

RAPID PROTECTION ASSESSMENT

STADIUM CAMP-MMC, BORNO STATE

16-17 MARCH 2020



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Background Information

The month of February has been marked by important displacement of population mainly in MMC, Borno State. The situation of Stadium camp that received two groups of new arrivals was of concern. It was reported that a total of 781 HH/1,326 Individuals arrived at the doors of the camp between 18 February 2020 and 04 March 2020. The first group which was admitted into the camp and provided with food and NFIs created a pull factor resulting in the arrival of a second group, which was also admitted into the camp subsequently.

To understand the reasons of such sudden and important movements, the profile of the population concerned, their conditions in the camp and major needs, as well as durable solution prospects, UNHCR in collaboration with key protection partners at Stadium camp conducted a Rapid Protection Assessment to collect information to inform government and humanitarian community interventions and solutions to the situation of the newly arrived.

Methodology

Tools used	Partners involved	KII/ FGD details
Key informant interviews	GISCOR, BOWDI, IOM MPHSS, GPON, TDH, IRC, SEMA, IMC, UNFPA, ACTED, HOHVIPAD, NAPTIP	A total of 474 key informants were interviewed; the graph below (fig 1) indicates the demographic composition. Key informants included heads of households, community leaders (women and youth leaders) religious leaders, Protection Action Group members and Humanitarian Workers using the Age Gender Diversity (AGD) approach. Data collected using Kobo application.
Focus group discussions – with separate groups of men, women, girls		
Site observation		

Demography

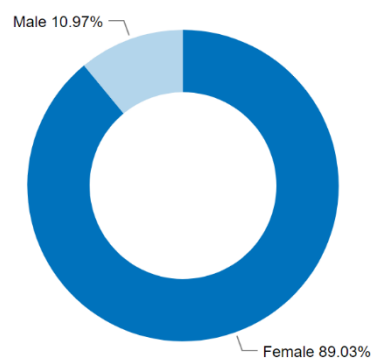
Total Interview

39

Total Interviewee

474

Gender



Respondents by age

From 18 to 59 years

89.87%

Above 60 years

9.49%

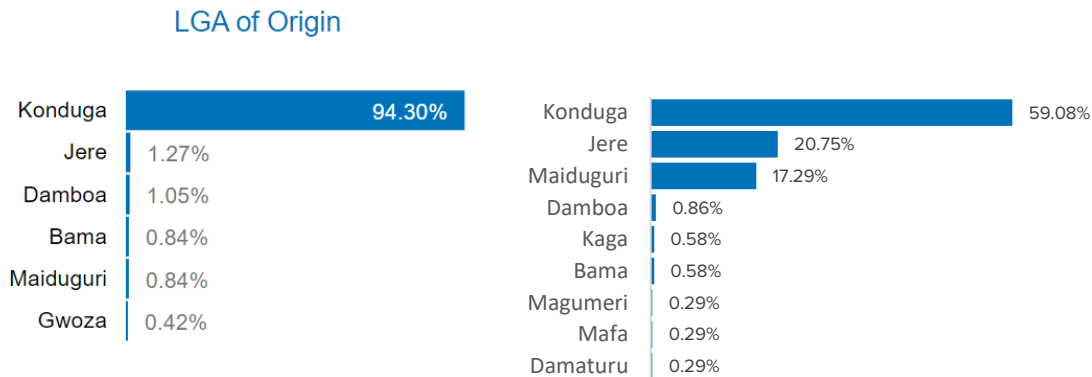
Less than 18 years

0.63%

Major Findings

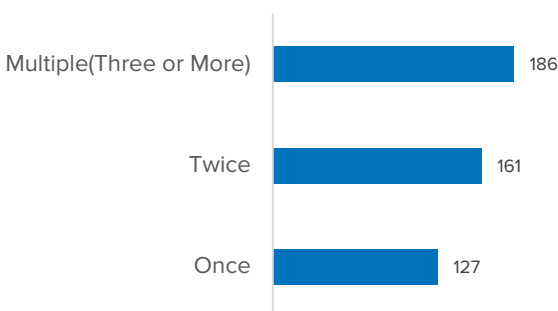
A. Understanding the newly arrived population

1. Areas of Origin



Majority reported being displaced from Konduga followed by Jere and Maiduguri LGAs. The sequence of their displacements as stated in the FGD conducted includes, displacement from their area of origin to Damboa in Damboa LGA; Muna Garage in Jere LGA; Some were displaced to Alodam to Ngomari to Ngrori in Konduga LGA; others were displaced to Galtimari, Bayan Barracks and Gwange in MMC/Jere. The findings further indicated that the population of newly arrived is not a homogeneous group, rather people coming from various locations, including from other states (Yobe/Damturu 0.29%) and for various reasons.

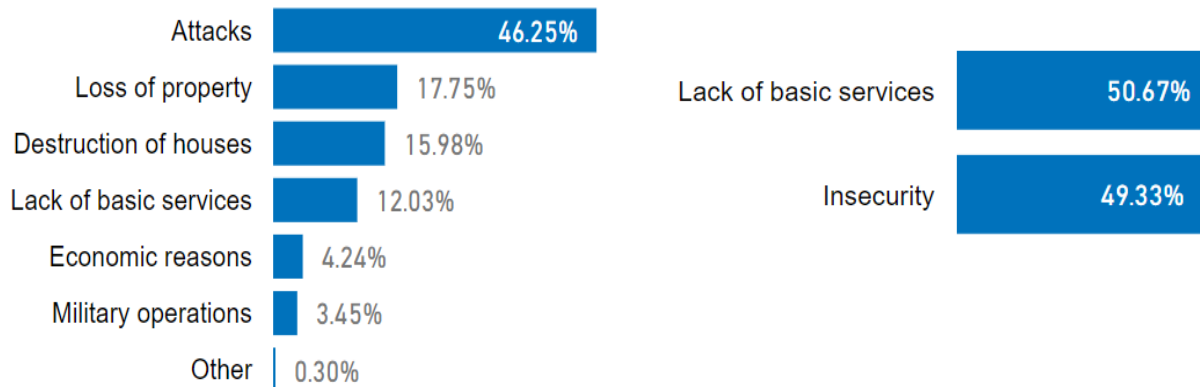
2. Displacement Dynamics



72% of the group reported being displaced at least two times. Most of the members of the group have experienced secondary and multiple displacements as reported by 39% and 33% of key informants respectively. This is consistent with the displacement dynamics already known in the State.

3. Causes of Displacement

In light with the above-mentioned displacement dynamics, the causes of displacement from the place of origin (initial displacement), appear to be different from the reason for leaving areas of last displacement as reflected in the diagrams below.

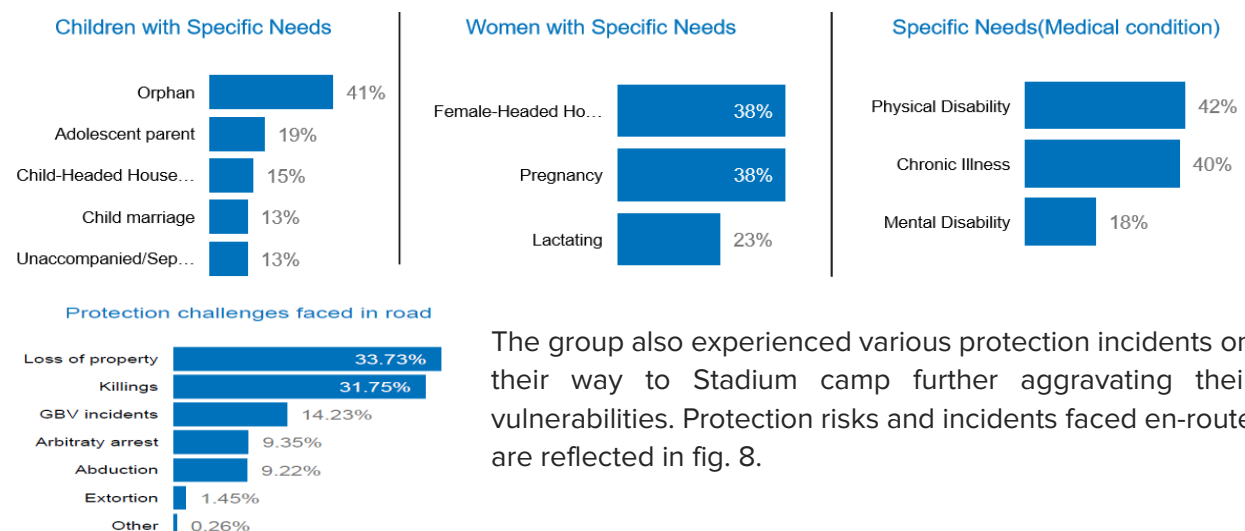


During focus group discussions, the newly arrived stated that they came to Stadium Camp because of poor living conditions, lack of basic services – food, shelter, NFIs. Some of them could not continue rental payments; for some others the houseowners reportedly sold off the houses discontinuing their tenancy. While in the host community, they did not receive any assistance from any organizations except goodwill from host community members. It was reported during FGDs that individuals coming from Muna Garage camp were excluded from the assistance provided including the monthly food distribution, perhaps because of their arrival in the said camp after the registration had been completed.

The choice of Stadium camp over other camps has been justified by the fact that other members of their communities brought in the camp as part of the first group were able to access humanitarian assistance.

4. Persons with Specific Needs

From observation, the group is composed of a high number of women and children KII also revealed a strong percentage of female and children as well as the presence of the elderly with specific needs in the group. UNHCR partner GISCOR will be conducting a detailed vulnerability screening; however, all interventions should consider specific needs.



The group also experienced various protection incidents on their way to Stadium camp further aggravating their vulnerabilities. Protection risks and incidents faced en-route are reflected in fig. 8.

B. Current Situation in the Camp

Protection concerns faced during displacement and in the camp due to the lack of or limited access to basic services include lack of food, shelter, NFIs among others as presented below.

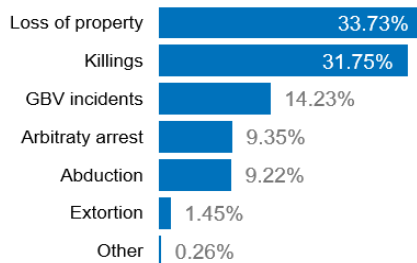


Fig. 9. Main challenges e- route

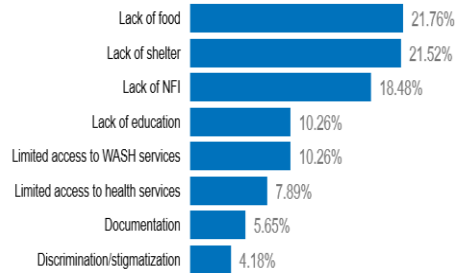


Fig. 10. Main challenges at current location

On site observations of the newly arrived reveal:

Situation	Exposed vulnerabilities	Protection risks
No shelters (due to camp congestion and lack of land)	Sleep in open/ incomplete structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGBV, kidnapping (especially of children) • Exposed to epidemics • Open defecation • Conflicts with camp population (already occurring) • Negative coping mechanisms
No food distribution	Vulnerable to exploitation	
Large group of FHH/ adolescent parents		
Pregnant/ Lactating mothers		

Fights between the newly arrived and the camp population have been observed at water points and latrines as a result of the pressure on limited resources. The group of women particularly mentioned to have experienced attacks at night on their way to the latrines and have decided to organize themselves in groups in order to protect themselves at night. All these challenges increase protection risks and the likelihood of protection incidents at current location.

C. Durable solutions- Return intentions

From the data collected, most of the group reported the year of initial displacement as 2014 and 2015. Most of them have been displaced for 5 years with various levels of information on the prevailing situation in their areas of origin.

While majority of respondents expressed willingness to return to their area of origin certain conditions have also been stipulated as shown in fig. 12.

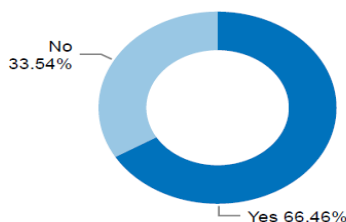


Fig. 11. Return intention

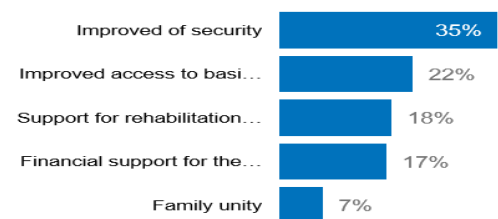


Fig. 11. Conditions for Return

Fig. 12. Conditions to enable return to area

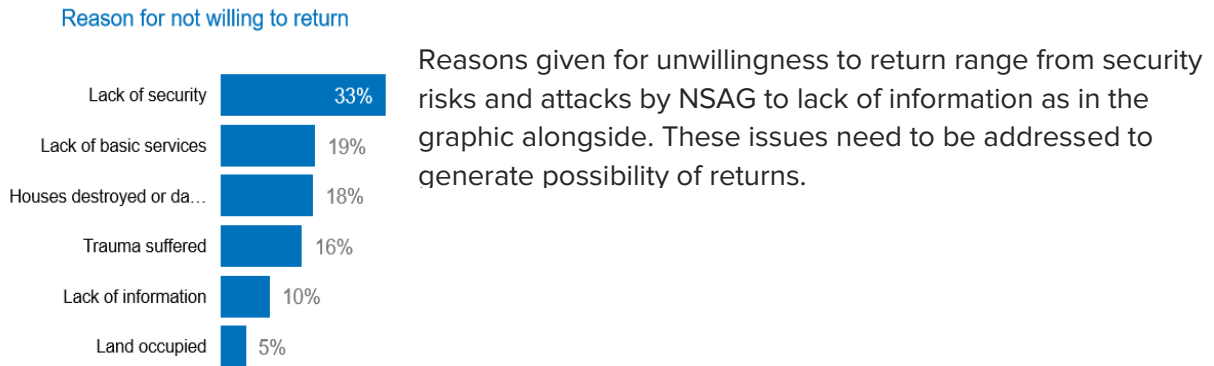


Fig. 13. Reasons for not willing to return

Conclusion and Recommendations

More than ten years since the beginning of the crisis, insecurity continues to induce displacement; In addition, the socioeconomic dimension of the crisis is becoming more acute and considerably impacting the lives of affected populations, compelling them to move in search of better living conditions. As evidenced, the lack of basic services such as food, livelihood, NFIs in camps, areas of displacement and host communities came up strongly during the joint assessment as the immediate causes for displacement to the current location. However, this does not negate the fact that lack of socioeconomic opportunities is rooted in the persistent insecure environment that over time has severely impacted affected populations' means of livelihood and the capacity of the state to avail social services in affected areas.

Therefore, to find a sustainable solution while avoiding pull factors that the systematic provision of humanitarian assistance to the newly arrived may create the prevailing situation should be addressed in a holistic manner. This entails taking into consideration the triple dimension of the crisis: the security and Humanitarian dimensions that have been prioritized since the beginning of the crisis and the development/socioeconomic dimension that needs to be strengthened.

There is an imperative to operationalize the Humanitarian -Development-Peace Nexus that will contribute to build the resilience and self-reliance of affected populations while at the same time contribute to the development of affected areas and mitigate socioeconomic driven displacements in the future.

Current situation	Recommended actions	Responsible stakeholders
<p>The newly arrived population is not homogeneous. There is a mixture of host community members, people from other states, IDPs previously living in the host community. The immediate causes of last displacement also vary.</p>	<p>Profiling of the population to identify those in need of protection and durable solutions</p>	<p>SEMA, CCCM, Protection Sector North-East Nigeria ISWG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A high percentage of the newly arrived population has specific needs. Their past displacement experience coupled with the current situation in the camp exacerbate their vulnerabilities and expose them to protection risks. ▪ 49% of the respondents reported to have left their last area of displacement due to insecurity. 	<p>Provide assistance to persons in need of protection with particular attention to persons with specific needs (Shelter, Food, NFIs, Education, Health.)</p>	<p>State Government, Humanitarian Actors (OHCT) ISWG</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to 71% of the respondents the newly arrived were displaced from their areas of origin for at least 5 years. ▪ 66.46% are willing to return to their place of origin if some conditions are met especially the improvement of security. ▪ Most of them are from Konduga LGA, mostly from Konduga, Ajiri and Kawuri Wards. 	<p>Conduct a joint assessment in places of origin to assess the situation and determine whether the environment is conducive for returns;</p> <p>Act according to the Borno Return Strategy</p>	<p>Return Task Force</p>
<p>The immediate reason for movement to the camp as reported by 50.6% is the lack of basic services (food, livelihood, NFIs, health, shelter).</p>	<p>Address the immediate causes of displacement by prioritizing programs aimed at building the resilience and self-reliance of IDPs and the host communities;</p> <p>Improve the availability and the access to basic social services in areas of displacement and areas of origin.</p> <p>Include IDPs, returnees and host communities in National, State and local development plans.</p>	<p>Federal and State Government OHCT ISWG Early recovery Sector Development actors</p>



The newly arrived population living in the open at Stadium Camp



Training of Enumerators for the assessment exercise



Planning Meeting for the Joint Assessment



FGD with Women



FGD with Men