where households would displace out of Guzamala LGA to larger towns such as Gajiram, Monguno and Maiduguri.

In the first displacement pattern, localized displacement, FGD participants reported being initially displaced and moving to other nearby villages for varying lengths of time (one month to more than a year). Participants from two villages mentioned attempting to return to their villages after this first displacement, only to be later forced to flee again due to AOG attacks. In the second displacement pattern, some participants reportedly displaced farther away from their villages of origin to sites including Monguno, Gasarwa, Gajiram, Gubio and Maiduguri. This would occur

Table 1: Focus Groups and Key Informants Summary

Study Site	Male FGDs Total (# men)	Female FGDs Total (# women)	Number key informants	Number villages reported on (recent info last 3 months)	Guzamala Wards Represented in FGDs
Maiduguri	5 (40)	5 (36)	23	38	Guzamala West, Gudumbali East and West, Moduri, Aduwa
Gajiram	1 (7)	1 (6)	---	---	Aduwa
Gasarwa	1 (6)	1 (6)	67	25	Mairari
Ali Gambori	1 (8)	1 (8)	49	35	Kingarwa
Mairari	1 (5)	1 (7)	116	94	Guworam
Bunari	1 (8)	1 (8)	12	9	Wamiri
Monguno	---	---	48	28	Various
TOTAL	10 (74)	10 (71)	315	229	

Area of Knowledge (AoK) Methodology

REACH utilized FGDs with displaced communities and interviews with key informants with recent information on or access to hard-to-reach areas in Guzamala LGA. FGDs were conducted from 26 February to 3 March 2018. In total, 20 FGDs were conducted, each consisting of displaced persons from two villages, covering a total of 20 villages. Ten FGDs were held with Bulamas and men from those villages, and ten with women. At least two FGDs were conducted with men and women from each ward of the 20 wards in Guzamala LGA with the exception of Guzamala East. When possible, villages were purposively selected for those still reportedly having non-displaced households. Some FGDs were conducted in Maiduguri with participants from villages displaced since 2014, but who had information from community members or traders who regularly travel back and forth between Maiduguri and their villages of origin. Other FGDs were conducted with IDPs in Gajiram, Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Mairari, and Bunari. Questions focused on displacement patterns, routes, movement intentions, and needs and conditions in both their area of origin and current location. FGD transcripts were analysed for common themes experienced by displaced households, and for differences reported between men and women.

KI interviews were conducted with Bulamas, community members, commercial drivers, health service providers, and civil servants with knowledge of villages in Guzamala LGA, in Maiduguri, Gajiram, Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Mairari, Bunari and Monguno. Questions focused on estimations of remaining number of displaced and non-displaced households, and movement intentions. Analysis for displaced households focused only on those villages where all households were reported as completely displaced within the last three months prior to data collection. Whereas analysis for non-displaced households focused on villages which had recent information from within the last three months prior to data collection. Data outside these timeframes was excluded from analysis.

either as a secondary displacement from villages they had stayed in close to their village of origin, or at the time of their first displacement.

Attacks, fear of attacks and harassment by AOGs, lack of food and of adequate shelter and the recommendation of the military to leave were all reasons cited by FGD participants for leaving their villages of origin. They reported choosing their destinations based on the presence of relatives and friends who they could get assistance from, access to food assistance and livelihoods opportunities, and greater perceived security in these locations.

Most participants reported that at the time of displacement either all or groups of households in their villages of origin would decide to leave together. Some participants reported that the children and women would leave first, while participants from one village reported that the men left first. This variation reportedly depended on which group of people were being targeted and taken away by AOGs in those particular villages. In some villages, the elderly reportedly chose to stay behind because they refused to leave their livestock and homes. Most participants did not report any security incidents while they were travelling to their current locations.

Some participants reported bringing identification with them, while others stated they avoided carrying identification for fear of being found with it and killed by AOGs. There is reportedly a perception by AOGs that possession of national identification means you are therefore affiliated with the state. As reported elsewhere, only a few households were reportedly able to bring food items with them. Some participants from Gudumbali reported not being able to bring much with them because at the time they believed they were only leaving for a short time.

RECENT MOVEMENTS OVERVIEW

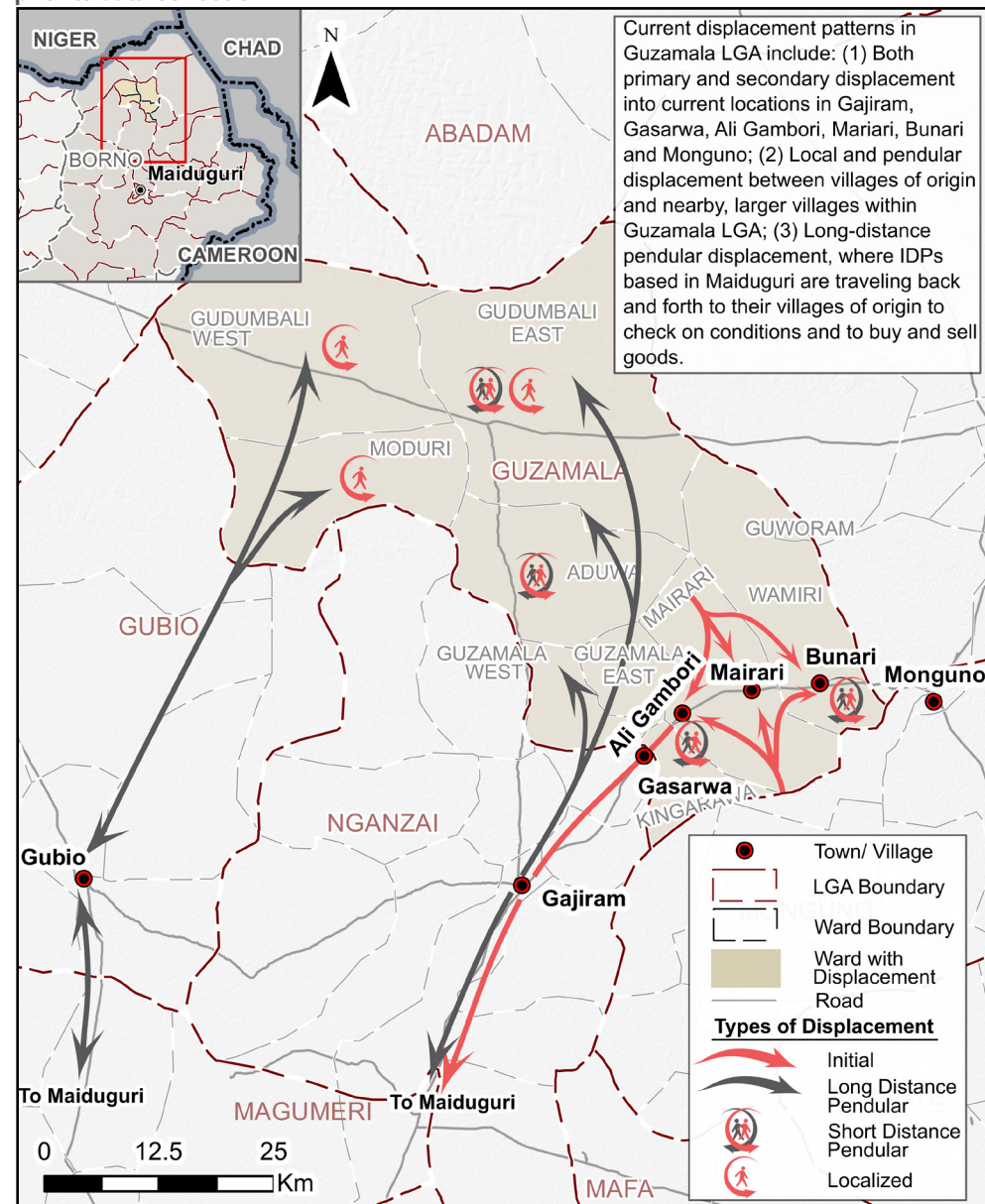
FGD participants and KIs reported four recent movement patterns occurring within the three months prior to data collection.

1. Primary and secondary displacement

In the first movement pattern, FGD participants described both primary and secondary displacement into their current locations in Gajiram, Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Mariari, Bunari and Monguno. Households from the same village would reportedly either all displace to the same destination, or would split up while headed to their own preferred locations. Those recently displaced into these locations reported following bush paths towards their destination, travelling by foot or using donkeys and “durkwas” (two-wheeled carts) to carry children and elderly members that agreed to leave.

In several FGDs, it was mentioned that some elderly decided to stay behind in their villages to take care of their homes and livestock, and because they did not want to leave their traditional homeland. No assistance was reportedly received during the participants’ journeys, other than

Map 2: Recent movement patterns reported by FGDs and KIs within the last three months prior to data collection



Map 3: Number of estimated non-displaced and returnee households reported by KIs within the three months prior to data collection

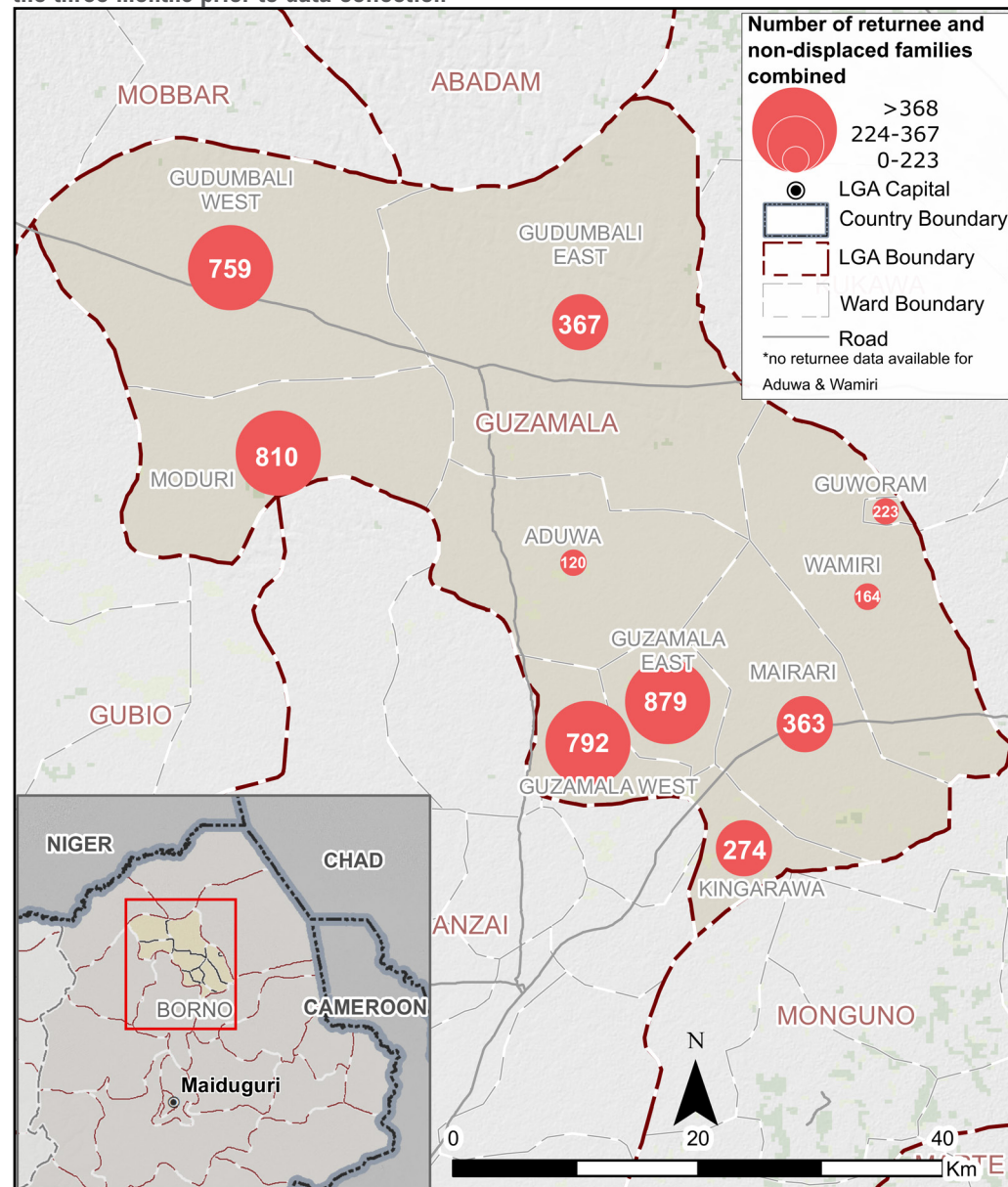


Table 2: Number of reported displaced, non-displaced and returnee households in the three months prior to data collection, reported by KIs

Ward	Displaced # households (villages)	Non-displaced # households (villages)	Returnees (last month) # households (villages)
Gudumbali East	85 (2)	365 (3)	2 (2)
Gudumbali West	11 (1)	749 (4)	10 (1)
Moduri	---	420 (4)	390 (4)
Aduwa	---	120 (5)	---
Guzamala East	10 (0)	811 (19)	68 (2)
Guzamala West	220 (7)	742 (34)	50 (1)
Kingarwa	399 (13)	270 (1)	4 (1)
Mairari	157 (8)	220 (7)	143 (6)
Wamiri	629 (9)	164 (7)	---
Guworam	151 (3)	220 (2)	3 (1)
TOTAL	1,662 (43)	4,081 (88)	668 (18)

staying overnight at a few villages on the way. While most participants at these displacement sites did not report any security incidents en route, participants from Kingarwa ward reported incidents including abductions of men and children, complications or miscarriages for some pregnant women, injuries due to AOG attacks and deaths due to stress or natural causes. Of the 43 villages reported by KIs as having all households displaced since December 2017, most were said to displace due to fear of AOGs (67%), while others reportedly displaced due to an attack by AOGs (23%), poor living conditions (11%) and at the request of the military (2%).

2. Localized, pendular displacement

The second movement pattern that was observed was, localized, pendular displacement has been occurring throughout all the wards in Guzamala LGA. According to FGD participants, households are displacing to nearby, larger villages that have greater perceived security due to the presence of military patrols or checkpoints. Some villagers then reportedly return to their villages of origin during the daytime to check on remaining family members, fetch water or firewood, or check on their homes. At night, villagers returned sleep in towns or villages with better security. While this displacement pattern has been observed in towns along the Maiduguri-Monguno road in recent months, such as in Kingarwa, Mairari, Wamiri and Guworam wards, FGD participants also reported it to be occurring in hard-to-reach wards such as Gudumbali East, Gudumbali West,

Figure 1: Number of KI responses, reasons reported for displacement (n = 43)

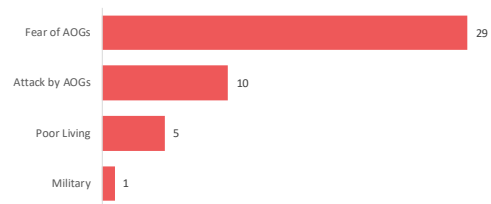


Figure 2: Number of KI responses, reasons reported for remaining in village (n = 88)

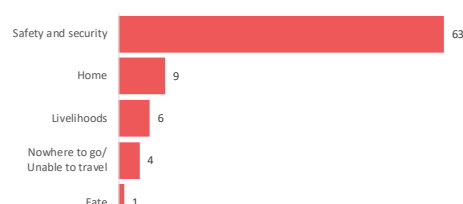


Figure 3: Information source for villages with displaced households, as reported by KIs (n = 43)

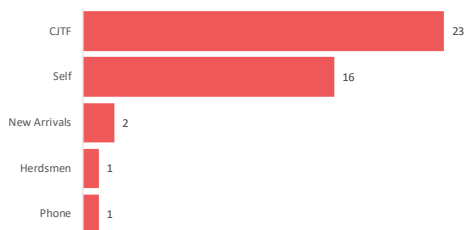


Figure 4: Information source for villages with non-displaced households, as reported by KIs (n = 88)

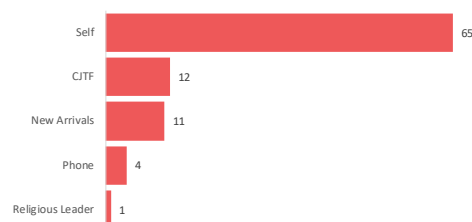


Figure 5: Reasons for returning for Guzamala IDPs outside Maiduguri, reported by KIs (n = 142)

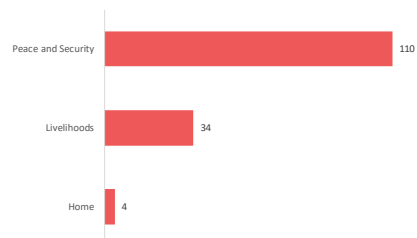
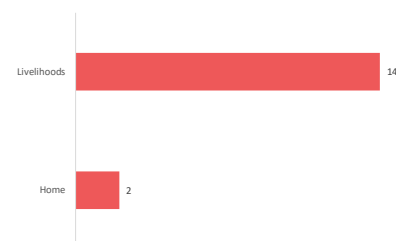


Figure 6: Reasons for returning for Guzamala IDPs in Maiduguri, reported by KIs (n = 19)



Moduri and Aduwa.

3. Long-distance, infrequent, pendular displacement

In the third pendular displacement pattern, FGD participants in Maiduguri reported less frequent movement between Maiduguri and their villages of origin. This was reported by participants in Maiduguri originating from Gudumbali East, Gudumbali West, Moduri, Aduwa and Guzamala West wards. In these instances, displaced Bulamas and men in Maiduguri would reportedly travel back to their villages once or twice a month to check on their village and the non-displaced persons there. Participants reported this movement went both ways, as traders or relatives still living in the village would often travel to Maiduguri also to buy, sell or pick up goods, and then return to their village. Depending on the destination in Guzamala, people reportedly travelled through either Gubio or Gajiram towns. Some participants reported having travelled back to their villages of origin to harvest the last season, and then returning to their site of displacement for safety.

4. Returnees to villages of origin

The fourth movement pattern observed was IDPs returning to their villages of origin. Of villages they had knowledge on, KIs estimated at least 668 households had returned to their villages within the last month notably to the wards of Moduri, Mairari, Guzamala West, Guzamala East, and Gudumbali East. Some FGD participants reported that in some locations people have been slowly returning to their villages on and off for more than the past year.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Non-displaced persons movement intentions

As reported by FGD participants and KIs, people remaining in their villages of origin in Moduri, Aduwa, Gudumbali East, and Gudumbali West mentioned that they have no plans to leave as of now because they believe their villages are relatively safe compared to before due to more regular military presence or because they want to stay in their traditional homes, with access to livelihoods such as farming and livestock. A direct attack by AOGs on their villages or a request from the military, would be possible triggers for them to displace, according to both the participants and KIs. Only two villages, one in Guzamala East and the other in Mairari ward, reportedly had non-displaced households with any intention to displace in the near future, due to AOGs and lack of livelihoods in their villages of origin.

Guzamala IDPs movement intentions

Presently, FGD participants in Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Mairari and Bunari reportedly did not perceive their villages of origin to be safe and would not yet return to them. However these participants reported that if the military told them it was safe, they would be willing to return to their villages of origin. Main reasons mentioned in FGDs for returning would be for their farming

and regular livelihoods activities and attachment to their traditional homeland. They explained they would not want to go to another village because they would not have access to farmlands, would feel uncertain about the security of that place and because it was not their home. Of 142 KIs reporting on their own villages in displacement sites outside of Maiduguri, the majority mentioned peace and security (77%) as the main reason they would go back to their village of origin, followed by access to livelihoods (24%) and returning to their homeland (3%). KIs in Ali Gambori, Gasarwa and Mairari reported knowledge of some villages (9) where some households (153) were actively returning within the last month.

Maidugiri IDPs movement intentions

For those displaced in Maiduguri, FGD participants stated wanting to return to their villages of origin when it was safe. Some participants explained that if they were told their villages were safe, and if they had some assistance such as transportation or food assistance to last until the next harvest season, they would be willing to go immediately. They reported that living in their current location was difficult compared to their villages of origin, where they can live self-sufficiently off their land. In terms of active plans for return, Gudumbali West and Guzamala West FGD participants mentioned that they have plans to return during the next rainy season to farm. KIs in Maiduguri reported knowledge of people from some villages (9) displaced in Maiduguri where some households (517) were actively returning to in the last month.

Of 19 KIs reporting on their own villages, in displacement sites in Maiduguri, the majority mentioned accessing livelihoods (73%) was the main reason they would return back to their village of origin followed by wanting to return to their homeland (10%).

NEEDS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

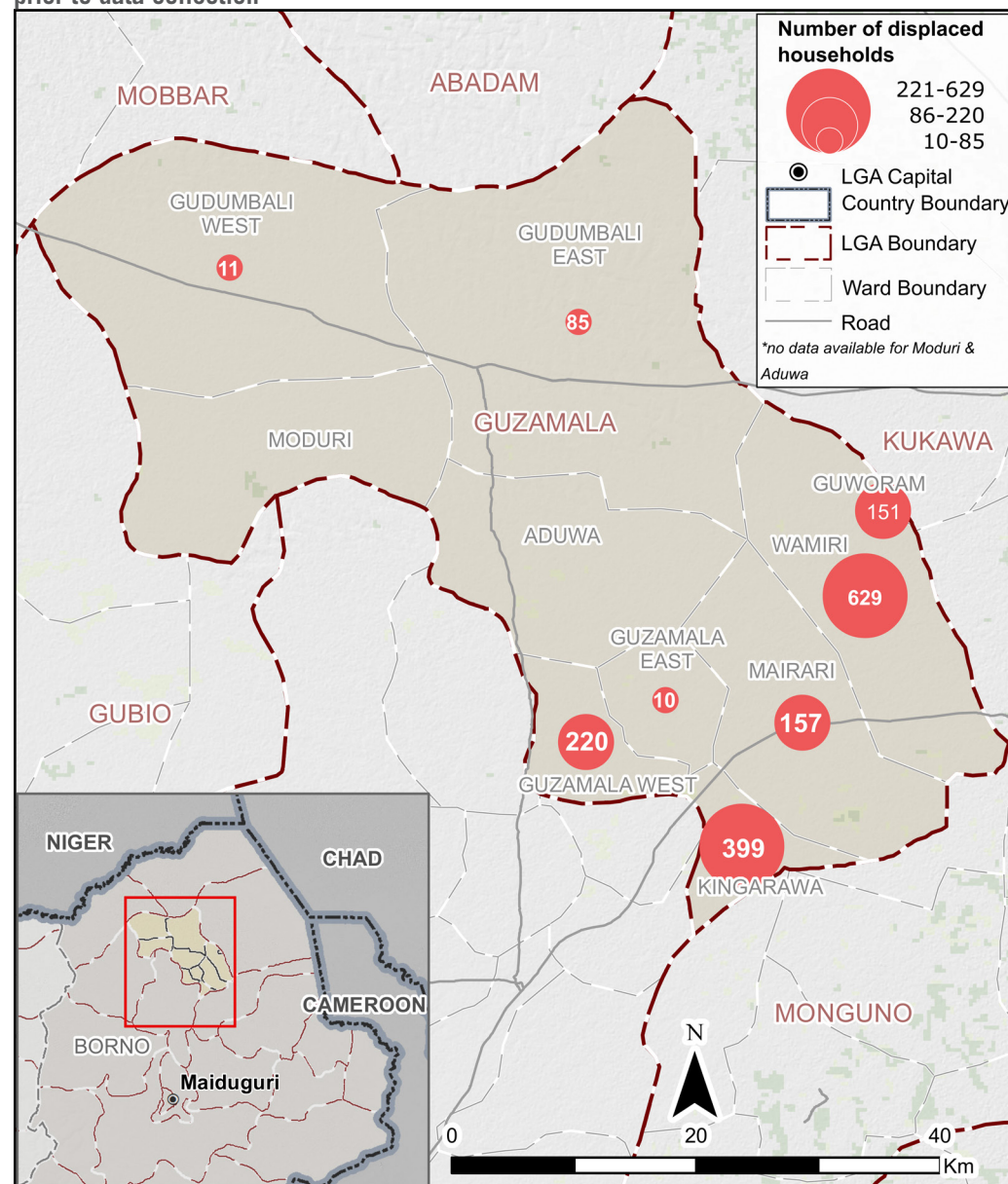
Needs and Living Conditions in Areas of Origin

Depending on the ward, FGD participants reported their villages of origin as having adequate security while reporting that other villages were less secure due to AOG attacks. In hard-to-reach wards such as Gudumbali East and West, Moduri and Aduwa, services are reportedly non-existent or limited, as most health facilities and schools are non-functional and markets have been closed since 2014. People reportedly travel far through Gubio and Gajiram, to Maiduguri for trading. In the other wards along the Maiduguri-Monguno road, health services, schools and markets are accessible in some of the major towns. In Kingarwa, Mairari, Wamiri and Guworam wards of Guzamala LGA, FGD participants reported that the elderly are often the ones staying and taking care of the village, refusing to leave their traditional homes. See Table 3 for more details.

Needs and Living Conditions for Guzamala IDPs in Guzamala LGA

FGD participants described not having security concerns or movement restrictions in their present

Map 4: Number of estimated displaced households reported by KIs within the three months prior to data collection



locations, however some participants mentioned concerns over lack of security presence in Ali Gambori and that there were some areas outside Gasarwa they would avoid due to insecurity. Shelters are mostly makeshift grass huts in Mairari, Ali Gambori and Bunari. Gasarwa is an exception where participants estimate nearly 30% of the households have emergency tents, while the rest still has grass shelters.

For those participants who have been displaced since August 2017 or before, they reported returning to their villages of origin in order to plant and harvest this most recent harvest season. After the harvest was complete, they returned to their current displacement sites. Households in other villages displaced within the three months prior to data collection also reported having harvested. FGD participants reported that households had either exhausted their food reserves they brought with them, or had only two to four months' worth of food at best. They report that people sell firewood, grass and water to get income to buy food, often travelling back to their villages of origin or near them in order to get those resources. Those participants displacing from farther away villages of origin mentioned distance to those villages as a barrier to accessing livelihoods.

Drinking water is available from boreholes in Mairari, Ali Gambori and Gasarwa. In Bunari, there is reportedly only an unprotected well in the village, unsuitable for drinking. IDPs travel to other nearby villages in order to access drinking water. In Ali Gambori, there were previously crowds around limited water points but recently a new water point was added, lessening hardship. There is no latrine access reported at any sites and IDPs reportedly practice open defecation. Health clinics are functioning at Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, and Mairari. However for more complicated cases, people go to Gajiram or Monguno.

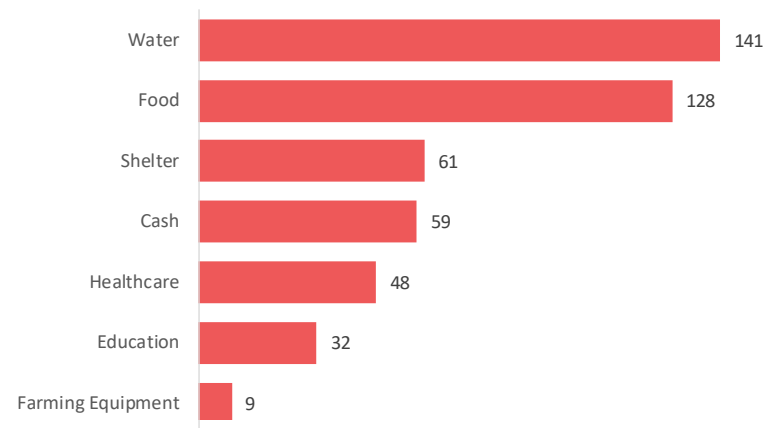
Needs and Living Conditions for Guzamala IDPs in Maiduguri

Most FGDs were conducted with IDP residents in Bakassi Camp from Guzamala LGA. FGD participants in Maiduguri reported facing no security threats or challenges in their current site of displacement. In terms of food, participants described being dependent on food assistance provided by the government. Some people were able to rely on relatives for support. Participants reported people often reducing meals to cope with insufficient food. Men conducting small trade, daily labor work, and women selling caps were all mentioned by participants as livelihood sources utilized to earn income in Maiduguri. Health services are available in Bakassi camp provided through Action Against Hunger and UNICEF, while participants report their children can access primary formal school and Islamic school in Bakassi, or alternatively the Bolori Primary School.

Needs on Return to Village of Origin

KIs and FGD participants were asked for the top needs they would have on returning to their village. FGD participants most frequently responded with food, shelter, capital to start up a business and water. KIs agreed for the most part, stating that water (88%) and food (80%) were the most important needs, followed by shelter (38%), cash for livelihoods (37%) and healthcare (30%).

Figure 7: Needs on return for Guzamala IDPs, reported by KIs (n = 161)



KEY INFORMATION GAPS

Based on the primary and secondary data available, the following information gaps exist:

Limited information on Gudumbali West, Gudumbali East, Aduwa and Moduri wards

These wards are completely inaccessible to humanitarian actors, and it was subsequently more difficult to find many KIs to interview for this assessment. As such, fewer villages were reported for these wards than for more accessible areas like Mairari and Gasarwa. It is likely more informants with knowledge of these areas could be found in Gubio Town. Another possibility is that more households are non-displaced in these wards, hence it was harder to find people visiting out of those areas to interview as key informants.

Needs and Conditions in Guzamala East ward

No FGDs were conducted with Guzamala East ward as at the times of field preparation, it was difficult to find participants. Some information was provided by KIs on the status of villages in this ward, but more in-depth information on needs and living conditions will need to be the focus of future assessments.

The extent of localized displacement in hard to reach wards

Due to resource and time constraints, only a limited number of FGDs were conducted for each ward and only a few villages were talked with in depth. While some insight from these FGDs and KIs is gained on how households are displacing within Guzamala LGA, the extent of villages with households displacing to other nearby villages, and the number of such villages people are displacing to is unclear within hard-to-reach wards like Gudumbali West and Moduri.

Table 3: Needs and Living Conditions in Areas of Origin

Category	FGDs and KIs in Maiduguri (covering Gudumbali East, Gudumbali West, Moduri, Guzamala West wards)	FGDs and KIs in Gajiram, Gasarwa, Ali Gambori, Bunari, Monguno (covering Kingarwa, Mairari, Wamiri, Guworam, Aduwa wards)
Communication	FGD participants in Maiduguri reportedly got their information either from new arrivals coming to Maiduguri, from men directly visiting their villages themselves, or from traders and family members who come visit them in Maiduguri from their villages of origin. They also report getting some information from people they know in Gubio Town, which is a transition point for some people traveling between Gudumbali West and Moduri wards to Maiduguri. FGD Participants from Moduri mention getting their information from Gajiram Town on market days, as that is the main market people in their villages of origin go to buy and sell goods. The LGA chairman and other displaced traditional leaders in Maiduguri reportedly also share information with them when it is available. See Figures 3 and 4 for sources of information from KIs.	Men visiting their villages of origin on a daily or regular basis to get water or check on homes and elderly relatives, non-displaced people coming into town for markets, services or prayers, and Fulani ⁴ herdsmen and hunters were all sources of information on their villages mentioned in FGDs. Some FGD participants reported not having any information about their village since leaving. See Figure 3 and 4 for sources of information from KIs.
Protection	Before they left, FGD participants reported killings of civilians, stealing of money, food and livestock, forced recruitment of men and children, and forced marriage as protection concerns. While no explicit movement restrictions were enforced, people in their villages of origin would tend not to travel more than a few kilometres away from their village. Presently, some participants reported that the security situation has improved due to military presence in their villages and that AOGs have not visited them for a long while. Women reported being able to move more freely in their villages without the presence of AOGs.	Some FGD participants reported having experienced harassment by AOGs since August 2017, while others reported it starting for them only in the last three or four months (prior to data collection). Reported protection concerns included killings of civilians, forced recruitment of men, physical violence, kidnapping and ransoming of children, destruction of property, stealing of money, food and livestock, forced marriage and sexual assault. Those participants from villages with non-displaced households reported that there were still some security concerns for non-displaced households being visited by AOGs. Most other participants from Kingarwa, Mairari and Wamiri wards reported that there are no people in their villages at present.
Shelter	Shelters in villages of origin were reportedly a mix of grass and mud houses, with proportions varying depending on the village. A handful of houses were made of brick with zinc roofs. The larger villages were more likely to report having a majority of mud houses and more brick houses. In most villages, participants estimated that half to all of the shelters had been damaged or destroyed, either burned down by AOGs or damaged due to the rain/weather.	Shelters in villages of origin were reportedly a mix of grass and mud houses, with proportions varying depending on the village. A handful of houses were made of brick with zinc roofs. In villages with non-displaced persons, it was reported they helped upkeep and repair some of the homes. In some villages, participants estimated that half to all of the shelters had been damaged or destroyed, either burned down by AOGs or damaged due to the rain/weather. Some villages reportedly had no damage to shelters.
Food Security	Farming and livestock rearing are reportedly the main sources of food in villages of origin relied on by non-displaced peoples. A smaller proportion of households would buy food from the markets. Some participants report traders and relatives coming to Maiduguri to buy and sell food before returning to villages of origin. Millet, groundnut, beans, okra, maize, and vegetables were reportedly planted last season. While some participants reported poor harvests due to short rainfall, they estimated that what was harvested should last people in their villages of origin from two to five months. Participants from Moduri ward reported a pest infestation had destroyed many crops. Lack of farming equipment, seedlings and fertilizer were mentioned as key challenges to accessing food by participants from Gudumbali West, and Guzamala West. Participants from Gudumbali East mentioned being unable to access land in the Lake Chad area due to insecurity, and lack of a nearby market to buy food at as key challenges in accessing food.	Similarly, these FGD participants reported most of their food coming from farming and livestock, prior to displacement. Millet, beans, groundnut, okra, sorghum, maize were reportedly planted during the last season. Participants from Guworam, Mairari and Kingarwa wards all reported a poor harvest due to an infestation of birds attacking their crops. They also reported that most of what they could harvest was taken by AOGs. Some non-displaced people reportedly sold firewood in markets to buy food, or visited a nearby town to get food from relatives. Since many non-displaced peoples are reportedly elderly, they are unable to harvest foods themselves.
Livelihoods	Before the crisis people would reportedly farm, raise livestock and trade for income. Non-displaced persons reportedly still have some of their livestock, though a lot of it has previously been stolen by AOGs. Those from Gudumbali also additionally reported remittances and salaries as income sources. Poor harvests, lack of access to farming tools, capital for business, and access to markets were reported by FGD participants as barriers to accessing income. People reported traveling to Gubio, Gajiram, Gajiganna and Maiduguri markets to sell food and buy items. Transportation costs to reach these markets were reported as another key barrier. Gudumbali, Garanda and Aduwa town were mentioned by some participants as preferred markets but they have not functioned since 2014 when everyone left.	Main sources of income before the crisis were reportedly farming and livestock raising, with other sources mentioned including the selling of firewood and grass, production of groundnut oil, and trading. For those villages with non-displaced peoples remaining, participants reported that they either rely on relatives who have displaced to safer towns, or they come and sell firewood and grass in these towns. Nearly all participants reported no longer having livestock due to theft by AOGs, or having sold their livestock for income. Lack of patronage for firewood was mentioned as a barrier to income. Gajiram, Monguno and Mairari were mentioned as markets people are currently using. Markets in other locations like Gasarwa and Ali Gambori reportedly have food available, but not necessarily non-food items. Participants from Aduwa ward reported that non-displaced persons do not have access to farmlands or firewood due to insecurity.
WASH	Participants from Guzamala West, Gudumbali East, and Gudumbali West described that non-displaced persons in their villages of origin have limited, unprotected wells as their primary water sources, which not only supported those households but also those of other surrounding villages displaced into their village. Even before the crisis, the reportedly long queues and the distance were barriers to accessing water. A few participants reported having boreholes in their villages, however, most of them are not-functional. There were reportedly no latrines used in most villages of origins, with the exception of a few latrines in villages reported in Gudumbali East and Moduri.	FGD participants in Kingarwa, Mairari, Guworam and Wamiri wards described their villages of origin as relying on unprotected wells as their main source of water, which was reportedly milky coloured and bitter tasting. Some wells reportedly dried up during periods of low rainfall. They stated that some villages had boreholes in them or in adjacent villages though whether they were functioning depended on the village. Distance to fetching water and insecurity were mentioned as challenges in accessing water. Participants also described little or no latrine access in most of their villages of origin.
Health	Most FGD participants reported their villages of origin were visited by mobile polio teams, but otherwise there is very limited access to health care services in villages of origin. One exception mentioned was by Guzamala West participants who mentioned accessing services at a dispensary in Guzamala Abari that is functioning. Participants in Moduri reported traveling to Gajiram or Gubio when needing health care services. Distance, transportation and service costs, quality of service and lack of health care workers were reported as key barriers to accessing health care services. Participants from Moduri and Gudumbali West described "swollen necks" afflicting many of the women and children in the village, potentially a sign of severe iodine deficiencies in the community.	Participants reported that health clinics at Ali Gambori, Gasarwa and Mairari were functioning. For more serious issues people reportedly go to Monguno and Gajiram hospitals instead. They also reported that most villages were being visited by mobile polio teams prior to their displacement. Distance to health facilities, cost of transportation, lack of transportation in emergencies, perceived lack of attention by health care providers and lack of proper drugs at the hospital were mentioned as challenges in accessing health care by participants. Some participants mentioned cases of measles in their villages of origin several months ago, but no current outbreaks are occurring.
Education	Prior to the conflict, primary and junior secondary schools were reportedly available in Gudumbali town and Moduri Ward, however children would have to travel to Monguno for senior secondary school. Primary school was also available in Gudumbali West and Guzamala West, according to participants. They stated that most children had access to non-formal education (Islamic school). Schools are reportedly not functional now so children in villages of origin have no access to formal education.	Participants reported that primary schools in Mairari, Gasarwa and Bunari were functional. In contrast, primary schools in Kingarwa Gana, Kijimatar, Aduwa town and Lingir were not functional. They stated that most children had access to informal education (Islamic school). Barriers to accessing education mentioned included parents not wanting to enrol their students because they wanted their children to help at home, the perception being that formal education is not useful and that the distance is too far.
Need in Areas of Origin	Food and water assistance were the most frequently mentioned needs for those in villages of origin, with cash for business, and access to healthcare as other needs mentioned by participants. Those from Gudumbali West additionally mentioned needs for access to markets and road access as needs.	Food, water and access to health services were the most frequently mentioned needs for those remaining in villages of origin.

Distinctions between Wamiri, Guworam, Kingarwa and Mairari wards

KIs reporting on villages in these wards, even if originating from that village, were often unclear on which wards their village officially fell under, resulting often in misclassification. Caution should be taken in interpreting numbers reported in this overview as there may be some overlap between these wards.

Number of displaced, non-displaced and returnee households in unreported areas

The method of this study is not exhaustive, but aims to capture as much information as possible given the dynamic and changing nature of the context. Numbers of households reported here should be taken with caution as not all villages were systematically included in the reporting, and numbers of households are only estimates by KIs and have not been verified.

Needs, conditions and movement intentions of households in unreported areas

Due to the nature of the methodology, information was captured only on areas for which we were able to find sufficient key informants. For villages or areas of Guzamala LGA which were not captured by KIs, there is still a significant information gap remaining.

Interviewing Displaced vs. Non-displaced populations

As we cannot access most of Guzamala LGA directly, the nearly all KIs and FGD participants were people who have been displaced from their communities. Whether there are key differences between those currently displaced and the non-displaced that are affecting their displacement status is unclear. If there are key differences, it is also unclear in what ways it could bias their responses.

ENDNOTES

1. Pendular displacement refers to the regular back and forth movements of people between their place of origin and their site of displacement.
2. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round XXI. February 2018.
3. Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan 2018.
4. Fulani people are a large ethnic group in Nigeria.

About REACH

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