



UNHCR SUB OFFICE MAIDUGURI MONTHLY PROTECTION REPORT FEBRUARY 2022

I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The security situation in the **Lake Chad Basin** remained unpredictable in the period under review. ISWAP elements continued their terrorist campaigns by launching attacks on government forces in the region with grave implications on civilians. Beyond the borders, ethnic conflict in the Far North Region of Cameroon escalated in December 2021 uprooting Nigerian refugees there and spurring further displacements into the neighbouring countries, namely Chad and Nigeria villages. These hostilities emanating from the conflict in Cameroon continues to cause tensions amidst the different warring factions, as reported members of the Shoa Arab community set barricades and burnt tires in Carrefour Douane and Carrefour Total areas on 10th January 2022 to protest the arrest of two Arab Shoa leaders accused of involvement in the recent intercommunal violence between their community and that of the Musgum in Kousseri and Logone-Birni in early December 2021.

In **Borno State**, the number of security incidents remained low as compared to previous months which signifies the gradual improvement of the security situation in the state. Despite the improvements in the security situation, terrorism incidents were reported in various locations of the state. In general, 48 safety and security incidents were reported in the BAY States¹ which comprised of armed attacks (29), PBIED/IED (2), Abductions (5), Illegal Vehicle Checkpoints (3), Crime (5) and Hazard (4). An estimated 191 civilians including PoCs were affected in the incidents. Borno State accounted for 25 out of the 29 incidents of armed attacks recorded. The security situation on the main supply routes also improved in the period under review with the UNDSS declassifying the Maiduguri-Bama-Gwoza/Banki and the Maiduguri-Dikwa-Ngala main supply routes from “No go” to “restricted” signifying that UNSMS may travel on these roads after fulfilling certain conditions including the use of armed escorts.

In **Adamawa State**, criminal elements continue to cause anxiety amongst the return communities in the State during the month under review. Unknown gunmen terrorizing the community, incidents of kidnapping, and ransom demands were reported in Gidan Madara and Va'atita communities of Mubi South LGA, Similarly, in Mubi North, Unknown gunmen attacked the residence of a PoC at Bulamari community and kidnapped his 7-year-old son. In Yola South, the community leader of Gayewa in Kasuwan Katako Community was abducted by kidnapers.

In **Yobe State**, communities located in the fringes of the Alagarno Forest in Gujba LGA continued to experience NSAG attacks. Suspected ISWAP members attacked an ambulance which was conveying drugs for an INGO in Gujba town on 4/1/2022. Similar attacks by NSAG were also reported on Muktum, Goniri and Kasatchiya communities on 16th, 25th and 29th January 2022. During one of the attacks in the nearby Nigerian Army Institute of Peace in Buratai, vehicular movements on the referenced road linking to Adamawa State was disrupted for a day. Also, on 25th January 2022, suspected ISWAP members on the Damaturu-Biu road abducted at least 04 civilians.

The Humanitarian actors continue to provide support to the Government of Nigeria to battle the spread and the impact of the COVID-19 in the BAY States. These supports include community engagement and risk reduction education, vaccination, tracing and testing and treatment amongst others.

During the Month under review, the new HC/RC and the Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Coordination and Emergency Relief Coordinator conducted two missions to Borno State to continue to raise awareness about displacement in the region.

II. POPULATION MOVEMENTS

In January 2022, four types of population movements were witnessed in BAY States, confirming the internal and cross border nature of displacements as well as government led agenda on returns of IDPs.

- **COVID-19 Cross Border Movements:** Cross-border movements continued as previously reported, despite the official closure of borders in Borno State as part of security and COVID-19 prevention restrictions. The movements signified that in the period under review, access to territory was carried out normally with no major concerns. These movements were observed at the official entry points between Nigeria, Cameroon, and in the Republics of Niger and Chad. As part of the COVID-19 entry points monitoring activities in January 2022, cross border movements of 549 households of 2, 027 Nigerians were recorded. Damasak recorded 46%, the most registered cross border movement, followed by Banki (42%), Ngala (6%) and Pulka (6%) . 93% of the individuals reported that they accessed territory through the official entry points while 7% entered through the unofficial entry points, and stated that the unofficial entry points were shortcuts to their destinations. The **08 Border Monitors** stationed at the 04 official entry points in Pulka, Banki, Damasak and Ngala provided services such as temperature checks and health screening, provision of hygiene materials such as hand sanitizer, promoted social distancing, and carried out awareness campaigns in close collaboration with other humanitarian actors. The Border

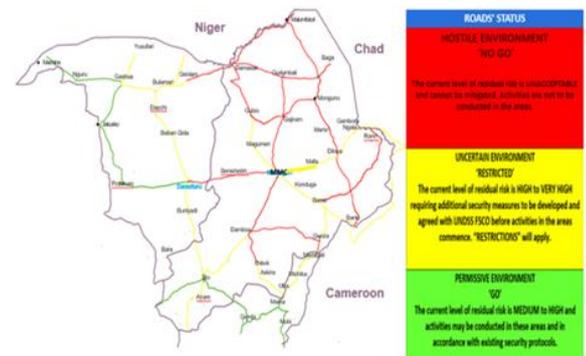


FIGURE 1. SITUATION OF MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES IN THE N.E AS OF JANUARY 2022.

¹ UNDSS Cumulative Daily Situation Report (DSR) January 1-31, 2022.

Monitors also coordinated effectively with government officials at the entry points as well as other UN agencies, World Health Organization and IOM who are providing various surveillance activities at the entry points.

- The Movement triggers reported include family visits (39%) forced movement due to insurgency (17%) returned from asylum country (14%) seasonal movement, job opportunities (5%) access to services in the camp in the country of origin (5%) were the most prevalent reasons. 94% of the individuals reported that they have no member of their family with specific needs. However, 4% amongst the population were children at risk and 1% were older persons at risk. 51% of the households reported that they do not have any form of legal documentation, 24% reported that they have a UNHCR registration documents 22% reported that they have national ID and 30% have voter ID. No case of refolement was reported.
- **Internal Displacement:** Internal movement continued to be observed with **12,005 new displacements²** recorded in January 2022. Of the reported numbers, **Borno State recorded 11,055** while **Adamawa State recorded 1,000**. The movements were recorded in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Konduga, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala (Borno State). In Adamawa State, the displacements were recorded in the following LGAs: Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong and Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North, and Yola South. The highest displacements figures recorded in Borno State in the month is attributed to the camp closures and government assisted relocation which has resulted in secondary displacements, the ongoing military activity in Sambisa Forest and continuing surrender of ex-combatants and family members of persons affiliated to NSAG. Movement triggers include military action, conflict, fear of attacks, poor living conditions and voluntary and/or government assisted relocations.
- **Refugee Returnees:** UNHCR continued to monitor and observe the spontaneous refugee returns arriving from the neighbouring countries of Chad, Cameroon, and Niger Republics. In January 2022, **1,155 households of 4,147** spontaneous refugee returnees from **Cameroon (79%), Chad (2%) and Niger Republic (19%)** were registered by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in **Banki (3,294); Damasak (775) and Ngala (109)**. The most prevalent Persons with specific needs include breast feeding and lactating women (66%), Female Heads of households (18), persons with serious Medical Conditions (5%) and People Living with Disabilities (4%). The major return trigger is the news that relative peace has returned to the country of origin (85%). The major challenges the returnees continue to face is the absence of food as reported by 82% of the returnees. There was no incident of denial of access to territory reported. 85% of the refugee returnees were not registered in the country of asylum.
- **The Borno State Government Return Plan (BSGRP):** The Borno State Government (BSG) Relocation Committee visited Stadium Camp on 01 January 2022 in preparation for the closure of the camp. It is reported that each household received NGN. 100,000 and NGN 50,000 received by all the married women in the camp and unspecified food ration from the government to facilitate their relocation from the camp site. The Stadium Camp hosts about 3,492HHs (17,287 individuals). They were given 10 days to vacate the camp. The closure of the Stadium Camp in January 2022 is part of the Borno State Government's plans to close all official camps in Metropolis of Maiduguri and Jere. These camps hosted an estimated 11,590 households of 60,074 individuals in MMC by December 2021. Dalori, Gubio Road and Muna Garage camps are similarly pending closure by the government³.

Consequences of population movement: Unfavourable conditions in the countries of asylum in the Lake Chad Basin continue to cause spontaneous refugee returns to uncertain and insecure environment in the country of origin. Dwindling humanitarian assistance is causing hunger amongst the populations leading to increased food theft incidents in various locations in Borno State. In Adamawa State, Returnee communities in Mubi, Fufore and Maiha continue to be targeted by unknown gunmen for abduction and kidnap for ransom. In Yobe State, the increasing activities of the NSAG at the fringes of the Alagarno forest has instilled fears among return communities causing occasional displacements. The closure of official camps in Maiduguri despite concerns over the safety of the places of return⁴ has resulted in the secondary displacement of many who cannot return to their places of origin because of the presence of NSAG in those locations. UNHCR and partners continue to conduct risk reduction sensitizations targeting the new arrivals and the referral of persons in need within the context of the interagency response which occasionally encounters delays from other service providers.

PROTECTION BY PRESENCE, PROTECTION MOITORING

Amidst the security challenges and COVID-19 spread, UNHCR and its partners (GISCOR, NHRC, INTERSOS, NBA, Caritas, AUN and BOWDI) have maintained presence to deliver **life-saving humanitarian assistance** and **protection services** aimed at reducing risks and to respond to the critical needs of PoCs. In addition, UNHCR continues to play its lead role in coordinating Protection and CCCM/ Shelter/ NFI Sectors in the BAY States.

974 Key Informants Interviews (KII) were conducted using the Protection Monitoring Tool, and were analysed in comparison with the Vulnerability Screening, FGDs and observations. The key findings have been instrumental in key decision-making processes, response and providing guidance and strategic direction for advocacy and real-time lifesaving response in the BAY states. Some **39,225 individuals** (Men: 9,996, Women: 17,008, Boys: 5,494, Girls: 6,727) IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees and host community members were reached through **1,368** Protection/Human Rights/Boarder monitoring missions and site visits conducted in the BAY States by UNHCR staff and partners. Borno State accounted for 63% of the population reached through

² Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) (Jan 1-February 6, 2022)

³ The Camps targeted for closure are Bakasi, Gubio Road, Teacher's Village, Dalori I & II, Stadium, MAGCOLIS, and NYSC Camps.

⁴ <https://whbl.com/2021/12/09/nigerians-displaced-by-insurgency-fear-being-forced-to-return-home/> sighted on 15th January 2022 at 5:12pm local time.

protection monitoring (24,704 – Men: 6,719, Women: 12,471, Boys: 2,367, Girls: 3,147), Adamawa State with 31% (12,127 – Men: 2,737, Women: 3,930, Boys: 2, 550, Girls: 2,915) and Yobe State at 6% (2,394 – Men: 545, Women: 607, Boys: 577, Girls: 665).

Registration and Vulnerability Screening to ascertain the most vulnerable households and identify Persons at heightened risks remain one of the tools used for targeted assistance and prioritization. In the month under review, **1,888 displaced Households** of IDPS and IDP and Refugee Returnees comprising of **10,215 individuals** (Men: 2,423, Women: 7,119, Boys: 152, Girls: 521) were reached. **19%** of the screened individuals (1,994) were identified as the most vulnerable individuals at heightened risk. The findings of the vulnerability screening cover 09 LGAs in Borno State where UNHCR has presence (Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, MMC, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala), 8 LGAs in Adamawa State (Fufore, Girei, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Yola North and Yola South) and 2 LGAs in Yobe State (Damaturu and Gujba). **Women** (adult) with Specific Needs accounted for **64%** (1, 241). **Children** (128) and the **elderly** (203) accounted for **7% and 10%** of the persons in need respectively. The findings underpin the need for continuous lifesaving assistance to the identified most vulnerable persons.

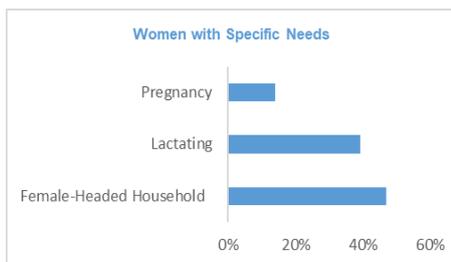


FIGURE 2: WOMEN WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

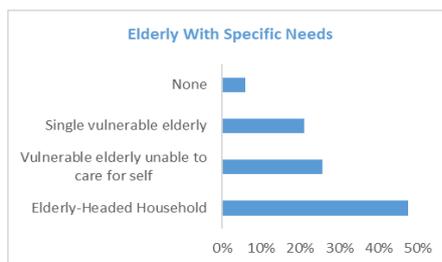


FIGURE 3: ELDERLY WITH SPECIFIC NEED

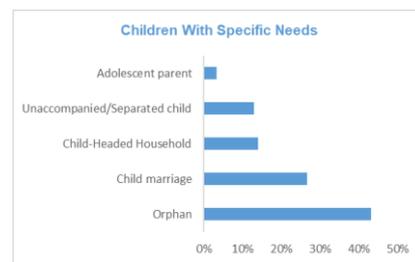


FIGURE 4: CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC NEED

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) - Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms: A total of **1,089** (males: 308; females:781) that included IDPs (85%), IDP returnees (14%) Refugee Returnees (0.39%) and Host Community members (0.39%) accessed the **30 Protection Desks** in 10 LGAs where UNHCR operates in Borno State (MMC, Jere, Damboa, Ngala, Dikwa, Monguno, Bama, Konduga, Gwoza and Mobbar). The most prevalent protection concerns received at the Protection Desks in the month under review include the need for medical services (41%), lack of access to services (14%), specific needs (14%) and dispute resolution (5%). Other reasons for visiting the protection desks included vulnerability screening, need of legal assistance and access to Justice, denial of resources or opportunities, child protection concerns, including child labour, hawking, begging and other violations of human rights. Most of these cases were referred to specialized service providers⁵ and partners for appropriate intervention while disputes between neighbours were addressed through the Community Mechanism for Dispute Resolution. The Protection Desks continue to serve as one of the most preferred places for lodging complaints (according to 21% of the 974 Key Informants Interviewed in the period under review) and are recognized by the affected population and stakeholders. In addition, information, education, and communication materials on protection services including the UNHCR's toll-free line, flood safety and COVID-19 in English, Hausa, and Kanuri languages were distributed. **459** Complaints and feedback were received at the INTERSOS **CCCM** community Help Desks in Banki, Damasak, Ngala, Yola and Mubi during the month under review. A total of **280** complaints were referred while **197** were resolved amicably.

Human rights and detention facility monitoring: **51 Detention and Correctional facility monitoring** visits were conducted in the period under review where **83 individuals** comprising of 78 Men: 4 Women and 1 Boy were encountered in detention in the BAY States. In **Borno State**, Human Rights Monitors encountered in detention, 64 PoCs including 01 boy detained on the allegation of theft. The adults' offenders on the other hand included suspicion of theft of food and non-food items and phones. In **Adamawa State**, Corrective and detention centres monitoring is conducted under strict guidelines due to COVID19. During the period under review, 23 detention facilities were visited by Human Rights Monitors in Yola North, Yola South, Mubi North, Michika and Madagali LGAs to prevent further violations. 21 individuals comprising of 17 men and 4 women out of which 8 men were IDPs were found in detention during the monitoring. The cases will be referred for litigation to the appropriate agency.

FINDINGS AND IMPACT

28 Protection incidents were documented using the Protection Monitoring Tool across the LGAs in the month under review. UNHCR has deployed the Protection Monitoring Tool in the BAY states. GBV incidents accounted for 28% of the incidents recorded. Other prevalent incidents recorded include Abductions (18%), NSAG Attacks (18%) and looting (7%) as shown on Fig 5 below.



FIGURE 7. INCIDENTS PER LGA

⁵ See Section on Referrals for detailed analysis.

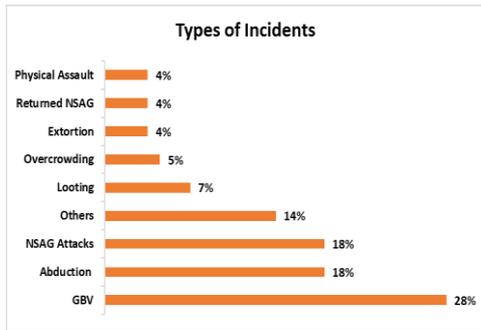


FIGURE 3. INCIDENT TYPES.

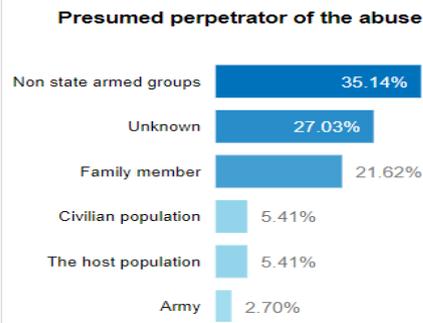


FIGURE 6. PRESUMED PERPETRATORS

The presumed perpetrators: are NSAG members (35%), Unknown (27%), Family Members (21%), Civilian population (5%), Host Population (5%) and the Army (2%) as shown on *fig. 6* above. In addition to the incidents documented using the harmonized protection monitoring tool, **15 incidents** affecting an estimated **375 PoCs** were reported through the **flash incidents report** from the field locations in the BAY States. These include NSAG Attacks (03), Abductions (02), Fire Outbreaks (03) and other (07)

- comprising of release from NSAG captivity, disputes in the camps and theft. To mitigate risks and prevent occurrences, humanitarian actors including UNHCR, and its partners continued to engage stakeholders to provide responses and support to survivors while ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice through access to Justice

LGAs most affected: The most affected LGAs which were documented using the protection monitoring tool in the month under review include Bama (36%), Mobbar (14%), Ngala and Michika (11% each) Gujba (7%) Mubi North/South, Dikwa, Gwoza, Monguno and Damboa (4% each) is Gujba LGA in **Yobe State**. Under the incidents reported through the flash incidents reports, the LGAs most affected include Attack (Damboa 2, Gujba 1) Fire (Mungono 2, and Dikwa 1), Abduction (Gwoza 1, Gujba 1) and others (Release from NSAG Captivity, theft- Bama 3, Dikwa 1, Damboa 1, and Damaturu 1).

Impact of incidents on civilian populations: In **Borno and Yobe States**, the activities of the NSAG continue to affect the population in different ways. NSAG members launched opportunistic attacks on military and civilian targets in attempt to forcefully gain entrance into civilian communities and populations causing anxiety in the wake of those attacks. UNDSS reported that during one of the NSAG attacks on 14th January 2022, 176 persons from *Bula Ngubde* community were ordered to vacate the community within seven hours by the NSAG. The displaced civilians were not allowed to carry any of their belongings nor livestock and the village was set ablaze immediately after the villagers fled. Similar situations were reported in various villages in Gujba LGA in Yobe State. Such attacks continue to adversely impact on gains made in the search for durable solutions for the affected population in those areas. While the reopening of roads and the relaxation on restriction measures was also reported, and expected to greatly enhance the freedom of movement, the presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and the planting of IEDs on the roadsides by the members of the NSAG will continue to pose dangers for the affected population. The access to socio-economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods has been inhibited by the growing number of fire outbreaks, a major concern causing heavy losses to civilians and resulting in colossal material loss.

Additionally, the destruction of shelters by fire incidents exacerbates the gap in shelter and is steadily depleting existing resources. This underpins the urgent need for CCCM sector to work with local government authorities to find amicable solutions, notably on camp decongestion and extend sensitization on fire prevention and response both in and out of camp locations. The risk mitigation measures are concurrently being conducted by UNHCR and Partners continued encompassing fire safety awareness and sensitization of communities. Negative coping behaviours such as the overstressing of PoCs physical protection perimeters, including transcending the military approved perimeters in search of fuel wood and vegetables has been reported in most locations. This exposes women and girls of reproductive ages (who are forced by the necessity to fetch firewood), to risks of abductions and rape. Incidents reported in Bama is directly linked to recent reduction of food rations thereby forcing PoCs to scavenge for food outside these security perimeters and facing lurking dangers. Other negative coping behaviour recorded in the month under review include increasing instances of theft of food and non-food items incidents in Monguno and Ngala. UNHCR and the protection actors will continue with the risk reduction awareness raising and advocacy with the relevant response organizations to ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to the affected population to mitigate negative coping behaviours.

In **Adamawa State**, criminal activities such as kidnap for ransom continue to pose a threat to the affected population. NSAG attacks on the communities located at the fringes of the Sambisa Forest continue to cause fear amongst the civilian population. Children within the ages of 3 - 17 years continue to experience molestation, defilement, and other forms of GBV including sodomizing of boys within the ages of 9 - 13 years which apparently is one of the new protection concerns faced in some of the communities in Furore LGA where significant numbers of IDP and Spontaneous refugee returnees are found.

III. PROTECTION RESPONSES

UNHCR responsive, remedial and environment building activities implemented during the month include:

Awareness raising and sensitization: **714 Risk reduction awareness raising**, and **sensitization** activities were conducted in January 2022 by UNHCR and partners implementing general protection, CCCM, Access to justice, Child Protection and SGBV in close working relationship with the community-based structures including the Protection Action Groups (PAGs) and Community Volunteers in the BAY States reaching **24,672 PoCs** and Community members comprising of **Men: 5,856; Women: 8,717; Boys: 4,462 and Girls 5,637**. Thematic areas covered included the promotion of peaceful coexistence, SGBV prevention and risk

mitigation, enjoyment of fundamental human rights and citizens' responsibilities, GBV incidents, reporting dangers of child marriage, and the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Other topics covered personal hygiene, nutrition, referral pathway, cholera prevention and environmental sanitation. COVID-19 awareness is covered under a separate heading.

Protection material assistance/protection safety-nets and Livelihood support for vulnerable PoCs: in **Adamawa State**, Caritas protection monitoring team in Michika LGA successfully distributed 117 blankets to vulnerable PoCs (mostly elderly) across communities in Bazza (4 men, 21 women), Tsukuma (4 men, 16 women), Jiddel (1 man, 14 women), Biang (6 men, 25 women) and Kasuwan Naira (5 men, 21 women). The blankets were provided by the PSNE, as being the provider of last resort, to address reported gaps reported during protection monitoring by protection actors.

Referrals: **3,493** cases of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) identified through protection monitoring in the BAY States at the Protection Desk (including self-reporting cases) were referred by UNHCR partners for various specialized protection services in the month under review. Majority of cases referred were for medical care 68%, food assistance 9% shelter support 7%, and others 7%. As previously highlighted, the critical gaps affecting response to referred cases include slow rate and turn-around on responses and bureaucratic processes to the referrals by partners and agencies.

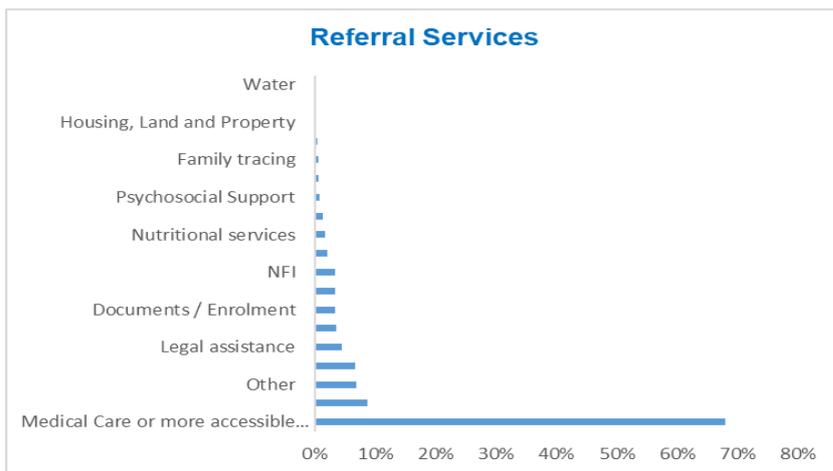


FIGURE 8. REFERRAL SERVICES.

Advocacy interventions and community engagements: As community engagement activities such as FGDs, community meetings, outreach sessions and advocacies remain key to finding sustainable solutions for the affected population. In January, UNHCR and Partners conducted **133 community engagement and advocacy sessions** with the community leaders, government officials and response organisations reaching **2,403 individuals** comprising of 552 Men: 541 Women: 624 Boys and 686 Girls. In **Borno State**, the CP partner engaged with the community leaders to sensitize them on the newly passed Child Rights Law the State and to identify community-based mechanisms to strengthen child protection, referral systems given the increasing IDP influx being witnessed. The protection partners and field staff remain deeply concerned about the reduction in food rations across all locations in Borno State which is making POC destitute. In **Adamawa and Yobe States**, protection actors closely engaged community leaders and government officials in advocacy and activities aimed at reducing the risks of SGBV in their communities, and to advocate for children to attend school.

Access to justice and legal representation: NBA received a total of **13 cases from PoCs** requiring access to justice. **5** out of the 13 cases are Matrimonial cases referred by GISCOR from Bama LGA. With the consent of the PoCs, the cases have been filed for hearing at the Sharia Mobile Court in Maiduguri. In Adamawa State, 01 Rape case referred by Caritas Nigeria in Fufore LGA was reported to the authorities and the perpetrator has been apprehended and in Police Custody. The remaining 7 cases are being heard in various courts while NBA is providing legal representation to the PoCs. Also, **01 Matrimonial** case instituted since last year has been decided by the Sharia Court sitting at the Mobile Court in Maiduguri where the court separated the disputed Marriage because of cruelty and mistreatment. It appears that some of the cases requiring access to justice are matrimonial cases on the insistence of female PoCs who have been separated and thus estranged for long periods from their husbands due to the protracted crisis. Many of these complainants want to be allowed to remarry.

Civil Documentation: NBA have processed and issued Five **(05) Letters of Administration** of estate (Probate) to PoCs identified by Legal Monitors in Bama and Maiduguri.

Mobile Courts and access to courts: **24 mobile court sittings** were organized at the Gubio Road Camp Mobile Court which UNHCR/NBA is supporting. Cases instituted by PoCs were heard during the court sitting.

IV. DURABLE SOLUTION

In Adamawa State, UNHCR Staff from FO Yola, together with Caritas Protection team conducted community mobilization in *Chakamindari, EYN Vinikilang and Anguwan Kara* communities. The communities are being targeted for local reintegration to *Labundo* Community, Girei LGA. Also, with the support of ADSEMA and the District Head of Girei (and his council members) 2 parcels of land suitable for the implementation of the integration project in *Labondo*, Girei LGA of Adamawa State has been

identified for the shelter project. UNHCR Shelter experts have provided drawings and technical specifications for the project. 03 meetings were held in the month of January between UNHCR, ADSEMA, and representatives of the Girei District Council to draft the land agreement document for the implementation of integration project.

V. COVID-19 PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

As the Omicron variant of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to surge infections including in the Northeast, and as part of the COVID-19 risk reduction activities, UNHCR and partners in the BAY States conducted **358 COVID-19 awareness** and sensitisation sessions in the BAY States reaching **16,462** IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees and the members of the host communities comprising of 3, 577Men: 5, 948 Women: 2, 668 Boys and 4, 269 Girls. This is in addition to the border monitoring activities (reported above). The compliance to the non-pharmaceutical preventive guidelines set by WHO and the government of Nigeria were generally observed around operation with few cases reported.

VI. COORDINATION

The coordination mechanisms, meetings continued to take place at the camp, LGA and State levels. Protection and CCCM coordination. At the **LGA level**, Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) meetings were held in Gwoza, Monguno, Bama, Jere (in camps), MMC (in camps), Banki, Pulka, Damboa among other locations where UNHCR leads the coordination of Protection activities. In addition, several coordination meetings were held with service providers during the Camp-Based Coordination meetings in Borno and Adamawa states. UNHCR co-chaired together with MoWASD the Adamawa State PSWG meetings held in Mubi and Yola, which was attended by Government, UN agencies, INGOs, and NGOs members. In Yola, major issues discussed during the HLP sub-Sector revolved around eviction of IDPs at the Wuro Yanka IDP settlement. The Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey informed that there are plots of lands belonging to the State Government around Ngurore (Yola South), if the PoCs are interested, they can send a letter of intention to relocate, and the ministry would facilitate their relocation and provide land. However, the PoCs expressed their interest to be part of the UNHCR integration project in Labondo, Girei LGA to avoid the recurring eviction notice by the landowners.

VII. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The table below encapsulates specific challenges faced by affected populations and stakeholders.

S/N	Challenges	Recommendations	Affected areas	Responsible stakeholders	Urgency
1.	Non deployment of rapid response mechanism (RRM)	Deployment of RRM partners for food, NFIs and Shelters.	All locations	ISWG, PSNE	urgent
2.	Reduction in food rations/reduction in the number of beneficiaries	Address the food challenges in the deep field locations	All Locations	FSLSS, OHCT, PSNE	Critical
3.	Lack of Shelter for new arrivals Unavailable shelter makes reception of new influx difficult	Advocate to the government for new site to construct additional shelter to accommodate new arrivals.	Ngala, Damasak, Rann, Bama and Mungono.	HCT, CCCM/Shelter Sector	Critical
4.	Absence of Civil Authorities	Advocate for the restoration of the civil authorities in deep field locations including courts.	All Locations	OHCT, PSNE	Urgent
5.	Shortages of NFIs and Bad Shelter conditions	Upscale the NFIs and shelter response including reinforcement of damaged shelters.	All locations	ISWG, CCCM/Shelter/NFI SWG	High
6.	Limited opportunity for livelihood and early recovery, development nexus activities	Upscale Early Recovery and livelihood interventions in the deep field locations to promote self-reliance	All locations	HCT, OHCT, ISWG	High
7.	Limited access to alternative cooking fuel in field locations	Make available Fuel-Efficient Cooking Stoves	All Locations.	FSLSS, OHCT, PSNE	High

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