



# **UNHCR PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**North East Nigeria  
2018**

## CONTENTS

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1. Summary
2. Acronyms
3. Themes
4. Methodology
  - 4.1. Demography
  - 4.2. Preparation and Implementation Phase
5. Summary of Findings by Themes, Secondary Review and Recommendations
  - 5.1. Durable solutions (with focus on repatriation and reintegration)
  - 5.2. Child Protection (Child labor and Education)
  - 5.3. SGBV and women empowerment
  - 5.4. Safety and security
  - 5.5. Legal documentation
  - 5.6. Livelihood
  - 5.7. Shelter & Core Relief Items

### **MAP OF NORTH EAST NIGERIA**



## 1. Summary

UNHCR Sub Office Maiduguri conducted a comprehensive participatory assessment (PA) in Borno and Yobe States, North East Nigeria. The participatory assessments recognizes male and females of all ages in the community as active participants in decision-making and motivates them to express their needs and play a key role in their protection and assistance. Participation of IDPs and IDP/refugees returnees when defining the protection challenges as well as when designing the programs is crucial for protecting and assisting persons of concern.

The 2018 participatory assessments were held between 05-30 November 2018 in Bama, Banki, Ngala, Monguno, Pulka, Gwoza, MMC and Jere (all in Borno State); and Damaturu and Gujba (both in Yobe State). The PAs were conducted by multi-functional teams composed of staff of UNHCR as well as UNHCR's partners. Focus group discussions, spot checks, and semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews were the main methodologies utilized to gather information from the respondents. The assessments were conducted with IDPs, refugees and IDP returnees from different ages and gender, and different special needs, selected to participate in the assessment with the objective of obtaining a wider perspective on the protection risks faced and the coping mechanisms. This report summarizes and analyses the findings of the exercise held in 11 locations with key recommendations.

A comprehensive joint Protection Assessment exercise in Adamawa State was completed in October 2018, led by the Protection Sector. All the PA themes were considered either directly or indirectly during the Protection Assessment, therefore the findings of the October assessment were considered sufficient. The information collected from the Protection Assessment was considered as part of the secondary review for each of the themes.

The recommendations in this report will form the basis of the 2019 programme planning for UNHCR projects to be implemented in north east Nigeria.

## 2. Acronyms

AUN American University	MHPSS – Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
BAY – Borno, Adamawa, Yobe	MMC – Maiduguri Metropolitan Council
CBA – Cost Benefit Analysis	NFI – Non-Food Item
CJTF – Civilian Joint Task Force	NIMC – National Identity Management Commission
CRI – Core Relief Item	NIN – National Identity Number
DTM – Displacement Tracking Matrix	NPC – National Population Commission
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization	NSAG - Non State Armed Group
FGDs – Focus Group Discussions	PA – Participatory Assessment
HH - Household	PBIED – Person-borne Improvised Explosive Device
HRP – Humanitarian Response Plan	PFA – Psychological First Aid
ICRC – International Confederation of the Red Cross/Crescent	PoC – Persons of Concern
ICT - Information & Communication Technology	PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
IED – Improvised Explosive Device	PSWG – Protection Sector Working Group
IGA – Income Generation Activities	SAFE – Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
IOM - International Organization for Migration	SGBV – Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
INEC – Independent National Election Commission	SSI - Semi-Structured Interviews
KII – Key Informant Interview	WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
LGA – Local Government Area	WFP – World Food Programme
MFT – Multi-Functional Team	

### 3. Themes

The selection of themes was done taking into consideration the mission reports from Protection staff, the Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2018 and the UNHCR 2018 mid-year report. Attention was also paid to proposed solutions from the protection concerns raised during the 2017 PA. In addition, results of the ongoing protection monitoring across the States and LGAs were equally considered as a basis for the themes selected. During the preparation stage of this year's PA exercise, UNHCR together with its partners jointly agreed that the below thematic areas are relevant for the PA:

- Safety and security
- Shelter & Core Relief Items
- Livelihood
- SGBV and women empowerment
- Child Protection (Child labor and Education)
- Durable solutions (with focus on repatriation and reintegration)
- Legal documentation

The several attacks on camps and host communities remain a serious protection concern and to ensure advocacy and other interventions geared towards the **safety and security** of camps, the views of the PoC were deemed fundamental. **Shelters and CRIs** are one of the programs implemented by UNHCR in most parts of the North east including locations where UNHCR did not prioritize in 2019. The **shelters and CRI** needs are enormous and in view of the constant new displacement, the needs will continue to persist, hence the importance of obtaining the views of the PoC on shelter programming. **Livelihood** is a serious concern within the camps due to several reasons including the restriction of movement within the camp and dependency on humanitarian assistance owing to the limited available livelihood programs. Understanding the challenges and hearing the views of the PoC on their preferred livelihood programs remains very important 2019 program planning. The theme on **child protection** focuses mainly on the concerns related to the unaccompanied and separated as well as the out of school children. These are the two most common child protection issues reported in last year's PA and in protection monitoring reports. Reported cases of **SGBV** increased in 2018; this could be attributed to awareness sessions carried out which allowed survivors a voice to speak out. With the ongoing return of IDPs and the eminent return of refugees from nearby countries, understanding of the **durable solutions** challenges faced by returnees including reintegration challenges was considered relevant for 2019 planning. Selection of the theme **legal documentation** was important to understand the impact of the ongoing UNHCR documentation program and areas of improvement including locations to focus on in 2019.

Generally, these above themes were selected in consideration of the eminent return of Nigerian refugees in the neighbouring countries, ongoing return of IDPs to areas of origin and camps nearer to their areas of origin and the current protection and humanitarian needs. The themes selected will provide a comprehensive understanding of the needs and interventions to prioritize as proposed by the PoC.

### 4. Methodology

#### 4.1 Demography

The 11 prioritized locations were selected considering the population profile and numbers of persons of concern to UNHCR, protection challenges identified, and the socio-economic and geographical specificities. For 2019 programming, UNHCR intends to focus on specific refugee return LGAs. In Borno State, these are Bama including Banki, Gwoza including Pulka, and Ngala. Although Damasak is a refugee return area, it was not considered in the PA as it was inaccessible due to the current security situation. In addition, the MFT also considered 3 other locations that have a high concentration of IDP such as Monguno, MMC and Jere. Bama, Gwoza and Ngala LGAs have seen an increased in return of

refugees, while Monguno has experienced an increase in IDP new arrivals due to the ongoing counter-insurgency as well as MMC and Jere.

In Yobe State, durable solutions was considered in selecting locations. Kukareta (Damaturu LGA) was selected to understand the successes and challenges of re-integration of former IDPs, while Katarko (Gujba LGA) has IDP returnees. Kisaia (Damaturu LGA) was selected as a model IDP settlement as opposed to an IDP camp.

PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENTS GROUPS									
	40+		18-40		14-17		Oct-13		TOTAL
Location	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BAMA	59	48	72	61	40	36	59	71	446
BANKI	61	77	40	53	49	67	39	44	430
NGALA	69	53	52	55	41	49	46	51	416
GWOZA	66	51	78	81	59	72	54	71	532
JERE	87	75	91	101	81	79	75	87	676
MMC	51	58	45	52	66	61	59	65	457
MUNGONO	91	78	57	83	71	69	78	83	610
KUKARETA	15	15	5	5	6	7	4	3	60
KISAISA	5	10	5	10	10	10	0	0	50
KATARKO	15	15	15	15	3	10	7	0	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3757</b>

Methodology	# of event	# of Individuals
Focus Group Discussion	85	3757
Semi Structured Discussion	22	388
Key Informant Interviews	20	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4170</b>

#### 4.2 Preparation and Implementation Phase

During the consultation and planning meeting, a total of 12 multifunctional teams were established to undertake the exercise. Multi-functional teams consisted of a facilitator, a co-facilitator, a note-taker and an interpreter where necessary. Different participating groups of children and adult male and female from different socio-economic backgrounds and with distinct characteristics (religion, ethnic origin, disability...etc.) were considered for the exercise. Attention was also given to the participation of groups with special needs, such as persons with disability and the elderly. Therefore the outcomes of the exercise do not only reflect protection gaps and perception of persons from different LGAs, but also reflect the challenges specific to groups of persons with specific needs face.

#### 5. Summary of Findings by Themes, Secondary Review and Recommendations

The MFT undertook focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews as participatory assessment methods. In total, 85 focus group discussions (FGD), 22 semi-structured interviews (SSI) and 20 key informant interviews (KII) were conducted.

For secondary review, information was sought from various published reports. Significantly, as a comprehensive Protection Assessment had been completed in Adamawa State one month prior to the

PA exercise, the information contained in the draft Protection report has been considered as part of the secondary review for each of the themes below.

Recommendations have been made based on analysis of information collected from PoC and secondary review. The recommendations will advise the UNHCR programme planning for 2019.

### **5.1 Safety and Security**

Concerns on safety and security were cross-cutting amongst all the themes, and were raised by all groups irrespective of age or gender, as the issues affect them all. The major challenges that were voiced by the persons of concern both in camps returnee areas are that they continue to live in fear of NSAGs attacking them where they live or as they go about their business. Further, the respondents are opposed to the excessive use of power by the security agents especially in the camps.

#### **5.1.A. Details of the findings are as follows:**

- Lack of physical safety: People in the camp feel very unsafe due to possible non- armed group attack in the camp. This is further compounded by their perception that the security personnel provided to protect them are insufficient. In Banki, the persons of concern feel that they are not safe because of the lack of proper fencing of the camp, and in some areas the fencing is weak. Due to lack of sufficient shelters in Banki, the people felt exposed as they are forced to sleet in open spaces. In Ngala, the security personnel sometimes test their rifles at night, which scares the camp residents.
- Due to threats of abductions, rapes and killings while out working on farmland or fetching firewood, individuals specifically in Banki, Bakassi Camp, Ngala, Monguno and Katarko noted that they are fearful of going about their normal activities.
- The security operatives in camps, specifically the CJTG were accused of perpetrating violence against persons of concern, eg. in Fori host community in Maiduguri when such individuals lacked ID cards. In Wege Camp C in Pulka, men faced harassment including being beaten by CJTF within the confines of the camps and host community. Girls in Camp B, Pulka, also accused CJTF of harassing them.
- In Banki, the adult women noted that absence of effective information management led to rumours of attacks.
- Incidences of rape happened near the latrines in Banki as most latrine doors lacked inner locks, toilets were not desegregated according to gender, and there was no light at night in all the latrines. In Kukareta, there was fear of rape incidences due to lack of lighting, especially when girls go to the shop at night.
- Fear of land mines deterred farmers going to farm in Banki, while in Monguno, due to porous entry and exit points in the camp, people were fearful of explosives going off during food distribution.
- In Banki, as the school is located outside the camp, boys and girls are afraid of going to school, while others are concerned about their safety while in school. Some girls stopped going to school because the male monitors harassed them. Further, they felt at risk of rape due to lack of inner locks in the toilets.
- In Banki women stated that their husbands and parents had been detained.
- In Fori, the residents stated that they live in fear of burglary and theft as their shelters do not have locks.
- In Arabic Camp in Ngala, windstorms have caused loss of lives and properties.

- Refugee returnees stated that they suffered harassment perpetrated by security agents for lack of identification documents.

#### **5.1.B Secondary Data Review:**

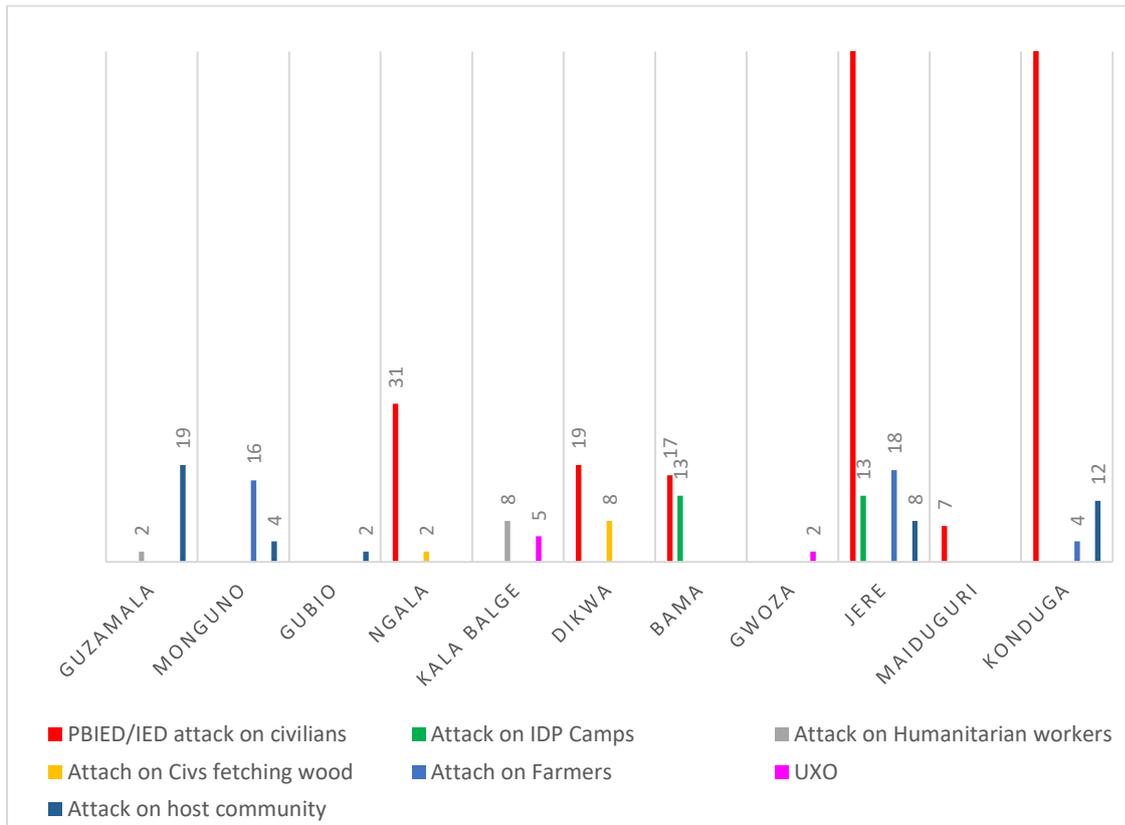
Similar observations from the PA were observed during the Protection Assessment led by the Protection Sector in Adamawa in October 2018 in Madagali, Michika and Mubi (North and South) LGAs where 35% of FGDs/KIIs (40 out of 112) reported moderate to high safety and security issues. The primary security concerns in most areas of Mubi were vandalism, theft, and monthly kidnappings in locations like Muchala with a demand for ransom. The abductions occur within the communities, as well as in the outskirts, including near farms. Community members are not sure about who is behind these incidents, but they speculated that it might be Boko Haram members hiding in nearby hills. In Mugulvu (Mubi), women, children, and the elderly reported that in the absence of a school within reasonable distance, the community has “given up” on education and children spend their time hawking or working in farms. Children who used to walk to schools in other towns have stopped doing so as a result of the high risk of kidnappings. Children explained “it’s not safe to go to school”. Around June 2018, a girl from Mugulvu (Mubi) was kidnapped on her way to a school in another town and was later found dead with her eyes removed.

The 3 locations still face an active threat from non-state armed groups. 22% of FGDs/KIIs (25 out of 112) reported moderate to high risk of attacks or bombings with more attacks happening in Madagali. In Gulak (Madagali), the sound of gunshots coming from neighboring communities could be heard 2 hours before the arrival of teams conducting the protection assessment. Residents stated that they “lived in fear” because Boko Haram members often come to nearby communities. In Madagali and Michika, women reported being too afraid to carry out activities, like tending to their farms, because of security issues when leaving central areas. Community members have repeatedly been attacked while farming and a recent beheading incident involving farmers in Madagali has frightened many. In Madagali and Michika, security is maintained by the military and the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). The military had a visible presence in both LGAs. FGDs showed that community members support the presence of the army, with whom they described having a “mutual understanding”.

For security reasons, all-night curfew is in place in all locations. Movement after curfew is not allowed and individuals caught circulating face arrest. Although the official curfew is 10:00 PM in most areas, some wards reported self-imposed restrictions, usually discouraging citizens, particularly women and girls, from leaving their homes after 7:00 PM.

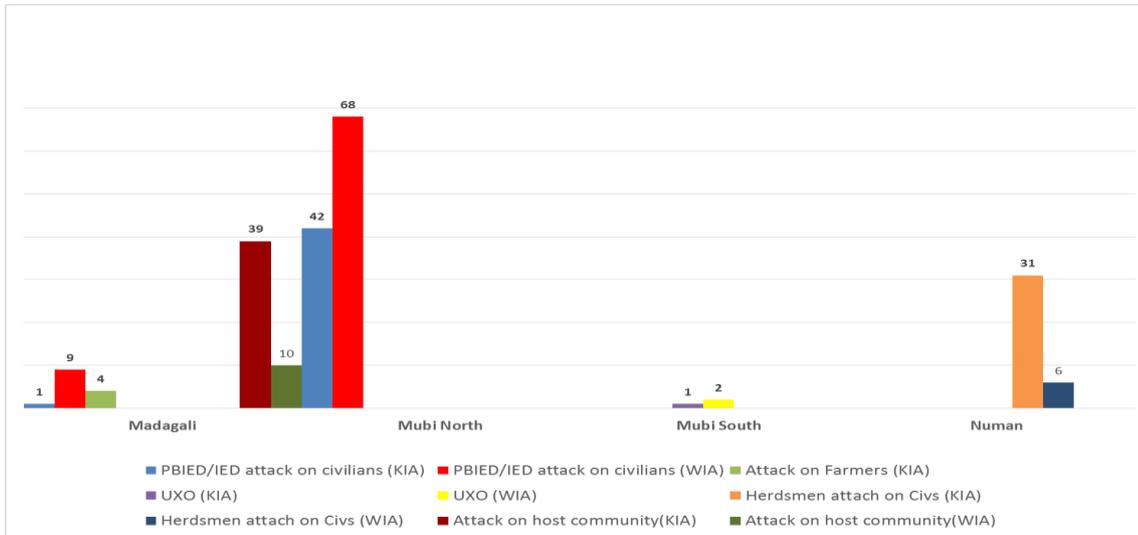
#### **BORNO STATE:**

Borno State witnessed the most security incidences in the North East, 620 individuals were either killed, wounded or abducted. The highest levels of lethality from security incidents that have impacted IDPs in Borno State were PBIED/IED attacks, with Jere and Konduga LGAs being most affected (201 and 209 casualties respectively involved). This involves suicide bomb detonations that occurred in host communities or IED incidents associated with road movements. Most of the attacks occurred in Jere and Konduga, mainly due to their proximity to areas controlled by NSAGs. Both Jere and Konduga are also targeted because they are close to Maiduguri metro with the NSAGs trying to remain in the news cycle by attacking areas near the heart of the state capital, Maiduguri.

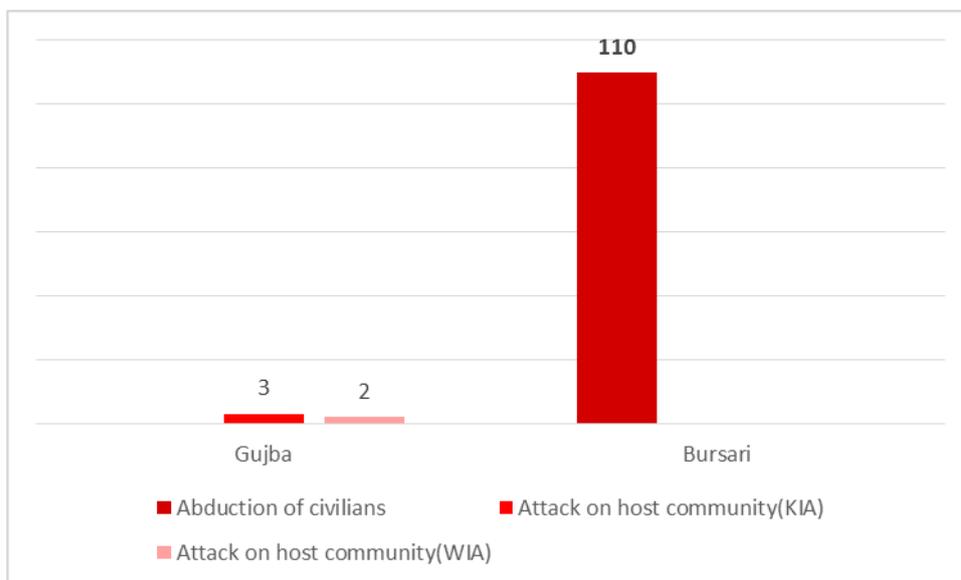
**Borno: BOKO HARAM ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS - JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2018**

**ADAMAWA STATE:**

In Adamawa State, the security incidents that have impacted the state are mainly PBIED and herdsmen attack. The latter are attacks where herdsmen attack farming and sometimes non-farming communities. In many cases, these are followed with retaliatory attacks on mainly Fulani communities. Both are usually lethal.

The PBIED attack of 1 May 2018 in a mosque killing about 68 persons mostly men who were in the mosque for morning prayers was one of the most devastating PBIED incidents that ever occurred in Mubi LGAs. Another reoccurring incident is the herdsmen clash with host communities in the southern part of the State, often bringing about internal displacements. Most other attacks occurred in Northern parts of Adamawa state (Madagali) with NSAGs attacking host communities for logistics mainly food. A new emerging phenomenon in Adamawa is kidnappings and abductions, especially of children, and thereafter a request for ransom. The police are still out investigating the evidence, and a conclusion on why this is happening is yet to be reached.

**Adamawa: BOKO HARAM ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS - JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2018**

**YOBE STATE:**

There have not been many incidents affecting IDPs and refugee returnees in Yobe State. The most significant incident in 2018 was the abduction of 110 girls from a school in Dapchi Bursari LGA Yobe State. Although 104 of the girls were released back to the community, the attack resulted in the death of at least 5 of the girls and 1 still in captivity.

**Yobe: BOKO HARAM ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS - JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2018**


The security situation in the North East part of Nigeria has continued to be fluid and unpredictable as a result of the Non State Armed Group (NSAG), Boko Haram terrorist actions. The NSAG abilities at attacking and overrunning a good number of Special Forces’ deployments carting away munitions and equipment have created concern within many quarters. NSAG has continued to demonstrate a

renewed capacity in terms of dominance and sustenance in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kukawa, Mobbar, Guzamala including Abadam in Northern Borno. Ngala Local Government Area is close to the identified LGAs under the strong influence of the NSAG.

In 2019, it is envisaged that there will likely be continuation of hostilities between NSAGs and Government Security Forces which will continue to impact on IDPs and refugee returnees. With the forthcoming general elections, an anticipated surge in PBIED incidents expected by NSAG who could attack political rallies using suicide bombers especially in the first quarter of 2019 when elections are scheduled to hold. Similarly, the attacks and killings of farmers especially persons of concern is still unabated in some communities in Borno and Adamawa States which is usually aimed at discouraging livelihood activities such as farming and will continue to impact on host communities forcing them to be dependent on humanitarian assistance.

#### **5.1.C. Recommendations:**

- Community policing should be encouraged to address the issue of insufficient security personnel. This would also help with vigilance and identification of strangers in the camp. Further, community policing would not allow security personnel inside the camps, thereby reducing the complaints of harassment on girls and women by the military and CJTF respectively.
- Strengthen existing fences or building new ones where none exist around camps to reduce infiltration of NSAGs by creating a barrier. This would include expanding the camp in Banki so that the school is within the secure area.
- Advocate for the return and re-establishment of police authorities in LGAs to protect the persons of concern, and curb the abuse of power currently being displayed by CJTF.
- In areas where insurgency is still rampant, advocate for the deployment of more military to counter the effect of the
- Train community leaders and persons of concern on effective information management to avoid rumors which cause panic in the community.
- Provide solar lighting at WASH facilities to reduce on SGBV incidences. Further, allow external lighting in camps and host communities to reduce theft and burglary.
- Latrines and bathrooms should be gender segregated using bold pictures.
- Construction of communal kitchen and provision of stoves and charcoal as an alternative to fetching firewood which exposes the persons of concern to protection risks such as abductions.
- Trees could be planted inside the camps to serve as buffers for natural disasters such as windstorms.

#### **5.2 Shelter & Core Relief Items**

From all ages and gender in all the LGAs, the PoC expressed shelter concerns coupled with land scarcity for expansion of settlements and setting up shelters. In some locations, shelters were available but with various complaints affecting the wellbeing of PoC within the settlements and host communities. In all the LGAs reached, there were serious concerns of either insufficient CRIs or never distributed since the beginning of the insurgency in North East Nigeria raised by all ages and genders.

**5.2.A. Details of the findings are as follows:****i) Shelter**

- Most of the emergency shelters provided by UNHCR and other humanitarian actors are too old as they were designed for only 6 to 12 months and no periodic maintenance has been done in most of the LGAs.
- In some areas of high return such as Bama, Banki, Gujba and Pulka, IDP returnees' shelters were fully damaged by the insurgency thus leaving POCs with no option other than sleeping outside.
- Lack of privacy due to congestion and overcrowding was a major concern for PoCs staying in reception centres and camps especially in Banki and Pulka.
- In Kukareta settlement, the girls aged between 8 to 17 years old expressed the concern about the coldness of their emergency shelters and requested for provision of additional CRIs and transitional shelters made of blocks.
- Almost in all LGAs reached, POCs expressed the need for shelter repair kits assistance to help them renovate the fully and partially damaged homes which were destroyed during the insurgency.
- There were concerns of filled up latrines leading to open defecation in Katarko, Gujba LGAs and most of the returnee areas stating that UNHCR provided shelter repair kits to IDP returnees in some areas without any consideration for latrines and showers hence being exposed to health hazard.
- New arrivals in Monguno, Bama, Pulka, and Banki, do not have places to sleep due to scarcity of land to set up shelters by humanitarian organizations and makeshift shelters by themselves.
- In some camps, participants reported that there has been no shelter assistance especially shelter repair kit distribution for the past 3 years or since their return
- Most of the requested items for shelters repairs included blocks, Zinc, timber, nails and cement by the participants.
- Most girls and women expressed the concerns of feeling unsafe especially in the night because thieves take advantages of plastic sheet shelters to steal and rape in female headed households.
- Most of the makeshift and emergency shelters leak during rainy season as it was reported mostly by participants in Monguno, Gwoza and Ngala.

**ii) Core Relief Items**

- Some women are cooking in tins especially in Banki communal buildings because they have never received cooking pots as part of CRI kit.
- Many households or PoCs have never received any CRI since arrival in the camps. They expressed urgent need for CRIs in both camps and return areas.
- The minority group from Chad expressed concern of being discriminated during the distribution of CRIs as they do not have Nigerian identification cards/ documents and applied to UNHCR for consideration.
- Some PoCs expressed concerns of bribery and corruption were their local leaders (Bulamas) ask them for 500 naira to be considered among those to be registered for CRIs.
- Many households requested for two mattresses in CRI kit to cater for parents and children as children are always left out because each kit has one mattress.

- The PoCs request for inclusion of clothes and shoes in the CRIs kits for children to use them for school.
- The quantities of the CRI items in a complete kit are not proportionate to the family size. Participants expressed that the items provided are not enough for the family.

### 5.2.B Secondary data review:

The Adamawa Protection Assessment in October 2018 revealed that in Madagali LGA, homes were too damaged to live in and returnees do not have the means/ capacity to rent. There is overcrowding in areas where homes are habitable. In Gulag, returnees found their land and homes were occupied by others. It was observed that numerous homes and property were destroyed by armed conflict and non-state armed groups in the Madagali, Michika and Mubi and are yet to be rehabilitated. In Mubi, FGDs/KIIs revealed increased concerns about destruction of property by members of their own community.

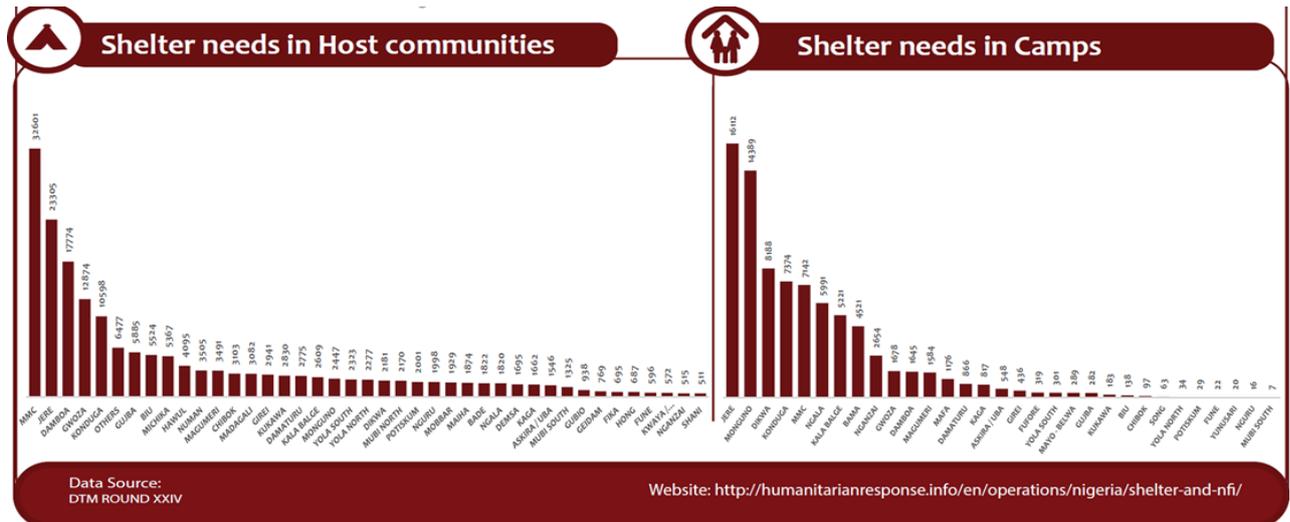
Displacement and destruction of homes and infrastructure have caused significant shelter needs in north-east Nigeria. Key sectoral vulnerabilities and shelter assessments revealed that more than 2.1 million people required shelter and non-food items (NFIs) assistance in 2018. This included 1.6 million IDPs, 265,000 people living in host communities, and 270,000 returnees in need of shelter and CRI support. Overall, 55% of the people in need are women and girls according to Humanitarian Response Plan (2018 HRP). Over one third of affected people are currently living in emergency family shelters, while another third lives in self-made or makeshift shelters. About 23% of IDPs live in collective shelters (such as schools, government buildings, community centres, etc.). CRIs remain the second most reported need of affected people in north-east Nigeria, both in host communities and in camp or camp-like settings, where the provisions of NFIs has not been systematic for new arrivals due to the lack of prepositioned items in key receiving areas.

According to humanitarian response plan for 2018, 2.1 million people were in need of shelters and CRIs for 2018 however due to limited funds, 1.3 million were targeted as shown in the table below.

**BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY POPULATION CATEGORY, SEX AND AGE**

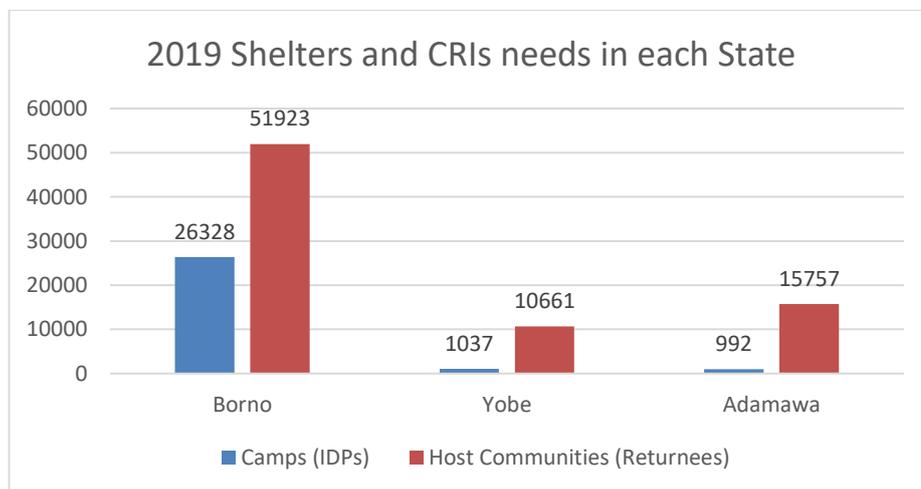
	BY POPULATION CATEGORY (IN MILLION)				BY SEX AND AGE		
	TOTAL SECTOR	REMAINING PEOPLE IN NEED	INTERNALLY DISPLACED	RETURNEES	% FEMALE % MALE	% CHILDREN, ADULT, ELDERLY	
People in need	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	55% 45%	57% 37% 6%	
People targeted	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	55% 45%	57% 37% 6%	
Financial requirements	67.4 million				Children (<18 years) Adult (18-59 years) Elderly (>59 years)		

Out of the 1.3 million PoC targeted by HRP and/or CCCM/Shelter/NFI Sector, UNHCR was in position to reach 26,155 individuals (5,231 HHs) in 2018 with shelters in the three BAY States equivalent to 2.01% of the sector response. That leaves approximately 800,000 PoC without shelters in North East Nigeria in 2018. In addition to 2018 overflow (800,000 individuals) without shelters and CRIs, Shelter/NFI and CCCM Sector actors carried out shelter needs assessment in September 2018 which indicated a total of 265,332 HHs (1,326,660 individuals) were in need of shelter assistance with 82,144 HHs in camps while 183, 188 HHs in host communities as shown in the figure below.



Extracting from the above figure for 2019 UNHCR geographical areas of intervention, a total of 31,357 individuals in host communities and 78,241 individuals in camps will be in need of Shelters & CRIs. However no needs assessments was carried out in Banki which fully congested where PoC are sleeping under trees and one emergency shelter was hosting 14 pregnant women as it was observed during a joint mission carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018 by UNHCR monitoring team. In preparation for the repatriation exercise which is about to kick start in Adamawa state of 4,000 Nigerian refugees from Cameroon, approximately 600 shelter repair kits are needed to enable returnees repair their houses which were partially or fully damaged by the insurgency.

Drawing from that analysis, a total of more than 109,598 individuals (21,920 HHs) are in need of shelters and CRIs assistance and should be considered by UNHCR in 2019 financial year in each State as indicated in the chart below:



### 5.2.C Recommendations:

#### i) Shelter

- IDP Returnees households should be provided with shelter repair kit to enable them re-build/repair their shelters/ home as they have shown that they have the capacity to renovate their homes.
- Advocacy for more land from Government to decongest formal and informal settlements to mitigate the risks of overcrowding and congestions.

- Provision of improved emergency shelters which can last for long other than plastic tarpaulin in camps was suggested by PoC. Technically, refugee housing units designed to last for three (3) years with lockable doors and windows, lighting system, metallic frames, panels, and open ventilations should be the way to go.
- Provision of latrines and showers to each household to avoid open defecation and related health risks in BAY States.
- Periodic maintenance of all emergency shelters in camps should be carried out every after one year by humanitarian actors to avoid the issues of exposure to cold and roof leakages.
- WASH intervention has been recommended amongst the top 5 needs in Adamawa State. In most locations where FGDs and KIIs took place, lack of clean water sources was mentioned as the leading cause of various ailments, including a cholera outbreak that killed more than 20 individuals in 2018.
- The available funding in 2019 shelter intervention for both IDPs and returnees can only cover 3,951 households in North East Nigeria (BAY States) therefore there is need to include shelter interventions in proposal submissions to donors, especially if this would lead to OL increase.

**ii) Core Relief Items for Shelter response.**

- Doubling the mattresses distributed to each household as it was also recommended by children under the age of 18 years old.
- Transparent registration free of discrimination and bribery should be promoted in all LGAs.
- Continuous distribution of CRIs should be carried out in both camps and returnee areas as all items are subject to depreciation.
- The quantities of items in CRI kits should be increased especially for larger family sizes.
- All IDPs and returnees should be provided with CRIs because it is needed by all and not only the vulnerable.

### **5.3 Livelihoods**

Self-reliance and livelihoods continues to be a critical component to revive the local economy of communities in the north-east, safe-guard food security and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance. The PA carried out in-depth discussions on the situation and viability of livelihoods in all selected sites taking into account gender and varied age groups. Overall the absence or limited access to livelihoods is still a major challenge across most locations in the north-east. Respondents between the ages of 18 – 59 both male and female contributed most inputs on this theme, although other age-groups also provided inputs for this theme.

#### **5.3.A Details of the findings are as follows:**

- Respondents expressed concern over the limited livelihood opportunities within the camp sites. In Bama, the respondents said there are skills training programs of interest to them but the number of persons in need of the training are too many. Some women indicated that they were registered by UNHCR partner as candidates for the vocational training programme since the start of the year, however they have not participated in any training.
- Restriction of movement affects sustainable livelihoods for the affected population. Obtaining a movement pass is tedious and time consuming as individuals have to line-up daily to get it, especially in a situation where they have limited hours due to curfew. This restriction of movement hinders the people from engaging in farming which was their primary source of livelihood prior to the crisis and getting firewood which is a key element to food security.

- Similar to the 2017 PA, men complained that more attention is given to women when it comes to humanitarian assistance. FGDs conducted with females indicated that livelihood responsibilities are being handled by the women and reasons given was that most of the men are unable to do what they were doing prior to displacement such as large scale farming or government related jobs.
- Generally, the instability and insecurity has a lot to do with the livelihood situation of the population. In locations where there is relative peace and no restriction of movement, coping mechanisms are available though not easily. Discussions held with female headed households indicate that they feel less supported by the community as well as the humanitarian actors. They need livelihood programs to help them become self-reliant.
- For communities in Yobe, one of the major concerns was access to farm land. Respondents requested that stakeholders advocate with local government authorities to provide or allocate land for farming especially as most IDPs are in the process of integration with no intention to return to their communities of origin. Also in Yobe, there is a readily available market for farm produce.
- Increase the opportunities and intake of vocational and skills training programs. This concern was raised by respondents across all the sites especially in camps and also in Gwoza where there is no vocational training centre. The available skills training programmes cannot absorb the increasing number of persons that are interested in the training programmes.
- In some locations (like Pulka) it was mentioned that young girls are engaged in informal livelihood activities like hawking which exposes them to risk of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The respondents showed interest in sensitization on SGBV and creation of more opportunities for skills training for young people.
- The starter kits and small grants as support capital for small business start-up in farming, artisanal, petty trade is an aspect that was requested across all sites in Borno and Yobe States.
- Women sell portions of their food rations to meetup with other basic needs – this is often practiced by those living in the camps.
- Men have very limited opportunities to generate income for their families as a result of the displacement.

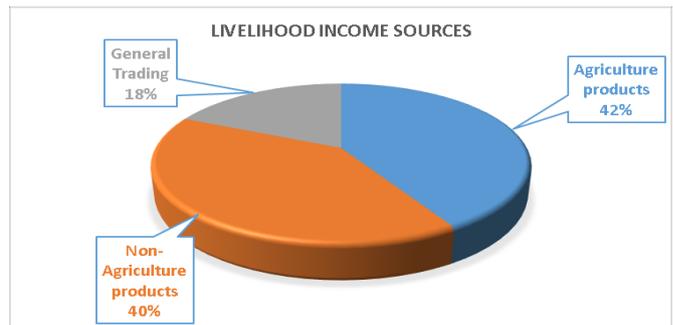
### **5.3.B Secondary Data Analysis**

According to the Protection Assessment conducted in October 2018 by PSWG in Adamawa State led by UNHCR, significant livelihood needs were identified by IDPs and returnees. In most locations, efforts to farm have been limited by security issues, land mines, and land disputes. Alternative income generating activities are limited. Lack of livelihood opportunities has had a ripple effect on all aspects of life in Madagali, Michika, and Mubi. It has exacerbated poverty levels, contributed to the rise of negative survival mechanisms, and influenced the use of drugs by idle individuals. In FGDs/KIIs, IDPs and returnees requested livelihood support.

In 2018, with UNHCR funding, AUN (UNHCR livelihoods partner) is managing 11 livelihoods centres; seven in Borno State and three in Yobe State where various vocational & skills trainings are offered. Following the increasing needs, after the 2018 mid-year review, 2 satellite training sites were created in Foune and Kukareta Settlements in Yobe State. The annual operating budget for these actions is US\$ 803,993 or N286.2 million Naira.

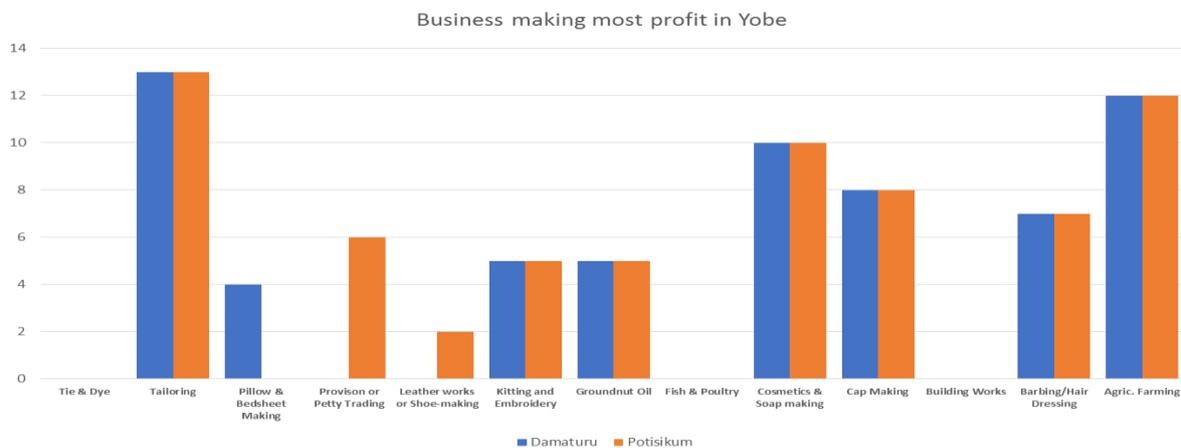
By mid-year review in 2018, reports showed that UNHCR supported 1,890 individuals with livelihoods interventions spanning; financial literacy, agriculture and vocational training skills in tailoring, embroidery, computer literacy, soap making, cap making, leather works etc. New trades such as briquette making and fish-farming were introduced to reach uncaptured markets and 36 cooperatives in Borno State were empowered with start-up kits and cash grants of NGN 30,000 per group.

According to a market assessment for suitable livelihoods conducted in Borno and Yobe States in May 2018 by the AUN, the most important sources of livelihood for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities show that 42% prefer businesses in agricultural products, 40% consider businesses in non-agricultural goods/products and 18% consider skilled & unskilled entrepreneur/tradecraft as the best sources of income.

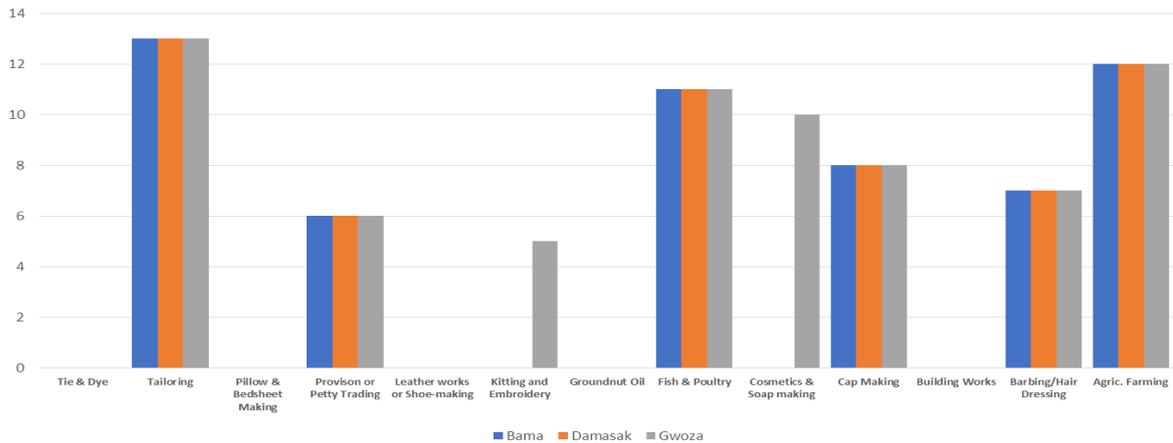


These results serve as an indication that any intervention(s) from UNHCR that supports crop production, livestock, farming as well as general trading in non- agricultural products, will strengthen communities’ means of livelihood. Farm related activities will be more appropriate to host communities who have access to land whilst IDPs and returnees would benefit more from income generating activities such as tailoring, leather works, petty trading, cap making and other forms of petty trade.

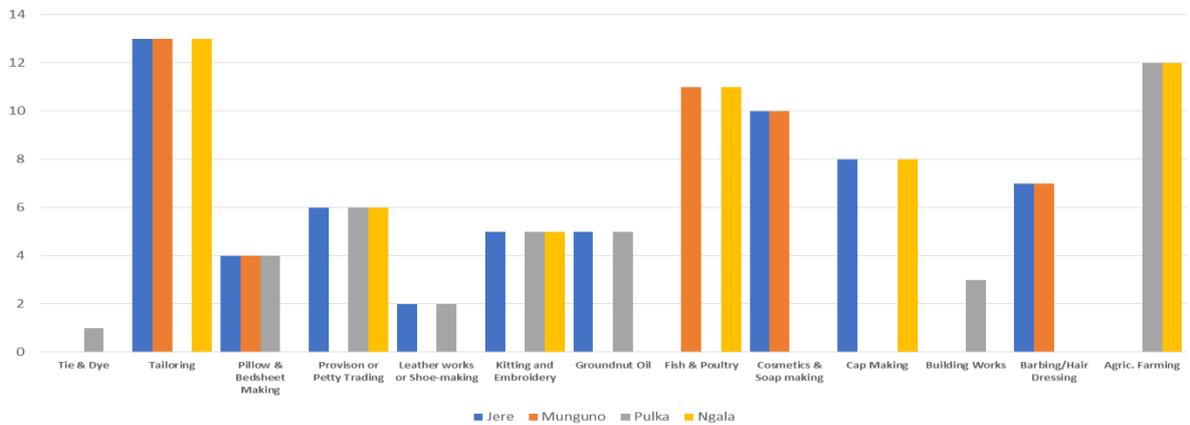
According to data collected during the market assessment, the 13 most viable and profitable small and medium scale businesses in communities were; tailoring, agricultural faming, fish or poultry farming, cap making, cosmetic and soap making, petty trading, barbing/hair dressing, beddings (sheets, quilts, duvets), leather works (shoe and bag making), basic construction works, groundnut oil extraction, knitting, production of tie & die fabric. These IGAs also includes; best and most potential businesses for women and youth in the sample communities. *Refer to charts below for breakdown per LGA. For the sake of this report, only LGAs of priority to UNHCR for 2019 implementation are highlighted*



Business making most profit in Borno

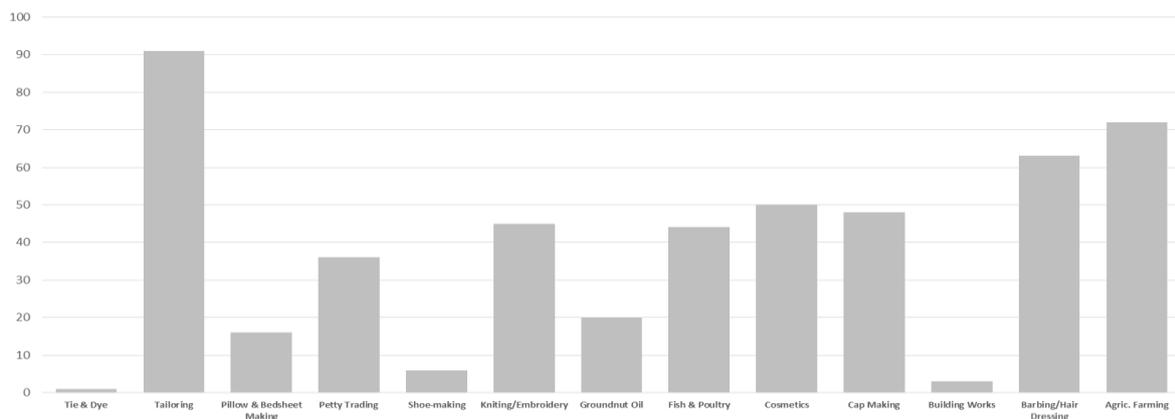


Business making most profit in Borno



*Below is a chart of most preferred IGA and skills by women and youth.*

IGA preference by Women and Youth



In April 2018, UNHCR conducted a cost benefit analysis (CBA) with the aim to provide a measure of project effectiveness and lead to improved quality and impact of its livelihoods interventions. The scope included Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. Overall, the cost benefit analysis revealed that there was a positive return to UNHCR/AUN Livelihoods intervention scoring a 1.41, (less than 1.0 is a negative benefit). The key activities/ achievements in 2017 which was equally a

criteria for scoring besides quantifying value of expense, value of benefits were as follows; 4,880 individuals benefitted from different skills training projects in Borno & Yobe States where 244 cooperatives were established and empowered with starter-kits. In Adamawa, 1,050 individuals largely on sustainable agriculture and ICT (CISCO Essentials) with creation of 25 cooperatives, and for Gombe State 1200 persons provided with vocational skills of which 633 were provided with starter through 34 established cooperatives.

It was testified in “Protection support to IDPs and host communities through community mobilization, Skills Acquisition and Income Generation in **Adamawa and Gombe States** of Nigeria” AUN/UNHCR 2017 report, that livelihoods empowerment through cooperative groups is one of the most effective ways to ensure that funds are properly used. The formation of cooperatives should be based on self-selected members by the beneficiaries themselves as this will ensure that they work harmoniously together.

According to the CBA report, the UNHCR/AUN experience is more of “emergency” intervention and learnings. The livelihoods programme is contextualized to give immediate and long-term relief to the affected population. The efforts are to support government efforts in rebuilding the community. For this reason, AUN approach and tools is not a regular and more relaxed program. The amount of time to discharge program implementation and receiving results are exigent and highly demanding compared to others that are devoid of interruption of crises and insecurity. The unpredictable security situation and risk environment plays a major role in the application of tools and approaches.

### **5.3.C Recommendations**

Following findings from the PA and analysis of previous reports, the recommendations below are proposed for onward action:

- Monitoring, mentoring and coaching of cooperatives established in 2017 and 2018 should be given high priority. Additionally, provide targeted support to individual cooperatives that are struggling through booster grants, could be in the form of equipment and repairs. This will enable and energize sustainability and business growth.
- With the revealing and strong application of livelihood programs, greater efforts should be placed on the scale up and expansion to more beneficiaries. Focus should be in return LGAs and be integrated to existing vocational training structures like the case of the Women Development Centre in Maiduguri. Below is an outline of suggested activities, some of which are ongoing and have registered success since 2016. Priorities should be given to women and out-of-school adolescent girls and boys:
  - i) Provision of cash grants through microfinance institutions (where UNHCR is Guarantor) and starter-kits to identified innovative and productive individuals who have participated in the skills training or any of the organized programmes offered by UNHCR and partners. This initiative can start on small-scale in State or LGA capitals.
  - ii) Establish and strengthen collaboration for partnership with local agriculture such as community based farms. Provide agriculture inputs like seeds and livestock to family groups through vouchers for beneficiaries that complete the trainings or are part of identified farm groups.

- iii) Advocate with government and local government authorities to allocate land for IDPs to farm, especially in Yobe and other sites where security risk is less.
  - iv) Provide vocational skills training programmes and small enterprise start up kits to 1,000 women and girls in selected project sites.
  - v) Basic financial literacy and business development skills to 1,000 women and girls.
  - vi) Apprenticeship – after trainings, beneficiaries should undergo minimum 14 days apprenticeship with functional and reputable artisans and small businesses in their own communities. This will ensure that quality of products and business skills is enhanced. This approach can be applied either to cooperatives or individuals
  - vii) Strengthen existing vocational training and skill development centres especially in Bama, Ngala, Damasak, LGAs in Borno State, Damasak in Yobe, and establish one each in Mubi and Michika LGAs of Adamawa State.
  - viii) Banking support to cooperatives to help them manage their savings and cash book. And other unorthodox financial initiatives like village saving schemes, financial cooperative groups for access to loan service.
- Continuous exposure to capacity building for livelihoods partner staff especially on protection considerations, SGBV and UNHCR code of conduct will guarantee effectiveness of programs and greatly contribute to the achievement of programs objectives.
  - Include livelihoods interventions for more donor support to scale up and expand the project. The growth recorded as revealed by the CBA should be projected and used as a testimony for donor request and support.
  - The CBA should be repeated in another one or two years from now to measure and re-evaluate the effectiveness of the Livelihood intervention. In addition, conduct a viability assessment to determine status and challenges faced by established cooperatives.
  - The project should also prioritize documentation and knowledge sharing especially amongst beneficiaries to further promote learnings and visibilities for the project.
  - In the long term, priorities should also be given for academic study of the livelihood project with probability of infusion into academic work for students, using its existing relationship with AUN and other state education platforms

## **5.4 SGBV and women empowerment**

### **5.4.A Details of the findings are as follows:**

- Women, especially female headed households in Fori host community in Maiduguri complained that their annual house rent is going to expire soon and they do not have means for renewal, while their landlords threatens them of possible ejection if rental arrangement is not renewed when due. This is putting them to engage into negative sexual activities in order to meet up with such and other day to day challenges/needs.
- Due to damaged shelter in which PoCs resides, women and girls are being raped because they do not have privacy and are exposed to more risks of sexual violence and harassment in Pulka, Gwoza, Banki, Monguno and MMC.
- Sexual exploitation of women and girls was reported in nearly all camps and host communities during most of the focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) with critical levels of exploitation in Muna and Madinatu.
- Rape/sexual assault of women/girls was reported. In Bakassi and EYN/CAN Centre Camps, accounts of rape and sexual abuse were described to be prevalent, severe and as being committed with impunity.

- Parents do not want their female children to go to school. Girls are engaged into survival sex. Girls/women are exchanging sex with food or money. Some girls do not have access to senior education section after completing the junior section, and are thereafter sent to the street by parents for hawking. In Ngala, Bama, Banki girls don't go to school, they are involved in livelihood activities to support their parents who are lacking income, the parents are not engaged in economic activities and cannot afford to send their children to school. Highest physical protection risks/incidents reported in Monguno were there is presence of released civilians from NSAG abduction, destruction of property and attacks/bombings.
- Discrimination in access to assistance was reported consistently in host communities leading to domestic violence and lack of accountability on the part of community/IDP leaders.
- Some PoC have not received any NFIs, while those who received said it does not have all the items they needed, for example there were no clothes and Vaseline (body cream) as such, girls engage in survival sex in order to get the missing items.
- Domestic violence at distribution centres resulting from the way organizations selects beneficiaries. To mitigate this, every POC should get one CRI kit.
- Women complained of arbitrary arrest/detention on account of suspicion of association with NSAG was highlighted during focus group discussions, especially in Pulka, Gwoza Dalori I, Dalori II and Muna Garage camps, with IDPs stating that since the arrests, they have not heard from the detainees.
- Fear of physical safety and abduction by NSAG when travelling or going to get firewood in the bush for cooking and going to/work on their farms.
- Restriction of movement/travelling: Young girls face the risk of being arrested, threatened, extorted or detained by security personnel when travelling without legal documentation
- Child/Forced Marriage were reported in Bama, Monguno, Ngala MMC and Jere LGAs; Young girls are forced to marry at an early age to avoid being abducted and forced to marry members of the NSAG or their parent killed for giving out a grown up girl in marriage.
- Young girls are exposed to risk of sexual exploitation and abuse through child labour, street hawking and begging.
- Young girls and their families are not safe to report cases of SGBV because nothing is done to the perpetrators and the perpetrators live within the community; Young girls and/or their families are threatened and mocked by perpetrators of SGBV.
- Denial of resources specifically the humanitarian assistance distributed per Household. When the assistance is given to one spouse especially the men, they do not use it for the household rather they sell it and this causes problems between the spouses. And if the assistance is given to the woman and she uses it for the HH, the man would want the assistance for himself
- Fear of attack at night by men or NSAG; PoC in Pulka, especially those living in the camp, cannot use flash lights in the night due to security reasons. POCs were beaten of PoC by CJTF for using flash light at night.
- Because of gender-based violence (cultural biases), women are not enrolled into livelihood activities in Ngala.
- Many women are not enjoying their conjugal rights because shelters for men and women are separate and as such causing PoC to have multiple sex partners thereby putting PoC at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases or having more children than they can take care of.
- Absence of livelihood activities, inadequate food security and land for farming in and around the settlement coupled with fear of attack by NSAG while in far deep farms sometimes leads to IDPs' starvation in Kasaisa, Damaturu LGA, Yobe State.

#### **5.4.B Secondary data Analysis**

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) remain one the most visible external manifestation of the crisis in the North East on women, men, boys and girls. According to the GBV Humanitarian needs

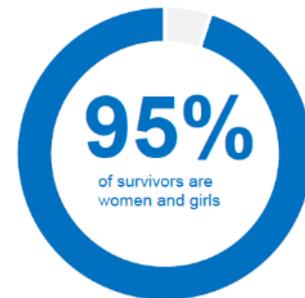
overview 2018, incidents of SGBV has increased by 7.7% in number but also in severity since the beginning of the conflict.

The Nigeria HRP 2018 estimated that 2.4 million people have been identified to be in need of GBV prevention and response in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.

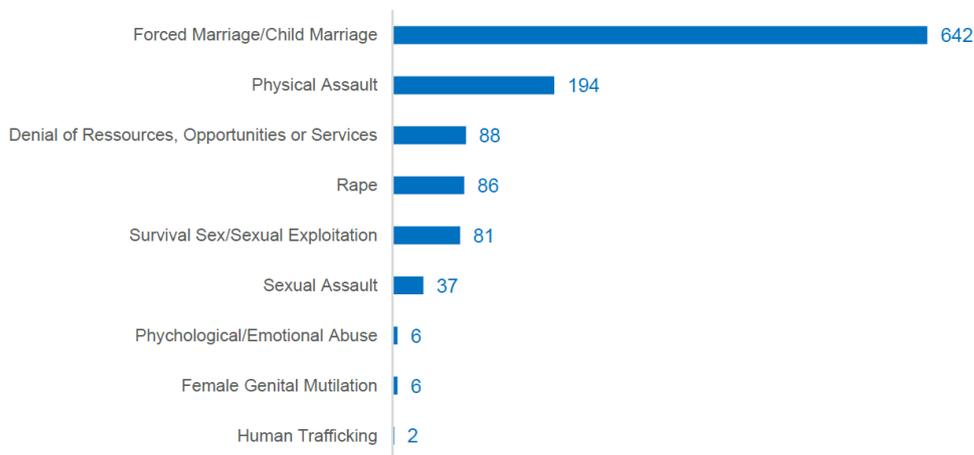
From UNHCR 2018 mid-year SGBV report, 1,142 women, men, boys and girls have been identified as survivors of SGBV between January and November in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State.

Women and girls remain the most affected by SGBV given their gender, age, weak legal defence capacity, the social status ascribed by the community and the breakdown of the traditional social network.

UNHCR protection monitoring found that forced and child marriage is the most widespread SGBV in the Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States as it represents 56% of protection incidents reported between January and June 2018. Care International’s “Gender and GBV assessment” report (Borno 2018) mentioned that child and forced marriages have increased among girls and boys because their parents want to protect their girls from abduction by the insurgents.



According to the baseline survey report from Women Protection and Empowerment (with IRC 2018), domestic violence linked to conflict over management of resources remain a big challenge among IDP’s households. UNHCR SGBV 2018 mid-year report recorded 17% of physical assault by an intimate partner.



As of end of 2017, UNHCR, WFP and FAO carried out an assessment on ‘Safe Access to Fuel and Energy’ (SAFE) within Borno State among IDPs, returnees and host population. The finding shows that 95 % of the population interviewed depend on firewood and charcoal for their daily cooking energy needs and 85% indicated that they face protection risk during collection of firewood. Unfortunately, 70% of them have no access to the wood fuel resources in the immediate environment.

Regarding participation of PoC in strategic decision making, women have limited time and mobility to participate in community consultations and to influence decision-makers, which results in insufficient recognition of their particular and differentiated needs, interests, and aspirations in the humanitarian response. The absence of childcare and lack of access to activities and schooling for girls were

highlighted as key barriers to women's participation in activities, information sessions, and community meetings.

Female headed households face particular challenges in caring for their children and household responsibilities on their own, without the support of their husbands and communities.

Gender and GBV assessment conducted by Care International in Borno State (Banki , Pulka and Rann) raised the change of gender roles and relations among IDPs: the conflict has expanded the role and responsibilities of women exposing them to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In terms of multi-sectoral response, significant efforts to scale up interventions in IDPs camps and host community were made.

From the North East Humanitarian Situation Update (as of December 2017), protection actors have been able to reach 341,739 individuals in needs of GBV prevention (sensitization, community based structures, livelihood) and response (critical material support, legal support, case management and referrals, PFA and MHPSS). However, there are still challenges to increase the quality of existing services and ensure all identified survivors will access appropriate services.

#### **5.4.C Recommendations**

The situation presented and described above shows that despite current interventions, there are still huge gaps that needs to be addressed. This reinforces the need for UNHCR and the entire humanitarian community to actively pursue in 2019 appropriate activities to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence.

- Advocacy to the Borno and Adamawa State Governments and Houses of Assembly to pass the Child's Right Act to ensure the protection of all children.
- More engagement of men and boys through sensitization and capacity building with the objective of reducing, if not eradicating, abuses and violence caused by perceived power change. GBV interventions should be dynamic and inclusive in the sense that men, boys, women and girls are involved in the project life cycle and allocated space for men and boys in assistance.
- Extending livelihood support to the most affected categories as an alternative survival package, and at the same time provide opportunities for economic empowerment of women and girls.
- Capacity building and awareness sessions be conducted for influential community members as well as the available community structures, security actors (police, military, CJTF, CDC, ect) on SGBV particularly sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Community based complaint mechanism be put in place as a strategy to reduce sexual exploitation and abuse in IDPs camps.
- A join risk assessment exercise by PSEA focal point be conducted in Bama IDP camp as soon as possible to identify risk points and suggest appropriate prevention measures.
- Humanitarian actors through the SAFE working group should strengthen and promote alternative source energy (briquette, stove distribution) and encourage individual lighting distribution (i.e. solar lamp distribution) for women and girls.
- Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) should continue its advocacy with the WASH sector to raise the concern of signalization of latrines and showers with luminescent paint in order to increase visibility during the night.
- UNHCR should review its 2019 project in order to include advocacy, community sensitization and awareness to promote use of justice system.

- Advocacy should continue for the return of civil administration particularly judiciary system and institution of administration of justice structures.
- Build the capacity of stakeholders and government counterpart on response; prevention and legal assistance to SGBV survivors.
- Encourage establishment and training of Local Barraza Courts and available community structures (religious leaders, cultural leaders, opinion leaders etc.) on national laws and legal jurisdictions.

### **5.5 Child Protection (Child labor and Education)**

All girls and boys have the right to express their views and opinions on matters that affect them, and to have those views and opinions taken into account. For UNHCR, consultation with children is essential to understand the specific protection risks they face, identify appropriate solutions and enable them to partner meaningfully with UNHCR in their own protection.

The participatory assessment was aimed at understanding how IDP children perceive violence and how it affect them in host communities and camps. The discussions findings documented in this report portray life in the host community and camp, through the eyes of a small group of children. The reports from the children who participated in the assessments are taken very seriously. In order to assess the claims made by the children, UNHCR and partner staff will work with the community and follow-up activities will be organised with IDP children, adults and local authorities.

#### **5.5.A Details of the findings are**

- Young boys in Pulka and Gwoza leave school to engage in backyard farming, animal husbandry, and hawking in order to meet up with their day to day needs.
- Due to loss of resources and lack of livelihood opportunities in Teacher's Village, Gubio and Bakassi IDP camps all in Maiduguri, the risk of engaging in criminal activities by youths to have access to basic needs is high.
- Children who have completed the Junior secondary school section (JSS 1-3) could not continue with Senior Secondary section (SS 4-6) because the schools in the camps end at JSS 3. There is need to establish Senior School sections in camps.
- High number of out of school children due to limited schools, lack of teachers as well as teaching/learning materials in Ngala, MMC, Bama, and Gwoza LGAs. No money to pay school fees, buy writing materials and uniform
- Children are engaging in hawking and street begging because the food ratio is not enough. Some parents send the children to hawk and beg to take care of themselves.
- There is a lack of motivational measures or strategy to attract and retain children to school. In Bama, children complained that more attention is given to girls than boys in school. That is the reason why some of the children (male) do not go to school.
- Forced/child marriage; married girls receive little or no schooling: virtually no married girls are in school; only 2 percent of 15–19-year-old married girls are in school, compared to 69% of unmarried girls across all assessment locations in Borno and Yobe States.
- In Banki, children complained that they don't feel safe on their way to school and in school.
- Abduction and forced recruitment of young boys and girls by NSAG on the way to farm and firewood fetching in Gujba, Yobe State; and Bama, Ngala, Dikwa and Gwoza in Borno State.

#### **5.5.B Secondary data Analysis**

The Northeast crisis is a protection crisis which has negatively impacted the wellbeing of boys and girls despite the multiple advocacy and interventions of child protection actors to strengthen and ensure a favourable protection environment.

According to the HRP 2018, almost 2.9 million IDPs and returnees (children and caregivers) are in

According to Plan International 2017 assessment on child protection and education needs, 75% of sites assessed reported that children have been involved in hard wage labour including breaking stones, brick making and laying, carrying heavy equipment and loads from trucks. The same assessment raised the issue of use of students by religious teachers for child labour.

Negative social effect of the crisis on children have been reported through protection monitoring in Nigeria and protection report from asylum countries (unaccompanied and separated children including orphans, child marriage, children head of family, mono parental families, etc.).

Regarding access to education, UNHCR protection monitoring report 2018 showed a very high number of out of school children. The humanitarian needs overview 2018 estimated that 2.8 million school-aged children and education personnel are in need of emergency education in the BAY States due to poor quality of education in existing schools and overcrowded classrooms. UNHCR mission reports showed that some children do not feel safe in school due to the risk of abduction happening in school environment.

### **5.5.C Recommendations**

- Strengthen community based child protection structures including safe spaces, child friendly spaces and promote youth participation.
- Community mobilization and awareness sessions should be conducted to prevent child protection incidents.
- Advocate for education and support referral mechanism of out of school children identified
- Identify and refer UASC for appropriate services including ICRC for family tracing.
- Strengthen legal support when needed in case of “arbitrary detention” of children.
- Promote livelihood project for youth and the caregivers in order to reduce negative coping mechanism.
- Ensure Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM) to the sub national technical working group
- Support verification of children among security actors like CJTF.
- Establish a link between the SGBV response and child protection.

## **5.6 Durable solutions (with focus on repatriation and reintegration)**

During the PA exercise, IDPs, IDP returnees and refugee returnees were engaged in discussions on durable solutions, including integration and perceptions especially for those who continue to remain in displacement. FGDs were conducted with refugee returnees in Banki, Pulka, Ngala and Gwoza LGAs of Borno State, while IDP returnees were found in Kukareta and Katarko settlements in Yobe State.

### **5.6.A Details of the findings are as follows:**

- Most IDPs interviewed in the Maiduguri camps stated that they are willing to return to their areas of origin when the security situation gets better, as well as livelihood opportunities are made available.
- For IDP returnees in Yobe, most were happy to be back home, but disappointed that they cannot undertake some of their livelihood activities for fear of being abducted or killed while on their farmland.

- Refugee returnees in Gwoza stated that they faced harassment by the security authorities as they travelled back to Nigeria from neighboring countries for lack of identification.
- In both Bama and Yobe, IDP returnees stated that they continued to live in fear of NSAG attacks, as nearby localities had been attacked in the recent past.
- In Kukareta, Yobe State, integration of the former IDP community into the host community was observed. The local administration provided land where the displaced community has now settled. Most persons interviewed did not wish to return back to their area of origin as they believe it is still occupied by the insurgents. They stated that they live peacefully with the host community and that there are no tensions.
- The IDP/refugee returnees had remained in displacement ranging from weeks to years. Those who returned to their areas of origin within a short time following the displacement were normally in the nearby villages to their locality, while those who stayed away longer either moved to the LGA headquarters, main cities such as Maiduguri and even to neighboring countries.
- The returnees stated that they returned home because they heard it was safe, the living conditions in displacement were terrible, or because they wanted to be reunited with their family members.
- Some of challenges faced upon return were that lack of sufficient land to rebuild houses (Kukareta), and discrimination due to diversity in language (Kisaisa). In Pulka, in addition to the shelter challenge, others listed were:
  - hostility by the host community towards IDPs as humanitarian aid is specific to IDPs only.
  - most of the IDPs in Wege Camp C are alleged to have been associated with the NSAG.
  - many families remain separated, as whereabouts of their family members lost during the displacement remains unknown.

### 5.6.B Secondary Data Review:

As at November 2017, 1.6 million people remain in displacement as a result of the insurgency<sup>1</sup>. The military operations in 2018 opened up locations that were previously dominated by the non-state armed groups. This has led to more IDPs and refugee returnees returning back to their areas of origin as opposed to remaining in the LGA headquarters. A total of 1,640,910 IDP/refugee returnees were recorded during IOM Round 25 DTM assessments covering October 2018 - a 4% increase since the previous round of assessments. This increase of 60,817 returnees is in-line with the upward trend since DTM started recording data on returnees in August 2015.

#### **Number of returnees by State, during DTM Round 24 and 25**

STATE	ROUND 24 (AUG 2018)	ROUND 25 (OCT 2018)	CHANGE (INDIVIDUALS)	CHANGE (PERCENTAGE)
ADAMAWA	758,594	780,571	21,977	3%
BORNO	655,728	683,012	27,284	4%
YOBE	165,771	177,327	11,556	7%
TOTAL	1,580,093	1,640,910	60,817	4%

Of the total returns in Round 25, 8% were refugee returnees while the remaining 92% returnees were former IDPs. The last two rounds of assessments painted the same picture. In Borno, 95% of returnees were former IDPs (up from 94% in August 2018) and 5% were refugee returnees. The highest increase in returnee figures (26,834 persons) was recorded in Gwoza LGA. Adamawa continues to host the highest number of returnees at 780,571 (a 3% increase over Round 24).

<sup>1</sup> Government of Nigeria/IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round XIX, October 2017

UNHCR and the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon signed a Tripartite Agreement on 02 March 2017, for the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon. However, so far, no organized return has taken place. Instead, 40,393 spontaneously returning individuals comprising of 13,713 households (HHs) from Cameroon, Chad and Niger have been registered by Nigeria Immigration Service from January through November 2018, 24% of the refugee returnee households (9,792 individuals) claimed during registration that they were forcefully returned to Nigeria from Cameroon. The refugee returnee numbers from Cameroon are likely to increase in 2019 if organized returns for 4,000 individuals to Adamawa State commences., This may in turn trigger spontaneous returns into Borno State in spite of return conditions not being conducive. According to the Borno State Return Strategy, over 167,000 Nigerian refugees (approximately 33,000HHs) are expected to return home from neighboring countries of asylum. The returns are expected to be to the major return LGAs in Borno State viz. Abadam (62,221 individuals although location remains inaccessible), Mobbar (35,451 individuals), Bama (29,062 individuals), Gwoza (19,643 individuals) and Kukawa (12,779 individuals), as well as other locations in smaller numbers.

**2018 Refugee Returnees as registered by NIS (January – November)**

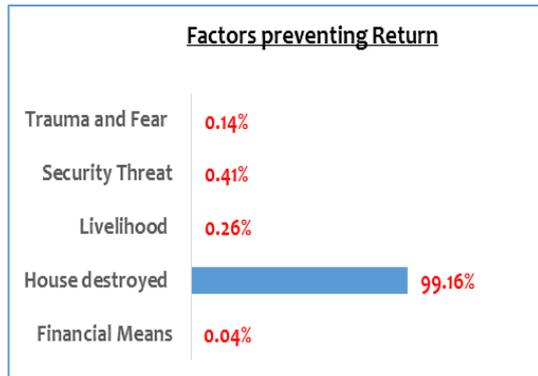
Month	BANKI	DAMASAK	GAMBORU/NGALA	GASHUA	GEIDAM	Machina	Grand Total
Jan	418	3,131	8,625	1,557	208	1,055	<b>14,994</b>
Feb	653	3,039	1,457	40	296	621	<b>6,106</b>
Mar	558	1,438	2,859	153	19		<b>5,027</b>
Apr	801	133	2,734				<b>3,668</b>
May	762	86	1,720				<b>2,568</b>
Jun	526	314	799		1	2	<b>1,642</b>
Jul	453	314	638				<b>1,405</b>
Aug	167	281	49	1			<b>498</b>
Sep	147	150	216	1,071	391	119	<b>2,094</b>
Oct	145	269	223	677	343	173	<b>1,830</b>
Nov	110	67	384				<b>561</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>9,222</b>	<b>19,704</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>40,393</b>

In 2018 a new trend was observed with refugee returnees arriving from Cameroon to Pulka, an informal entry point. As at the end of June 2018, 509 households/1,558 individuals have been recorded in Pulka.

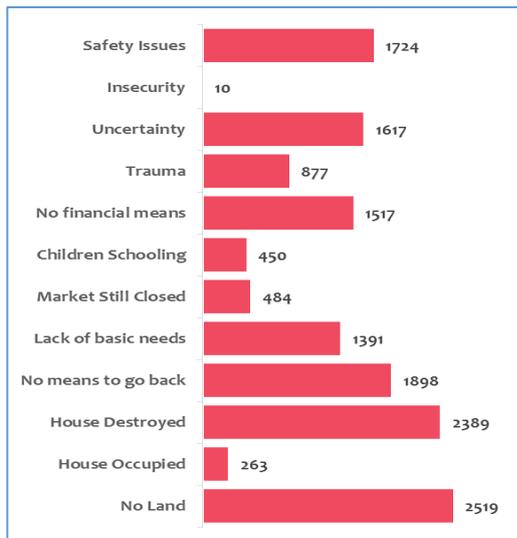
In total 1,656HH/8,282 individuals, 26% of all registered refugee returnees, claimed during registration, that they were forcefully returned back to Nigeria from Cameroon. They alleged that they were either told by government authorities to leave, or forcefully put into buses bound for the border. In contrast, 66% of those registered (4,187HH/20,936 individuals) stated that they voluntarily returned back home because they heard that the security situation in Nigeria was improving. In April 2018, UNHCR Cameroon protested at the highest level against the forceful return of Nigerian refugees.

Although IDP returns have been largely voluntary, the Government’s complementary action has remained reactionary and appear non-existent in most situations, as was seen in the Bama and Gudumbali returns witnessed in 2018. In addition, the lack of livelihood opportunities in the LGAs has hindered the sustainability of return thereby exposing returnees to multiple and acute protection risks.

In the Return Intention Survey conducted in February 2018 at Teachers' Village, 2,519 HHs/16,845 individuals were interviewed. Of these, 87% of the households intended to return to their area of origin or former habitual residence only if conditions improved ie. security (95%) and rehabilitation (4%). Similarly findings were made in the March 2017 Return Intention Survey conducted in Adamawa State, when 86% of those interviewed stated they wished to return to their areas of origin when the conditions became conducive, including security (28%), rehabilitation (23%) and access to livelihood (21%). 1,028HHs/5,024 individuals across three IDP camps were interviewed then, 94% of whom were from Borno State.



Ongoing security operations in certain areas of return still makes them inaccessible. Refugees wishing to return to those areas will be faced with secondary displacement upon arrival in Nigeria, owing to the fact that their areas of return are deemed unsafe for return. In the Teachers' Village RIS, 43% of the HHs indicated that they had been displaced more than once. 87% of surveyed HHs showed intention to return to area of origin, while 10% of HHs do not want to return. 25% of HHs intend to return within 2018.



**MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR RETURN:** The major challenges for not returning to areas of origin among the 2,519 HHs surveyed were: 2,389 have house destroyed; 2,519 has no land, 1,724 individuals feared for their safety, 1,617 were uncertain, 1,417 have no financial means, 450 had children schooling, and 1,898 has no means to go back. It is also evident, however, that the challenging situation in the areas of displacement - largely in terms of assistance and coping mechanisms - bears weight on the decision. In addition, the expected challenges in return areas are significant; and access to information about the areas of origin, including on available assistance, may need to be strengthened.

The marginalization of civilians released from abduction reported during the PA exercise in Pulka was also reported in Madagali during the Adamawa Protection Assessment. In both areas, the receiving communities viewed such individuals as Boko Haram associates. Host community members and IDPs reported getting along and living peacefully in most of the locations where protection assessments took place, similar to the sentiments from the PA exercise in Yobe and Borno States. The Protection Assessment report further details that at least 30% of those interviewed experienced difficulty in accessing land for farming as it is either being used by others or being disputed between communities. Further, access to shelter was noted as a challenge by returnees as homes are too damaged to live in, resulting in overcrowding. Moderate to high tension between IDPs and host community was reported in 9% (10 out of 112) of FGDs/KIIs. From the foregoing, it is evident that some challenges are experienced by returnees, and need to be addressed in order to make future the returns sustainable.

**5.6.C Recommendations:**

- Advocacy with the government and local authorities to provide land where returnees can be settled and integrate as a durable solution to their situation.
- Provision of shelter repair kits, creation of livelihood capital opportunities and advocacy for return of civil authorities in the LGAs.
- Sufficient information on situation in area of return should be provided to prospective IDP/refugee returnees stop them from relocating unless their safety is ensured. More “go and see” visits should be organized.
- Authorities’ plans should include an analytical report on the current situation in areas of return (security situation, status of infrastructures, available services, names of the villages of return etc.) as well as the concrete reconstruction/rehabilitation plans of the Government for the return areas, including interventions that the authorities consider as priority.
- Reunification processes and information on separated or lost families should be made available to returnees.
- Peacebuilding activities among the host communities and returnee communities, as well as amongst the leaders should be encouraged in order to bolster acceptance of the returnees and individuals formally associated with NSAGs.
- Humanitarian organizations need to extend their assistance to also include the host community.

**5.7 Legal documentation****5.7.A Details of the findings are as follows:**

- As narrated, the lack of documentation is mainly due to the crisis and since then, the government has not provided any form of documentation to them. Before the crisis, some of them had ID cards but not at the moment.
- The most common identify document they currently possess are the voters card.
- The main form of documentation that are common in the camps are the voter’s card. Some children reported that they have birth certificate provided by UNHCR while some adults showed the NIN but no ID Card. The holders of the NIN appealed to UNHCR to ensure the delivery of their ID cards.
- Some IDPs complained that they are not being provided birth certificate and that the process seems to be discriminatory. They do not know how the selection process is done.
- Some IDPs indicated that the lack of documentation is limiting their freedom of movement. For example, a group of IDP women in Gwoza indicated that they at times bribe the CJTF to easily get pass to go fetch firewood.
- Refugee returnees in Ngala and Banki expressed similar coping mechanisms, which is, the usage of their refugee card as a means of identification but the document is not easily accepted by the military.
- IDPs in MMC and Jere camps said some of them have received ID cards from UNHCR. From the groups interviewed, very few received ID cards.
- Absence of information about the process of acquiring documentation and distance to the nearest facility were noted as obstacles. In FGDs/KIIs held in Madagali, participants called attention to the cost of travelling to places like Michika to apply for ID cards, only to be told that they had to return another day because the facilities are overcrowded. They noted that at a time when they are struggling to make ends meet, they cannot afford to take on additional transportation costs.

- In Mubi, excessive fees imposed by NIMC were cited as the biggest hurdle preventing access to identification cards. In locations like Muvur, Machala, Vintim, and Gude, participants reported that NIMC officials were soliciting between 500 and 1000 Naira. When asked about the situation, NIMC officials in Vintim stated that this was an arrangement made with the leader of the community.
- Challenges related to lack of documentation were noted in Madagali, Michika, and Mubi. Residents described being exposed to harassment at checkpoints, at times facing detention, when travelling without proper documentation. They also mentioned difficulty accessing services that require documentation. For instance, in Gulag and Shuwa (Madagali), children who have lost their parents reported not benefitting from distribution due to lack of identification cards.
- Individuals who successfully applied for documentation talked about delays, ranging from several months to years, before receiving their documents.

### **5.7.B Secondary Data Review**

According to IOM DTM Round 24 of 2018, the total population of IDPs and returnees in the 27 LGAs in Borno State is 2,074,956 with 1,192,388 (Girls = 665,764; Boys = 526,624) below the age of 17 years. In Bama, Gwoza, Damasak, Ngala, Munguno and Dikwa LGAs, there are 365,538 (Girls = 209,616; Boys = 155,922) IDPs and returnees under the age of 18 years. In 2018, UNHCR registered and issued birth certificates to 167,911 children. These numbers of children in need as compared to the 167,911 children registered and issued with birth certificates by NPC with support from UNHCR shows a serious gap.

UNHCR birth access to justice report annual report of 2017 and monthly protection monitoring reports indicate that a number of children are born every day in the camps and other IDP communities but are neither registered nor issued birth certificates. For example, in August 2018, there were over 120 pregnant women identified in the eight LGAs as reported by Protection Monitors of UNHCR and partners. It is therefore safe to say that most children born are not registered or issued birth certificates.

In Gwoza for example, according to the IOM DTM Round 24, there are 89,511 (Girls = 50,729, Boys = 38,783) IDPs and Returnees below the age of 18 years and only 30,400 children were registered. In Damasak, there are 102,695 (Girls = 56,264; Boys = 46,431) IDPs and Returnees, including host communities and hard to reach areas, below the age of 18 years and only 27,955 children were registered. In Dikwa, there are over 15 IDP camps with 58,582 individuals under the age of 18. Only 17,040 were registered and issued birth certificates. In Munguno, 6,900 were registered out of a population of 98,232 (Girls = 58,096; Boys = 40,136) IDP and returnee below the age of 18 years. These numbers show the huge gap and unmet needs within these locations.

The 2017 HNO indicated that among that additional protection risk faced by the displaced population, the lack of documentation was ranked second to lack of livelihood. Vulnerability screening revealed 56 per cent of the most vulnerable IDPs lacked access to legal documentation, including 99 per cent in newly accessible sites in Borno.

According to the head of NIMC, Engr. Aliu Abubakar Aziz, more than half of the population in Nigeria do not have National ID Card. Aziz blames the challenges faced by the NIMC to underfunding, corruption, lack of collaboration among government agencies such as NIMC, NPC INEC etc, lack of will power by

the government. He further mentioned that NIMC does not lack the human resources, but is only short of the equipment and the financial strength for logistics needs to meet its goals.

**5.7.C Recommendations**

- Advocacy with NIMCI to reduce the delay between the date of receiving the NIN and the date of issuing the ID Card. As narrated, it takes long to receive the ID card after being issued the NIN.
- They are aware that there are too many IDPs and returnees and UNHCR cannot provide ID card for everyone, but the number targeted should be increased. Consideration for those in host community members as well.
- Discussion with the military to provide a card that can be used to go in and out of the camp to avoid the delay at gates for those in need of gate passes.

**UNHCR SO Maiduguri**  
**19 December, 2018**