OVERVIEW

There has been widespread displacement of IDPs in Borno state since the beginning of 2014 as a result of Boko Haram insurgency in Northeastern Nigeria. Most IDPs have fled to nearby towns/centers that are protected by the Nigerian military. While ongoing violence and limited accessibility make data difficult to come by, there are an estimated 100,000 people in need in the Monguno Local Government Area (LGA)\(^1\), 63,000 of whom are IDPs residing in camps\(^2\). As military pushes further north, additional IDPs arrive every day. Throughout Northeastern Nigeria IDPs have taken refuge in abandoned schools, housing estates, hospitals and other government institutions. In Monguno, IDPs are living in nine IDP camps as well as throughout the host community living in abandon structures, and in makeshift shelters.

This rapid assessment looked at four camps within Monguno’s Central Ward, Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS), Government Senior Science Secondary School (GSSSS), Central Primary School, and Government Day Secondary School (GDSS) which are all within Monguno town. During this rapid assessment IRC had intended to evaluate a fifth camp, Mune IDP camp, but it was reported to be occupied by the Military at the moment so access was not possible.

In GGSS Camp, the IDPs are living in abandoned buildings and make shift shelters that have been randomly constructed. In GSSSS, they live in the classrooms and dormitories and use the toilets within these buildings, as well as in makeshift shelters scattered around the school property. In Central Primary School the IDPs are living in the classrooms whereas in GDSS they are living in the class rooms and staff housing.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

- To assess the availability of WASH services in the IDP camp and host community
- To identify WASH service delivery gaps and propose interventions to improve the level of access to these services.

METHODOLOGY

A simple assessment tool was developed to capture demographic figures in the camp/host community, level of access of WASH services, existence of community structures, access to Health services and presence of schools. Additionally, other actors present were consulted on existing gaps in WASH service delivery in the camp/host community. Information was collected from Key Informants (Camp leaders and host community leaders), women at water points and transect walks were conducted to observe the prevailing WASH conditions in the camp/host community.

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\(^1\) OCHA, 29 June 2016
\(^2\) Number cited in a conversation with Col. Emere of the Nigerian Army 8\textsuperscript{th} Division in Konduga on August 2\textsuperscript{nd}
The population figures presented are estimates based on feedback received from the camp leaders/host community leaders, hence more accurate figures will be collected during a detailed assessment.

**ASSESSMENT FINDINGS**

**Location of Monguno**
Monguno Town is located 135 Km from Maiduguri Town on Maiduguru-Baga road. Within Monguno Town there are five IDP Camps located in Monguno Central Ward; Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS), Government Senior Science Secondary School (GSSSS), Central Primary School, Mune Primary School and Government day Secondary School (GDSS).

**Population**
GGSS IDP camp has a population of 18,990 (Men-3,030, Women-3,715 and Children-12,245) and GSSSS IDP camp has a population of 15,733. The Central Primary School is accommodating about 2,000 IDPs. The Government Day Secondary School is currently occupied with IDPs with an estimated population of 1,500 but renovation and construction of the school is ongoing by Government hence indicating a possibility of relocation of the IDPs. Hence based on the GGSS population breakdown, approximately 16% are men, 20% Women and 64% are Children in the IDP camps as shown in Figure 01 below

![Figure 01. IDP Population Breakdown](image)

**Actors working in the IDP camp and host community**
Currently the following actors are providing services in the IDP camp and host community:
- ALIMA (Health and Nutrition)
- UNICEF (WASH and Health)

**Access to WASH services**

I. **Access to water**

In GGSS IDP camp, there are 2 hand pumps, 1 is already in use and the other is still under construction. The water sources are available 11 hours a day and queuing time is estimated to be 60 minutes based on feedback.
from women. Hence based on the existing functional water sources, the safer water coverage is estimated at 0.6 litres/person/day (Hand pump flow rate is 17 litres/minute as per the SPHERE standard). To meet the SPHERE Minimum standard, this camp requires a minimum of 284,850 litres/day which can be provided by either 16 motorized boreholes producing 18,000 litres/day or 23 hand pumps producing 12,240 litres/day.

In GSSS, there is one motorized borehole however water is bought at 30N/Jerrican. UNICEF is also constructing two hand pumps within the IDP camp, hence will be the only freely accessible water sources for use by the IDPs. Water is available for 14 hours a day and the queuing time is estimated as 80 minutes. Hence the water coverage is estimated at 1.8 litres/person/day.

The Central primary School has only one motorized borehole opened for only four hours a day hence producing about 6,000 litres a day assuming it produces 1,500 litres/hour. Hence the water coverage in Central Primary School is estimated at 3 litres/person/day. The queuing time is estimated as 60 minutes and there are only two water collection points.

To meet the SPHERE Minimum standard of 15 litres/person/day, these three camps requires a minimum of 550,845 litres/day which can be provided by either 31 motorized boreholes producing 18,000 litres/day or 45 hand pumps producing 12,240 litres/day.

No water coverage data was collected for Government Day Primary School.

II. Access to Sanitation

In GGSS IDP camp there are 24 communal latrine stances that are in use hence giving a latrine coverage of 792 persons/stance hence there is need for a total 950 latrine stances (inclusive of the existing latrines) to meet the SPHERE standard of 20 persons/latrines. There are no visible bathing shelters hence there is need for bathing shelters.

In GSSSS, there are 84 Communal latrine stances located within the buildings that are in use hence giving a latrine coverage of 187 persons/stance hence there is need for a total 787 latrine stances (inclusive of the existing latrines) to meet the SPHERE standard of 20 persons/latrines. That said, 56 (67%) of the existing latrines are waterborne toilets hence will need sufficient amounts of water for them to function. There are 56 bathing facilities within the buildings in the camp hence there is need for more additional bathing shelters.

The Central Primary School has only four usable latrine stances hence the latrine coverage is 500 persons/latrine. There are massive signs of open defecation and some of the latrines are already full hence need to be decommissioned. There are no bathing shelters at the moment.

No Sanitation data was collected for Government Day Primary School.

III. Hygiene promotion

The camps are crowed and there are no dish drying racks and visibly there is poor handling of food and water. The Nigerian Red Cross Society is conducting hygiene awareness in the IDP camps although the number of volunteers is limited. The IDPs in GGSS received soap (1000 grams/household) in June 2016 and those in GSSSSS IDP camp and Central primary School have never received soap. To improve the hygiene situation, we will need to train 73 Community hygiene promoters (GGSS 38, GSSSS 31, and 4 in Central Primary School) based
on the SPHERE standard of 500 persons/hygiene promoter, distribute hand washing facilities, construct cooking utensils washing area and drying racks, construct cloth drying lines and distribute hygiene kits and water storage kits.

IV. Solid waste management
There is no existing central location for disposal of solid wastes and households don’t have waste bins for collection of wastes at household level. There is need for construction of 8 central refuse disposal pits and distribution of about 459 communal waste bins based on a ratio of 10 households/waste bin.

V. Community structures
There are no existing and trained Water user committee/WASH Committee in all IDP camps responsible for management of the existing WASH services. Hence there is need to establish a Water user committee in all the places which should be comprised of both men and women to manage the existing WASH services.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Construct 31 motorized boreholes or additional 45 hand pumps in the IDP camps to meet the water demand.
- Given the high population density and poor hygiene practices of the households, water should be chlorinated with residual chlorine of 0.2-0.5mg/l.
- Construct additional 1,724 communal latrine stances in the IDP camps if space is available and connect water to the 56 waterborne toilets with the buildings in Government Senior Science Secondary School.
- Identify and train 73 Community hygiene promoters at Male: Female at a ratio of 1:1 who will promote hygiene at both the IDP camp and host community.
- Construct at least 20 cloth drying lines 12 meters long
- Construct utensils washing and drying racks in centralized kitchens
- Distribute 250grams/person/month washing soap, hygiene kits and water storage kits for 4,590 households.
- Construct bathing shelters (about 918 bath rooms if space is available)
- Construct fixed hand washing facilities at every latrine block.
- Construct 8 central solid waste disposal pits and distribute 459 communal waste bins in the IDP camps.
- Train 3 water user committees in the IDP camps