

NIGERIA: PROTECTION MONITORING SUMMARY

AS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2015



314 monitors deployed for protection monitoring

to North East and North Central States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, FCT, Gombe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe

VISION

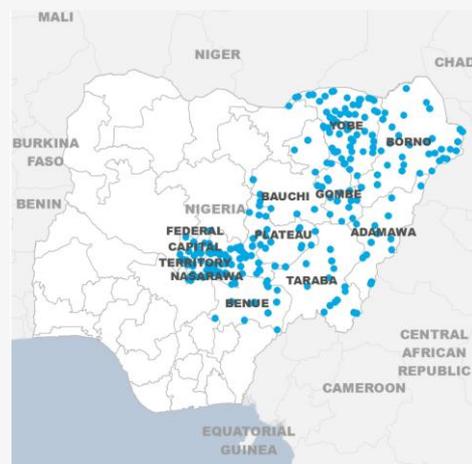
The Protection monitoring collects and analyses information on protection trends and incidents in the most affected States to ensure appropriate response by protection actors. The summary findings are also shared with the -sector Working Group (ISWG) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as other stakeholders in Nigeria. It will be used as a basis for evidence-based advocacy, ensuring sectoral protection mainstreaming, as well as for the referral of cases of protection violations.

WHERE MONITORS ARE

Since April 2015, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have deployed 314 protection monitors to ten States of the North East and North Central region (Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, FCT, Gombe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe) to carry out both individual and community-level protection monitoring. Thirty monitors and one State Supervisor were deployed to each of the States, as well as four additional staff members at NHRC in Abuja to supervise protection monitoring. Consultations currently underway to improve the system, among others, by deploying more monitors in areas which host larger number of civilians affected by armed conflicts.

WHAT PROTECTION MONITORS DO

Protection monitors carry out regular individual and community monitoring. Working with communities, monitors use enabled mobile phones to report on violations and protection risks based on questionnaires. For individual monitoring, monitors collect sensitive information from victims, survivors and witnesses of violations and protection risks, to enable responses by protection stakeholders. Information for community monitoring is gathered from key informant interviews and focus group discussions in affected communities on the vulnerabilities and protection issues impacting them. The information collected from the individual and community monitoring questionnaires is then coded to ensure confidentiality and sent to a secure database, which compiles and stores all data. A State Supervisor has been appointed for each State who supervises and coordinates activities by monitors.



Map showing presence of protection monitors

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND PROTECTION TRENDS

- **Protection incidents** include forced displacement, arrests and insecurity in and around IDP camps, killings, security incidents, destruction and unlawful possession of property.
- **Vulnerable groups** include elderly heads of households, single elderly, child heads of household, pregnant/nursing mothers and female heads of household.
- **Pressing needs** of the most vulnerable IDPs involve food, health, education, livelihood and financial assistance, as well as psychosocial support.
- **Priority protection issues facing IDPs** include denial of access to assistance and separation of family members; restricted freedom of movement and harassment/sexual violence thereafter; enhancing safety and security in IDP sites; ensuring voluntary return in safety and dignity.

KEY PROTECTION ISSUES IN BORNO, ADAMAWA, YOBE, BAUCHI, TARABA AND PLATEAU

BORNO

- The security situation in Borno state remained fragile with frequent attacks by Boko Haram around Maiduguri, including in Jere, Damboa, Kaga and Monguno Local Government Areas. Military counter-insurgency action continued in many areas of the State.
 - In September, a woman detonated an IED strapped to her body at the entrance to Maimalari military cantonment in Maiduguri, with the explosion going off while she tried to force her way in, killing only the suicide bomber.
 - Boko Haram insurgents fleeing from military offensive on their locations reportedly attacked Jigalta Motor Park (commuter station) in Nganzai LGA, Borno State in October. 20 persons were reportedly killed during the attack.
 - A PBIED detonated in a mosque around High court area in Jiddari Polo area of Maiduguri. The suicide bomber was said to have detonated the IED while the early morning prayers was going on; 28 people were reportedly killed and several others injured in the October attack.
 - In October, Boko Haram insurgents reportedly attacked a vehicle on Mile 40 road along Maiduguri – Monguno highway, in Nganzai LGA, Borno State. 3 passengers were reportedly killed during the attack.
 - In October, over 50 people have been reported killed through detonation of IEDs by insurgents in religious and public places within Maiduguri metropolis. Despite these attacks not being directed towards humanitarians, it is becoming increasingly worrisome that humanitarian staff could easily be indirectly affected.
- Several incidents in October indicating the change of tactics by insurgents and possible infiltration of camps were reported. Four male suspected members of Boko Haram were arrested by a joint security team at Gubio Road IDP camp. A female was arrested at Gubio IDP Camp on suspicion that she attempted to poison a water tank.
- In September, the military rescued 241 women and children during operations against Boko Haram terrorists in Borno State following operations in two Boko Haram camps at Jangurori and Bulatori villages.
- In early September, 128 detainees were released from Giwa Barracks in Maiduguri, reportedly including 109 men, seven women and 11 boys.
- In October, 28 CJTF, 19 soldiers and 3 immigrations officers have been deployed and stationed at the recently formalized 250 housing estate (Dalori 2) camp. The camp is reported to lack a school and kitchen. The camp has 16 installed water points that are non-functional. There are also reports of lack of access to medicine
- 7 children and 2 adults have so far died of measles in Gubio IDP camp in October. In addition, 12 children with cases of measles were discovered in a house within the camp and have been treated. The health workers and humanitarian agencies in the camp have launched an awareness campaign and immunization of all the children in the camp to aid in measles prevention.

ADAMAWA

- Security situation in many communities of Adamawa state (particularly bordering Borno State) in September and October remained fragile. Frequent attacks by the Boko Haram including in Bakin Dutse, Madagali was reported.
- In September, an explosion suspected to be PBIED occurred at a mosque located at the outskirts of Jimeta, in Adamawa State. 27 people were reportedly killed and 96 injured in the high impact explosion.
- Several incidents indicating the possible infiltration of camps by insurgent were reported including the bomb explosion in Malkohi camp in which seven persons were killed and another 20 injured on 11 September 2015. Five other persons were also killed on the same day in another suicide bomb attack in Madagali area. Female suicide bombers were reported to have perpetrated both incidents. Following that incident the military arrested 9 persons suspected to be members of Boko Haram sect during security screening of IDPs in Fufore camp leading to a further arrest in Mubi.
- The Adamawa State government is making plans to close all IDP camps in the State by December to enable schools reopen in the State, plans are being made to consolidate camps in the State into one Camp after the evacuation of Borno State indigenes from Adamawa State.
- An estimated 262 people from Lemu village were transferred by the military to Mubi transit centre from Madagali military base where they had initially sought safety following threats by Boko Haram on 2nd of September to kill all women and children if boys and men in Lemu will not join the sect.
- Some IDP locations in Gombi village, Demsa, Numan and Tanbo in Gire LGA are becoming difficult for humanitarian actors to access due to heavy flooding in these areas.
- 1,668 Nigerian returnees arrived at Sahuda border in September and October, with the total figure of Nigerian returnees stands at 13,770.
- There was an outbreak of chicken pox at the St. Theresa informal camp in October with 36 people reportedly affected.

YOBE

- On 20th October, military personnel in Geidam conducted a mass arrest of approximately 60 men at Sheikh Ainoma Tsangaya over suspected Boko Haram affiliation. An atmosphere of suspicion in Geidam town has spurred further arrests in the intervening period with 20 arrests on 28th October. Communities' in Nayi-wara ward of Damaturu further report that arrest and unlawful detention of youths continue and those in detention remain unresolved. Moreover, a suspected Boko Haram member was arrested in Pompomari camp in Damaturu, with no information follow up information thereafter disclosed.
- A group of people suspected to be Boko Haram attacked Geidam in September. The attack was accompanied by movements of people to other places presumed to be safe. The poor security situation is reported to be hindering access and smooth humanitarian intervention.
- There have been reports of State sanctioned closures of markets and cessation of commercial activities in late October, including Geidam market, Babban Gida market of Tarmuwa LGA, Dapchi market, Baimari market and Garin Alkali market in Bursari LGA. Traders complained of military intimidation and harassment.
- IDPs are reported to be in dire need of shelter, food, health facilities and NFIs and the number of highly malnourished children is reportedly increasing in October due to food insufficiency. There is a need to set up sufficient child friendly spaces to respond to the large number of children with psychosocial challenges.

BAUCHI

- Reports in September indicate that several women suspected to be wives of Boko Haram insurgents fled to Bauchi LGA IDP location due to denial of access to humanitarian assistance by the IDPs and local residents of Abadam LGA in Borno State.
- There are increasing numbers of IDPs from Plateau State in Bauchi (Tafawa Balewa LGA) following clashes between farmers and herdsmen. As at 18th September, 5,000 IDPs are reported to have been displaced.
- Massive floods in Shira LGA in September have also resulted in the displacement of many people.
- An outbreak of measles was reported which has been so far been curtailed.

TARABA

- In October, ten returning IDPs were killed in Kindakan (Chonku Ward) and Kamberi (Bantaje Ward) by suspected Fulani herdsmen, with an unresolved kidnapping in Chinkai District (Kente Ward) in Wukari LGA. Thirteen people were reported killed in inter-communal violence in Ibi and Donga LGAs between September and October.
- Returnees to Bali LGA report that their properties and farmlands occupied by herdsmen. The new occupants' claim the properties in question were sold to them by the traditional rulers of the affected places.
- Returnees have requested further assistance to mitigate food insecurity and tools to restore livelihoods.
- Villagers in Gurgur and Mai Itachi, who had only recently returned October, were forced to flee their homes due to the recent flooding of the banks of River Benue.
- Mallum IDP site in Ardo Kola, which hosts 1000 IDPs reporting to live peacefully with their hosts, have reported absence of portable drinking water, power supply and lack of access to education.

PLATEAU

- Clashes continue between farmers and herdsmen in Riyom, Barkin Ladi, Wase, Langtang South and Shendam LGAs, with daily attacks reported in some of these communities.
- The Plateau State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) reported in September that 63,000 IDPs from Nassarawa, Taraba Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Plateau states are taking refuge in various camps in Plateau state. IDPs from Nassarawa and Taraba are victims of ethno-religious crises and farmers/herdsmen clashes.
- Improper and inadequate housing facilities are major problem at the IDP location in Jos South LGA, where camps are make-shift structures; and basic facilities like toilets, water and health facilities are lacking.