



NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

PROTECTION MONITORING

REPORT

MAY – JUNE 2020



List of acronyms used

AAP	Accountability to the Affected Population	KII	Key Informant Interview
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	LGA	Local Government Area
ADSEMA	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
AoR	Area of Responsibility	MMC	Maiduguri Metropolis Council
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States (used in the context of the emergency response in the Northeast)	MRRR	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.
CAFAAG	Children Associated with Armed Fighters and Armed Groups	MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
CCCM	Camp Coordination, Camp Management	NBA	Nigerian Bar Association
CIMCOORD	Civil-Military Coordination	NCFRMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs
CMDR	Community Mechanism for Dispute Resolution	NEDC	North East Development Commission
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force	NFI	Non-Food items
CLASS	Cause List Aligned Smart Steps	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CFRN	Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	NHF	Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
CoA	Country of Asylum	NPC	National Population Commission
CoO	Country of Origin	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019	NSAG	Non-state Armed Group
CP	Child Protection	OHCT	Operational Humanitarian Country Team
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	PAG	Protection Action Group
EHH	Elderly head of Household	PLWD	People Living with Disability
ERW	Explosive remnants of War	POC	Person of Concern to UNHCR (Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Returnees, Stateless and IDPs)
ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool	PSN	Person with Specific Need
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	PSNE	Protection Sector North East
FGM	Female Genital mutilation	PSWG	Protection Sector Working Group
FHH	Female Heads of Household		
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification		
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	ROHI	Restoration of Hope Initiative
HAI	Heartland Alliance International	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	SEMA	State Emergency Management
HH	Household	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based violence
HLP	Housing Land and Property	SOM	Sub-Office Maiduguri
<i>Ibid</i>	<i>ibidem</i> (in the same place. Used to denote documents already cited)	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
ICLA	Information Counselling and Legal Assistance	UNDP	United Nation's Development Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
IED	Improvised explosive device	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
iMMAP	Information Management and Mine Action Programs	UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	UXO	Unexploded Ordnances
IOM	International Organisation for Migration (United Nations)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ISWAP	Islamic State's West Africa Province	WGSS	Women and Girls Safe Space
JAS	Jamā'at Ahl as-Sunnah	WHO	World health Organisation
		WRD	World Refugee Day

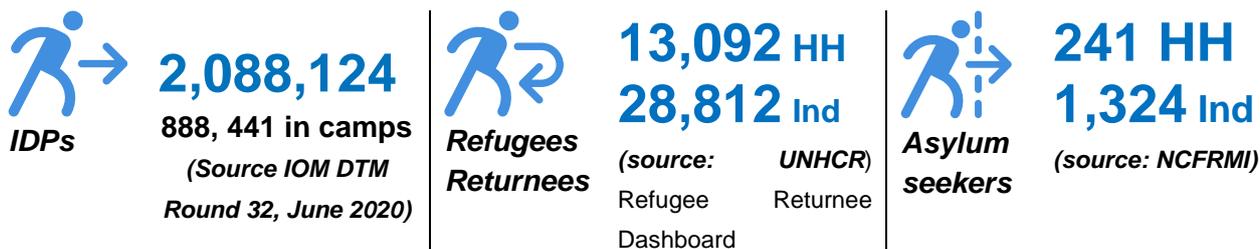
I. STATISTICAL TABLE


Figure 1. UNHCR's Persons of Concern as of June 30th, 2020

Protection Monitoring		
#Protection incidents	#SGBV incidents	#Estimate people affected
155	17	87,924

Vulnerability Screening		
#Households screened	#Individuals screened	#Individuals with vulnerability
5,986	33,210	6,204

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT AND RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The situation context in the Northeast Nigeria in May and June was characterised by sustained activities of the NSAG and counter activities of the Government forces which resulted in the displacement of communities and individual level incidents. Criminal activities and civil unrest were reported in the region. Natural disasters such as windstorm and floods continue to impact the protection environment and the ongoing response activities in different ways.

In Borno State, ISWAP elements in the Northern axis intensified its attacks on civilian population and on military targets using various tactics such as mounting of illegal check points along Monguno-Maiduguri Road, attack on the communities in Dikwa, Nganzai, Monguno and Ngala, abductions and planting of IEDs on the main supply routes linking Mungono and Maiduguri. JAS elements in the Southernmost part of the State intensified attacks on military targets in Bama-Banki, Gwoza and launched attacks on motorists on the Maiduguri-Damboa road, with two trucks conveying humanitarian aid caught in the middle, and Maiduguri-Damaturu main Supply routes. Raids on civilian populations and camps for food and other supplies were reported in Dikwa, Damboa and Biu.

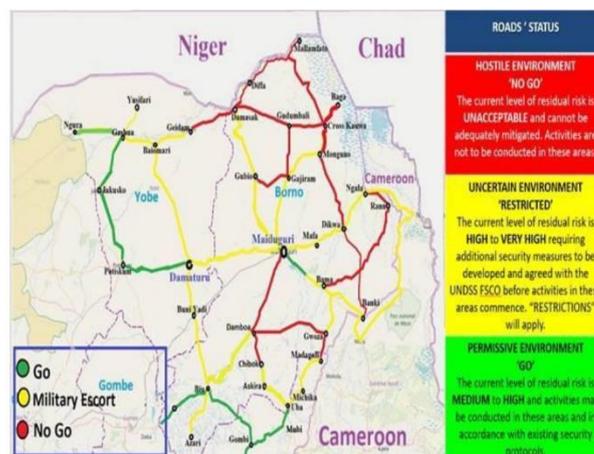


Figure 2. UNDSS Main Supply Route as at 30th June 2020.

The Humanitarian community was also the target of attack by the NSAG in June. The Humanitarian Hub in Monguno hosting over 50 humanitarian workers was attacked on 13th June and assets set ablaze. From all indications this was a well-planned and coordinated attack and was followed with the abduction of the aid workers along Mungono Maiduguri main supply route. The activities of the NSAG also resulted in contamination in Jere, Bama-Banki road, Monguno and Ngala 1 with UXOs.

The impact of the activities of the NSAG include the looting of food and NFIs from the affected population, abductions and killing. Illegal checkpoints have resulted in the disruption of main supply routes linking

¹ UNDSS cumulative Daily Situational report (DSR) for June 2020.

Maiduguri- Damaturu, Mungono – Maiduguri, Bama-Maiduguri and Rann-Ngala hindering civilian and humanitarian movements. This has violated the right to freedom of movement as enshrined in chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (CFRN) as amended.

At the peak of the dry season in May, several fire incidents were witnessed in camps in Borno State. In the most recent fire incident in Muna Garage in MMC, nearly 4,000 displaced persons lost all their property. In the past few months, several fire incidents have occurred in congested IDP camps across North East Nigeria where shelters are too closely constructed for safety.

In Adamawa **State**, activities of the NSAG continued. In Michika LGA in the northern axis, kidnapers continue to terrorise the returnee communities demanding money under threat of kidnapping. Communal clashes were reported over ownership of farmland at Lagule community and between the Tangalere and Bare communities over boundary issues. These resulted in burning of several houses in Adamawa Central. Cattle rustling, kidnapping and gun running continue to cause fears in the Southern parts of Adamawa State. Criminal activities and the *Shilla* boys² continue to heighten fear amongst the civilian population in the affected areas.

In **Yobe State**, the situation was characterised by the movement and regrouping of the NSAG Members reported in the Northern part of the State. This has resulted in the displacement of returnees from Dapchi to Damaturu. NSAG continued to plant IEDs and mount ambushes and illegal checkpoints on main supply routes. Attacks on civilian and military targets were also reported in the northern and southern part of the state.

The Measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 such as the restriction of interstate movements, closure of Courts and curfews have remained in force, negative socio-economic impact on the lives of the affected population. FGDs undertaken with the affected communities during the reporting period reveal that some of the impact include; reduced income and loss of livelihoods due to inter-state travel ban, an increase in the prices of raw materials, increase in the cost of fuel wood, increased negative coping behaviours such as intimate partner violence, begging and hawking by the children as schools remain closed.

On a positive note, the Borno State Judiciary granted courts “to recommence in Bama, Monguno, Dikwa and Damasak in compliance with CLASS and as facilitated by the chief registrar working with relevant agencies.”³ In the same vein, the sitting of the 2 mobile courts located in Bakasi and Gubio Road IDP Camps in MMC was extended, to twice a week, in line with both camp and health regulations and CLASS. Similar extensions have been granted to other courts⁴ in addition to virtual court sittings as a COVID-19 prevention measure. As part of the government’s measures to curb the spread of COVID-19, correctional institutions were ordered to release inmates to decongest the detention facilities. These developments will no doubt, increase access to the courts by the affected population and contribute to the building of an overall conducive protection environment.

² <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2020/05/radical-shilla-boys-police-set-up-taskforce-in-adamawa/>

³ COVID-19 Response No. 6, Published on 13th June 2020 by the High Court of Justice of Borno State.

⁴ *ibid*

II. PROTECTION BY PRESENCE

Table 1. Number of Individuals reached with Protection Services

Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
35,463	19,342	8,419	5,591	68,815

 Table 2. Tools used⁵

Tool	Females	Males	Total
Vulnerability Screening	17, 485	15,034	32,519
Key Informant	1,130	2,125	3,255
Border point monitoring	3,792	3,501	7,293
Protection Desk	3, 242	1, 623	4,865
SGBV activities	2,296	2,084	4, 380

Presence: In continuation with the government measures to curb the spread of the COVID-19, and in line with programme criticality and the principle of “stay and deliver”, protection by presence has been ensured by UNHCR and Partners (GISCOR, NHRC, FHI360; INTERSOS, NBA, Caritas, AUN, BOWDI) in the BAY States. **19 locations** were covered: **12 locations in Borno** State (Jere/MMC, Konduga, Bama, Banki, Mungono, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza Pulka, Damasak, Gamboru-Ngala and Rann); **04 in Adamawa** State (Mubi North, Mubi South, Madagali and Michika); and **03 in Yobe** State (Damaturu, Gujba, Geidam). A total of **3,255 Key Informants Interviews (KII)** were conducted among IDPs, returnees and host community members. **14 FGDs** were held in Bama, Ngala, Monguno, Gubio road and Bakasi to deepen the understanding of the experience of the affected population over the key concerns raised during the KIIs, in the context of COVID-19.

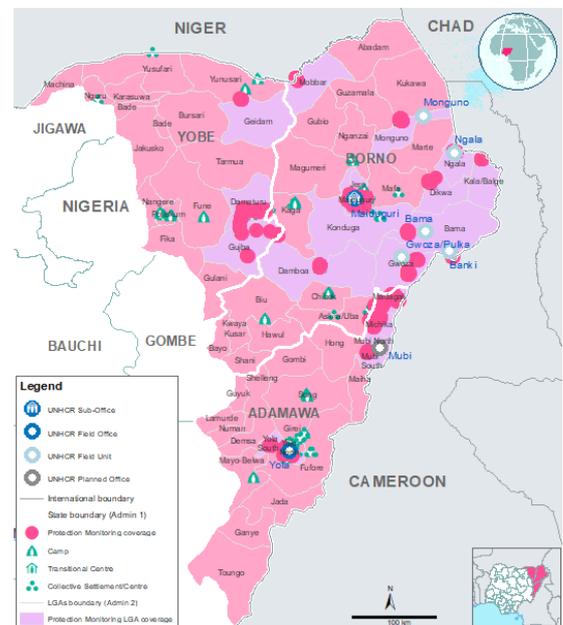


Figure 3. UNHCR's presence in the BAY States

The themes covered include Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and impact of COVID-19 on sensitisation activities in Monguno, impact of COVID-19 on livelihood, SEA and the cumulative impact of COVID-19 on security in Bama⁶. In Ngala, 2 FGDs were held on the planned resettlement of the IDPs to their villages and the formation of youth groups. In Jere and MMC, 1 FGD each was held on physical violence and rape respectively. Findings from the FGDs⁷ have deepened the analysis of this report and will be discussed in detail under the respective sections.

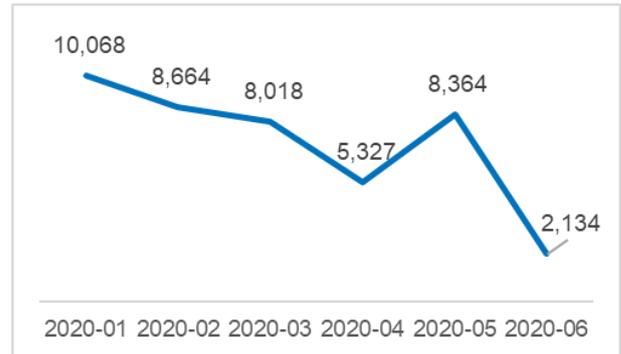
⁵ This breakdown excludes 16,503 individuals reached through referrals, Group legal counselling, Advocacy, Awareness sessions and FGDs which have all been incorporated on table 1.

⁶ The 2 FGDs held in Bama on 18th June 2020 were held under the umbrella of the local PSWG. Initial draft reports are available but undergoing final peer review for consistency. Final reports will be released when finalized.

⁷ The FGD reports are available with UNHCR upon request.

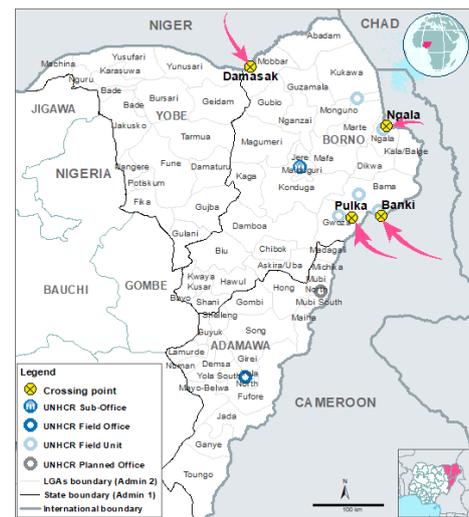
III. POPULATION MOVEMENT DYNAMICS:

a. **Internal Displacement:** Factors such as the fear of NSAG attack in the ongoing conflict in the region, family reunification, lack of socio-economic opportunities and Military operations continue to influence the displacement of the individuals to camps and host communities and settlements in the BAY States. 11,167⁸ Individuals were displaced in the BAY States signifying an increase from the 8,000 reported in March and April. In **Adamawa State**, individuals were displaced because of the communal clash at Lagule community. In **Yobe State**, an estimated 15,000 people in Dapchi town, the headquarters of Bursari LGA had between 24th and 29th May 2020 fled to neighbouring towns of Gaidam, Gashua, Nguru, Damaturu and other parts of the state amid fears of renewed attacks by Boko Haram which had launched series of attacks on the community in April and May 2020. As reported previously, the IDPs continue to pile additional pressure on the existing camps in the affected areas where resources are overstretched. In Bama and Banki for instance, the new arrivals have occupied the Child Friendly Safe Spaces, preventing children from accessing the spaces while the schools remained closed.



b. **Cross-Border movements:** While the closure of official border points between Nigeria and neighbouring countries, remain in effect, cross-border movements continue to be recorded through the official and unofficial entry points. Poor living conditions⁹, voluntary relocation, family reunification, fear of attack, seasonal movement and fear of Covid-19 have been the major push factors for the cross-border movements in the reporting period. A total of **394 households of 1, 304 Refugee Returnees**¹⁰ arrived from Cameroun (99/295) through Banki and Pulka, from Niger 293/1,006) through Damasak, and from Chad (2/3) through Gamboru-Ngala. Border Monitors also recorded the movement of itinerant migrants to/from Cameroon, Niger and Chad who mostly travelled by foot. No cases of refoulment were reported but noteworthy is the report of monetary extortion reported by 3%¹¹ of the population interviewed. 14% were without any form of identification document. The specific needs identified include the need for Physical and legal protection (30%), UASC (14%) single parents (9%) and children at risk (5%). Border Monitors in collaboration with WHO, IOM and Government officials conducted coordination meetings and made referrals to address urgent concerns. Health screening, provision of hygiene materials and COVID-19 prevention awareness including social distancing were undertaken.

The Borno State government has taken centre stage in leading returns of refugees from Cameroon and Niger Republic. Officials from the Borno state government undertook cross-border missions to Niger Republic and Cameroon, despite several gaps in minimum conditions of return to ensure sustainable



⁸ IOM ETT report 4th May -28th June 2020

⁹ Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria, Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) (IOM- 1 January - 14 June 2020) report, Border monitoring COVID-19 flow monitoring Tool (UNHCR May and June 2020)

¹⁰ UNHCR Refugee Returnees registered at the entry points by the Nigerian Immigration Services in May and June 2020.

¹¹ UNHCR COVID-19 Entry Point Monitoring report May-June 2020.

returns and durable solutions¹². For instance, return communities in Borno state have continued to suffer attacks from the NSAG¹³ while basic amenities, legal services and HLP services remain a gap. Presumably heeding the Government's resettlement/return drive, 59HH/201 refugee returnees from Minawao and Kolofata in Cameroon returned to Bama but are reported to have suffered problems such as extortion and exploitation in an attempt to access territory due to existing COVID19 movement restrictions and border closures. Upon return to Nigeria, they have remained without shelter due to camp congestion. Additionally, since the returns have been uncoordinated, humanitarian agencies have struggled to catch up with the timely response. This has resulted in increased risks of negative coping mechanisms and exploitation before assistance is mobilised. In order to minimise concerns associated to spontaneous returns and mitigate risks, Cross-Border Meetings were held between UNHCR Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger to identify risks and coordinate response moving forward. However, while a Tripartite Agreement¹⁴ with the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR (Nigeria-Cameroon) is in place, the tripartite Agreements between the Governments of Nigerian, Niger Republic and the Republic of Chad and UNHCR are under discussion and are expected to be completed in coming weeks to guide the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in Niger Republic and the Republic of Chad.

IV. SOCIAL COHESION

The relationship between the IDPs and the host community members, and between the IDPs and returnees in all locations remain good. UNHCR Protection Desk Analysis for May-June 2020 indicates that of 19% and 16% of the Key informants interviewed the relations are at, 74% (good) and 80% (excellent). While peaceful coexistence provides a reasonable ground for sustainable development, 2% and 0.2% of the key informants see the relationship with the host community and between the population in the sites respectively as bad. Although the extent reported seems insignificant, there was an increase in conflict related cases reported at the Protection Desks. Conflicts ranked fourth ((285 incidents) on the incidents reported to the protection desk during the reporting period, with conflicts between children having been noted (28 incidents). To address the issues 52 mediation sessions were undertaken in June.¹⁵

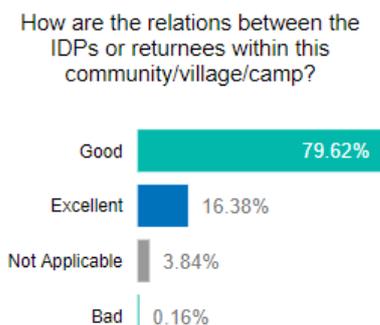


Figure 4. Relationships in the communities and settlements.

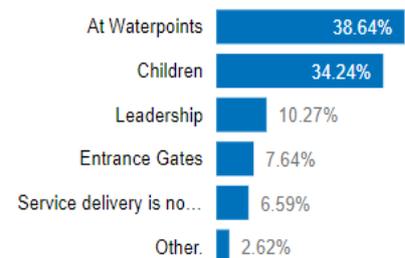


Figure 5. Sources of Conflicts

According to the key informants, conflicts at water points and over children are the major sources of conflict. In Teachers Village Camp, it was reported that children from 2 communities (Ngala and Kukawa) had a misunderstanding that led adults being involved, escalating the level of conflict within the Camp. In Stadium Camp, clashes by the Hausa and Kanuri ethnic groups at water points and over children was also reported. In Bama, perceived delay in General Food Distribution triggered a peaceful protest. In Ngala, the community protested the alleged non-employment of their citizens by the humanitarian actors which led to the intervention by a delegation of the humanitarian community from Maiduguri.

The issue of social cohesion in the North East context appear to be more complex than is described above. The coexistence of communities with different ethnic groups, the presence of individuals formerly

¹² https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc_framework_on_durable_solutions_for_idps_april_2010.pdf (Sighted on 25/06/2020)

¹³ <https://punchng.com/un-condemns-boko-haram-killing-of-120-villagers-in-borno/> (Sighted on 25/06/2020)

¹⁴ Tripartite Agreement and Action Plan are available on request from UNHCR.

¹⁵ UNHCR Protection Desk Analysis May-June 2020.

associated with armed forces and armed groups, the presence of family member of NSAG in camps and communities are factors that make social cohesion a challenge which must be considered by all the actors.

As the effects of COVID-19 continue to emerge, men and male adolescents in Gwoza, Bama, Banki and Jere have reported that due to movement restrictions, the loss of their livelihoods has made them to endure verbal abuse from their spouses as they cannot meet up with family demands as breadwinners. As reported in the previous months, conflicts over insufficient services in the camps have the capacity to degenerate into serious issues with the potential to disrupt stability in the camps and the settlements. The emerging urgency then is to establish projects that serve the host community and the IDP population remains key. For communities that are stabilising, peacebuilding activities that will promote social cohesion in the communities and projects that will reintegrate individuals associated with the armed fighters and armed groups as well as the families of the NSAG members need to be instituted to complement the efforts of the humanitarian agencies for sustainable peace.

V. COMPLAINT AND FEEDBACK MECHANISMS:

Community structures continue to play a critical role in in addressing protection concerns according to **27% of the Key informants** during the reporting period. **Protection Desks complement** UNHCR's protection monitoring activities and activities implemented by partners in the field, by achieving a wider daily community outreach through direct communications, interactions and referral for services. A total of **3,355** (M:1, 234; F:2,121) IDPs, Returnees and community members accessed the **Protection Desks** in the months under review. Health issues, tensions, and protection incidents, harassment, theft and assault were reported for resolution. Other concerns addressed include new arrivals in need of information about services in the locations, UASC in need of solutions which include Family tracing and Reunification (FTR) and foster care arrangement, mediation on matrimonial and domestic disputes and the recording of general complaints from the PoCs. **26%** of the Key Informants informed that they will continue to approach protection desks with their protection concerns.

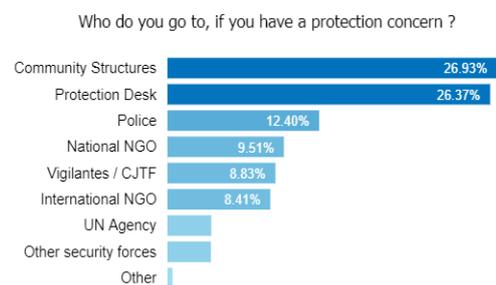
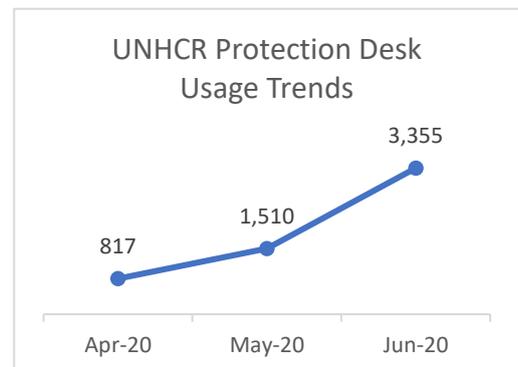


Figure 6. Where Protection concerns are reported in the sites.



VI. ACCESS TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Majority of the 3, 255 Key Informants interviewed in the reporting period reported access to food (77%), Shelter (60%), Health (44%), Education (44%), Water (56%) and Sanitation (37%) as insufficient.

Right to food characterised by delays associated with the updating of family sizes and issuance of biometric registration cards due to COVID-19 concerns continue to impact negatively on affected families. Incidents of denial of resources and domestic violence have been reported at the Protection Desks recently where it is asserted that family members attempt to sell part of their monthly food ration without the knowledge of the heads of the family¹⁶. It remains a well-known fact that families usually sell part of the monthly food rations to meet their NFI (Soap, Cosmetics and clothing) and condiments needs given the limitation of the GFD components. Given that most of the communities are at risk of NSAG attacks and access to farmlands remain

¹⁶ This assertion was buttressed by the men during an FGD on the differential impacts of COVID-19 on the affected population in Bama and the Impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods in Gwoza. Both FGDs were held in May 2020.

risky¹⁷, the need for protection safety nets and livelihood opportunities is increasingly becoming the preferred means to improve the family incomes and reduce the current dependence on monthly food aid and rations.

Access to health remains key for an improved quality of life and the overall wellbeing of the affected population. 1,215 cases out of the 4,865 reported in the protection desk in 10 locations in Borno State were related to health concerns for which referrals were made for medical attention. In Borno State, health care in the deep field locations are mostly at the Primary Health Care level. The existing Secondary Health facilities are not operating to optimum levels. In Adamawa and Yobe States, secondary health care facilities exist in the deep field locations with varying capacity. Access to Secondary Health Services continues to be challenging due to insufficient services at the General Hospitals in places such as Bama, Damboa, Gwoza and Damasak in Borno State. In Places such as Banki, there are no secondary medical facilities operational. The affected population, until the border closures, used to access secondary medical services in the neighbouring Cameroon. Secondary Medical Services are only available in Maiduguri, access to which remains risky and expensive for the PoCs travelling by road. The situation is creating a burden on the protection actors who are considered inactive by the persons with medical conditions requiring secondary medical attention especially when such referrals do not go through. While acknowledging the Government's efforts in scaling up secondary health response in Bama, Ngala, Gwoza, Monguno, Damasak and Ngala, more is required to capacitate the hospitals to deliver quality and timely medical services for the affected population.

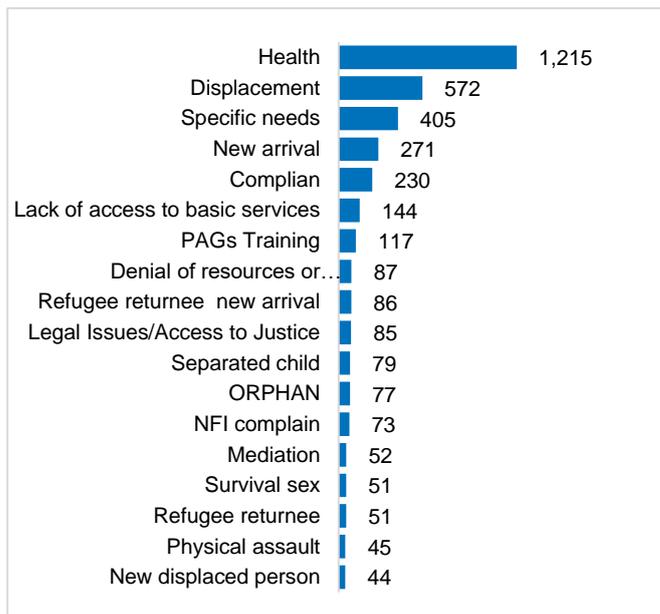


Figure 7. Concerns reported at the Protection Desks

Access to Water for drinking purposes and hygiene remains a challenge in the BAY States. The main source of drinking and non-drinking water at displacement sites¹⁸ is the borehole. Other sources include hand pumps, wells, water vendors and water trucking. 74% of the displacement sites have an average waiting time at water points of less than 30 minutes while for 20% it is between 30 minutes and an hour and for 6% the waiting period is above one hour¹⁹. Access to water in most of the instances falls below the Sphere Standard²⁰ of 250 people per tap (based on a flow rate of 7.5 litres/minute)²¹

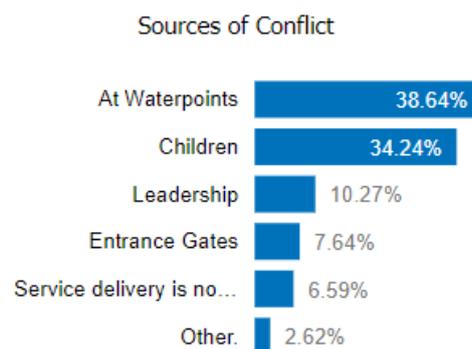


Figure 8. Sources of conflict in the communities

Right to water is an essential part of right to survival and development. Women for instance, use water for menstrual hygiene and other domestic use. As pointed in the previous months, insufficient water for drinking and hygiene in the locations have been associated with other protection concerns such as conflicts at water

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ Northeast Nigeria Camp Management Bi-Weekly Tracker Report No. 15 | 01 - 14 June 2020.

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ Sphere Association. *The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, 2018. www.spherestandards.org/handbook

²¹ Other standards include 500 people per hand pump (based on a flow rate of 17 litres/minute), 400 people per open hand well (based on a flow rate of 12.5 litres/minute), 100 people per laundry facility, 50 people per bathing facility

points as pointed by 39% of the key informants in the reporting period. Threats of sexual and gender-based violence are being reported by women and girls in camps when going out to conduct daily activities. Collection of water was identified to be a time when women and girls are particularly susceptible to harassment and attacks. For instance, a girl from Water Board extension (Monguno) highlighted her fears that she might be attacked, stating, “*There has been a young man who harasses me in the community and my family cannot do anything to him.*”²²

Access to livelihood and employment opportunities: The displacement has caused widespread poverty and desperation amongst the affected population. The situation has been exacerbated by COVID-19, increasing the risks for women, female adolescents and vulnerable households who end up adopting negative coping behaviours such as survival sex, begging and truancy. Insufficient livelihood and Income Generating Activities experienced by the affected population, which are worrisome, result in SGBV incidents, denial of resources and intimate partner violence²³.

VII. INCIDENTS AND PROTECTION CONCERNS

152 incidents affecting an estimated 87,924 individuals were recorded using the Protection Monitoring tool in May and June, indicating a significant shift from the 99 reported in March and April. The 3 topmost incidents are NSAG attacks (22%) destruction of property (14%) and SGBV incidents (11%). other incidents reported in the period include abduction of civilians (5%), extortion of money (2%), injury/death by IED (3%), forced eviction (3%) and communal clashes (2%). These incidents are, by far, not all the incidents or protection concerns in the reporting period. The challenge in reporting remains that not all partners have adopted the protection monitoring

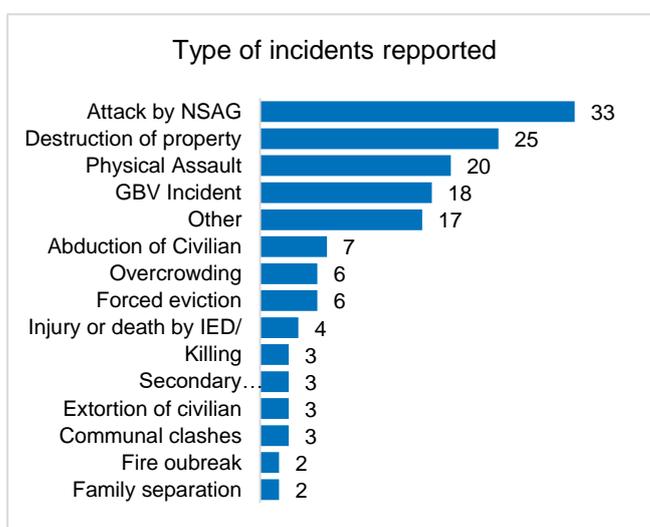
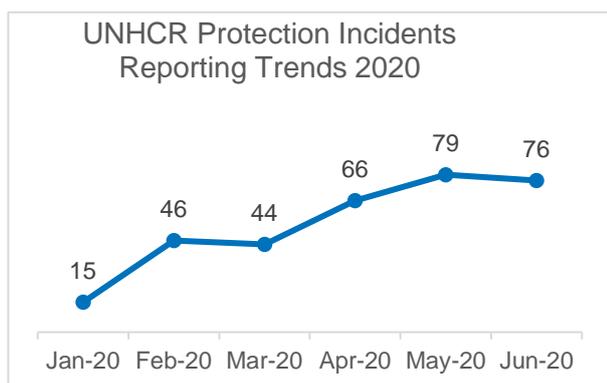


Figure 9. Types of incidents reported



tool. SGBV and Child protection incidents have been reported through other channels.

Unlike in March-April, where the GBV, Fire and NSAG attacks were the major incidents, in May and June, there was a change: GBV

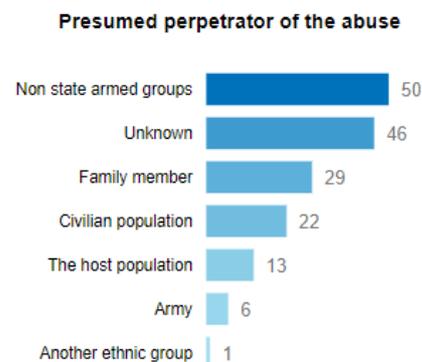


Figure 10. Presumed perpetrators of incidents

incidents remained high as well as NSAG attacks but with more intensity. Fire outbreaks saw a significant drop in occurrence and was replaced by severe windstorms and the menace of flooding which resulted in the destruction of the shelters, rendering the affected population homeless in most instances and more vulnerable.

²² *ibid*

²³ UNHCR Protection Desk Uptake tool

LGAs mostly affected include Damboa (54), Dikwa (26), Bama (22) and Jere (13). Others are Konduga (8), Gwoza (7), Kala-Balge (6), MMC (5), Mobbar (5), Monguno (4) and Ngala (2).

The presumed perpetrators include NSAG (47), Unknown (46), Family Members (27), civilian population (13), Host population (13) and Humanitarian Actors (7).

The impact on the civilian population: Consistent attacks by NSAG continues to induce displacements in Bama, Dikwa and Damboa, causing stress on the already overstretched services in the camps. Voluntary return is delayed because of the attacks, compelling the PoCs to rely on humanitarian aid. SGBV incidents continue to exacerbate the vulnerability of the women and girls.

In Adamawa and Yobe States, the continuous NSAG attacks in Madagali²⁴ and Dapchi²⁵ respectively has forced the population to a new cycle of displacement thereby undoing the gains made in stabilising the communities. In Yobe State, forced and child marriage continue to thrive in part due to pre-existing cultural norms of marrying out girls at earlier age which has been exacerbated by the absence of a state legislation against early marriage, and poverty exacerbated by the ongoing conflict.

VIII. CHILD PROTECTION

The result of the vulnerability Screening of 32,519 individuals conducted in 11 LGAs of Borno State revealed various child protection related concerns; child Marriage (44%), Child Headed Household (21%), UASC (16%), Adolescent parents (11%) and Orphans (8%). Forced and child marriage, where the community and parents are harassed into marrying girls off to enable them support their families, have been reported in Monguno²⁶. In Yobe State, Forced and child marriage (44%) continue to thrive in part due to pre-existing community norms of marrying out girls at earlier age.

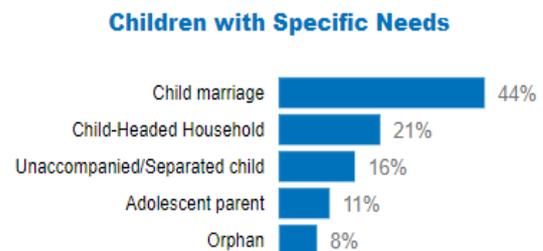


Figure 11. Children Specific Needs.

Schools have remained closed over COVID 19 concerns. Children, as a result, have adopted negative coping behaviours such as idly roaming about in the camps, engaging in rough plays and being engaged in child labour and hawking²⁷. Due to their proximity to the periphery of danger, they become easy targets for radicalization and for easy recruitment to extremism in the absence of any meaningful engagement activities for the children.

As pointed in the previous report, while UNHCR continues to work seamlessly with Child protection actors in the field such ROHI, NEEM Foundation, PLAN International, UNICEF and the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) to find solutions for the affected children, a significant number of child protection cases are pending solutions especially in Monguno due to absence of services providers. Gaps remain over the proper reintegration of the Children Associated with Armed Fighters and Armed Groups (CAFAAG) who continue to experience stigma and rejection by their immediate families in most of the cases, particularly in Bama, MMC, Monguno and Gwoza LGAs.

²⁴ <https://www.thedefensepost.com/2019/04/30/nigeria-boko-haram-attack-kuda-adamawa-kills-21/>

²⁵ <https://www.naijanews.com/2020/05/27/boko-haram-soldiers-have-abandoned-us-dapchi-residents-lament/>

²⁶ *ibid*

²⁷ Reported during FGD in Banki

IX. SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

547

Incidents of SGBV has been reported during protection monitoring done by UNHCR and its partners from March to April 2020.


32%

Of the incidents were perpetrated on minors

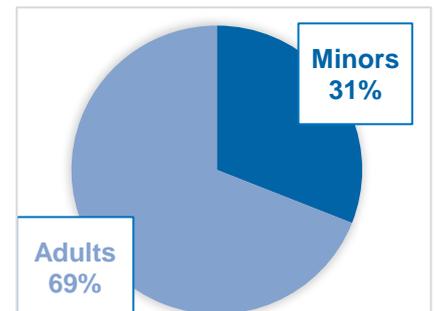
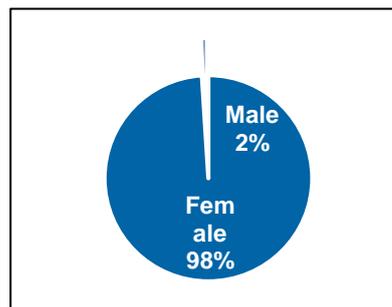

29%

Of the typology identified are minors


98%

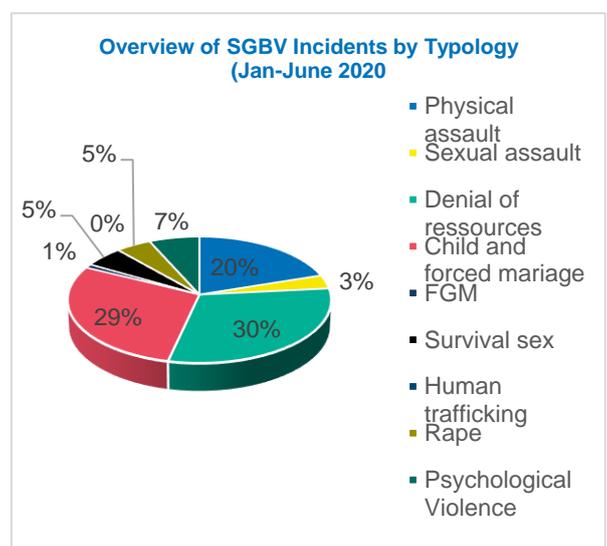
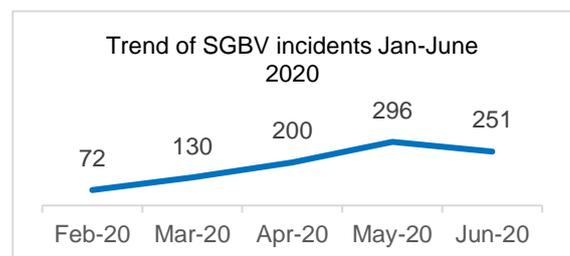
Of the incidents were perpetrated on female.

During this reporting period, Sexual and Gender Based Violence has remained a significant challenge to the wellbeing of Persons of Concern (POCs) in BAY states. A total of 547 SGBV incidents have been reported to UNHCR and partners between May and June 2020 with 98% of reported cases occurring among females and 2% of incidents among Males.



There have been 32% incidents identified as children and 29% of those identified are survivors of child and forced marriage. 98% of incidents were reported in Borno state, 1% incidents in Adamawa and no single case in Yobe state.

The major SGBV incidents reported during this period are; - Denial of resources, opportunities and services, Child and forced marriage, physical assault, Sexual assault, Rape, Survival sex/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Psychological/Emotional abuse and Female Genital mutilation (FGM). Overall, the trend shows that women and girls continue to bear the brunt of the protracted Boko Haram conflict although men have also been affected. Pre-existing socio-economic inequalities and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Persons of Concern continues to significantly increase vulnerability of women and girls to Sexual and Gender Based Violence. There has been low reporting of SGBV cases among men during this period and this is attributed to socio-cultural constraints that tend to limit men from speaking up for fear of losing their masculinity. Although UNHCR and partners have continued to emphasize on use of men friendly approaches in prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence in BAY states, there is limited focus on male engagement from other actors and little or no information is reported on SGBV among Men.



From January to June 2020, denial of resources, opportunities and services were reported the highest form of SGBV with 30% of incident followed by child and forced marriage with 29% of cases reported. The incidents of rape reported was 5% and 3% sexual assault, 20% of physical assault, 1% cases of Female Genital Mutilation, 5% of survival sex/SEA and 7% incidents of physical/emotional violence incidents reported. There was no incident of human trafficking reported during this period.

Analysis of available information from LGAs in Borno State- the most highly affected in the BAY states shows increase in number of incidents reported between May and June compared to what is reported in March and April 2020. The highest number of cases have been reported in Bama, MMC and Pulka LGAs. Pre-existing inequalities, economic factors and the impact of COVID-19 have been cited as contributing factors to the rising cases. The 2 incidents of SGBV against men and boys were reported in Pulka and Bama LGAs in Borno State in May and June and are mostly denial of resources cases linked to impact of lockdown due toward COVID-19 onset. It is notable that the GBV impact of COVID-19 is real as it has affected men, women, boys and girls and other Persons of Concern as revealed by recent assessment conducted by UNHCR and Partners in Borno State.

X. PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Among the **32,519** individuals reached through Vulnerability Screening in May and June **6,030** individuals (**19%**) were identified as vulnerable. The exercise provided the opportunity to identify the vulnerable groups as seen below:

- 45% Female Headed Households (FHH) 40% Lactating and 14% Pregnant
- 49% Elderly Headed Households, 26% can't take care of self and 17% single vulnerable
- 59% disabled, 41% Chronic illness.

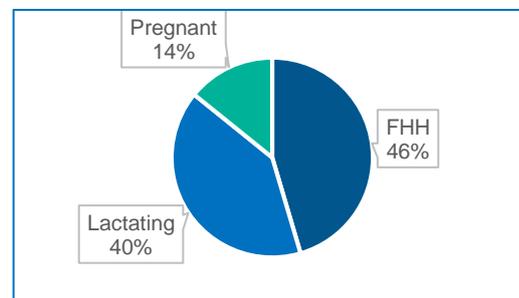


Figure 15. Women with Specific

Referrals of the Identified PSNs were made for medical care (61%), Shelter (8%), Food (7%) and Legal Assistance (6%). Most elderly and women at risk concerns remain pending solution; they are either being followed up or services are not available. The cases of physically disabled and mentally disabled individuals remain unresolved largely due to lack of appropriate service providers especially targeting children. Specialised MHPSS support are available for the adult PoCs but excludes children. Stigma and inhumane treatment of the elderly and the disabled, especially persons with mental disability, occasionally witnessed remain some of the areas that protection actors need to focus their attention in order to reverse the trend through awareness programmes.

The ongoing awareness to minimise discrimination and promote community care for the elderly at risk and women at risk must be sustained by all stakeholders. The ongoing food, NFIs and WASH services, as a matter of priority, must consider individuals with specific needs during service delivery. **FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

Freedom of movement remains key, and one of the cardinal objectives of the HCT Centrality of Protection Strategy. According to 73% of the Key informants interviewed within the reporting period, security remains the major impediment to free movement to other LGAs. NSAG attacks and mounting of illegal checkpoints on the main supply routes linking Maiduguri to Monguno and Maiduguri to Damboa²⁸ corroborates the findings of the key informants. Closely

What is limiting your freedom of movement within the site?

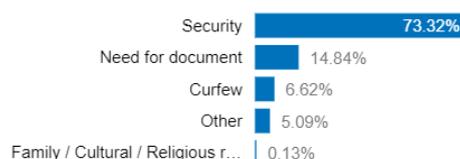


Figure 126. Factors impeding freedom of movement

²⁸ UNDSS Cumulative Daily Situation report for May and June 2020.

linked to insecurity is the report of possible UXO and ERW contamination, especially on the road linking Bama and Banki and in the vicinity of Monguno and Ngala, due to military action which have added new dimensions to limited freedom of movement. While the government forces work to decontaminate the roads and make them safe for usage, the threat of mines and UXO contamination remains which seeks increasingly for a sustained community awareness on mines and UXO risks. Other impeding factors reported in the period include the harassment of women and girls during their daily activities, and the complications associated with camp exit procedures. Women have reported that they fear for their lives during collecting firewood, water, and using the latrines in the camps at night in places where there is no lighting. Restrictions to camp exit, especially for the men in the morning, remains a concern in Banki, Rann, Dikwa and Bama. At the beginning of the rainy season, there is more demand by the camp population to access their farmlands nearby. While the restriction to the camp exits is hinged on security concerns (fear of abductions or forced recruitments by NSAG and rape), allegations of extortion of monies from POCs before exit is granted by the CJTF and some military men at the gate has been reported during FGDs²⁹ with the affected population.

While issues of freedom of movement pre-existed, it was exacerbated by the lockdown imposed by the government and the closure of international borders as one of the measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. In MMC and Jere where the government imposed total lockdown, the camp population resorted to negative coping behaviours such as wall scaling and begging to survive. In Gwoza, Pulka, Banki and Bama where the lockdown was partial, the prices of commodities soared because the markets remained inaccessible. In Bama IDPs sold parts of their food rations to meet other expenses that resulted in food shortages and agitations. In Banki, the movement restriction affected the cost of fuel wood, forcing women and girls of reproductive ages risking abductions to collect firewood from the bush³⁰.

XI. LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Legal Documents such as Birth certificates and indigene Certificates in use in Northeast offer the first layer of protection, prevent stateless and give access to services such as health care and education to the affected population. Major bottlenecks to access to civil documentations have remained the absence of the civil registrar in the LGAs. In order to meet this need, and in line with UNHCR's mandate to reduce Statelessness, Birth Certificates have continued to be issued to IDP, Returnee and Host community children in Bama, Ngala, Gwoza, Pulka and Banki by NPC with facilitation by UNHCR/NBA. These were complemented by activities by other stakeholders such as NRC, and UNICEF. Similarly, IDP, returnees and host community children in Mobbar were issued with certificates of indigene in Damasak Central and Zanna Umarti Communities of the LGA. Regardless of the achievements made by UNHCR and other stakeholders to address the legal documentation gap, the need for the documents remain significant as expressed by 26% of the Key Informants interviewed given that the civil registrars' offices in the deep field remain closed since r the insurgency displaced them. In addition, new displacement continues to cause the destruction and loss of existing documents. The need for legal documents was further expressed by 56% of the **32,400** individuals during vulnerability screening in the reporting period.

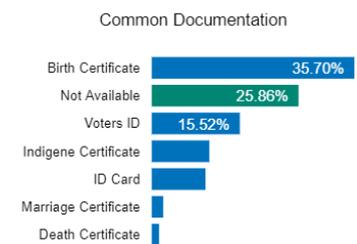


Figure 17. Common legal documentations

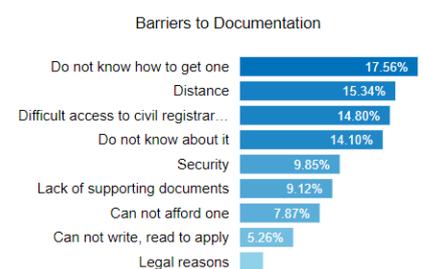


Figure 138. Factors limiting access to documentations

²⁹ The allegation of extortion by CJTF has been raised repeatedly during FGDs by the camp population in GSSSS Bama Camp

³⁰ Reports of FGDs conducted in GWOZA, Banki, Jere and Bama on the impact of COVID-19 on the affected population.

XII. HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

According to the 3,255 Key Informants interviewed in the reporting period, HLP issues include destruction of property record, theft or Fraud (19%), lack of property ownership documentation (17%), destruction of property (16%) and Secondary Occupation (14%). The existing structures for resolution of HLP issues are both formal and informal according to 58% and 42% Key informants respectively. While the formal ways of resolving HLP issues through the courts are more sustainable, the informal structures such as the traditional institutions and religious leaders although important, may not be sustainable given the years of displacement and the associated complicities involved. As the Borno State Government continues to encourage and prioritize the return of IDP to their places of origin, PoCs whose places of origin do not offer a conducive environment for safe and dignified returns are in a protection dilemma. The camps are being claimed back by the landowners through immediate eviction orders in Dikwa and Damasak. In Dikwa, 2 incidents of IDP eviction were reported causing loss of residence to about 300 IDPs. While these may seem to be isolated incidents, they create a precedence for more potential HLP issues if not properly managed.

XIII. COVID-19 PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

08 Monitors and 6 nurses continue to conduct monitoring at Damasak, Banki, Ngala and Pulka entry points as well as temperature screening and health related data collection, referral of suspected COVID-19 cases and information sharing with the COVID-19 Surveillance Task Force to support its advocacy on access to the territory and protection sensitive entry points. Advocacy and sensitizations are also conducted to prevent or mitigate risks and concerns identified at point of entry. **Coordination** between actors working at entry points including IOM, WHO and Disease Surveillance and Notification Officers were also strengthened. **Protection risks and concerns** identified during the monitoring include prevention of citizens' entry by the government officials enforcing border closures in Damasak and Banki especially. Presence of persons with specific needs (Family in need of legal protection 30%, child at risk 5%, Single parents 9%, UASC14% and women at risk 4%³¹.) Other **COVID-19 preventive activities** conducted include awareness for government officials and individuals entering the borders. Handwashing materials and temperature screening facilities have been deployed at the entry points. Four (**04**) Isolation centres have also been constructed by UNHCR in Ngala, Banki, Damasak and Pulka while other stakeholders and the government have complemented thi effort in other locations such as MMC and Bama. The facilities constructed by UNHCR have been handed over to health Actors to manage. No case of refolement were reported in the month. No asylum claims were also recorded. It is recommended that Health Actors in the affected location take the advantage of the presence of the border monitors and collaborate in the area of surveillance. Other protection activities such as registration (Vulnerability Screening and ETT) station services at the entry points to ease access to services to the PoCs.

XIV. COORDINATION:

Cross-border meetings were held between Nigeria and Cameroon and Niger Offices regarding government driven imminent spontaneous returns from the CoA to CoO. Similar meetings were held with the NCFRMI on the same matter.

The Protection Sector Northeast shared rainy season guidance and actions for community engagement and coordination for better resilience of the camp communities. With the rainy season underway it is expected that protection issues will be aggravated and therefore sensitizations and preparations should be in place. In this regard protection partners have also been urged and key messages being develop and disseminated in the community. **At LGA level**, Protection Sector and CP and GBV AoR meetings where held where solutions were proffered for concerns identified at the field level. LCG and CIMCOORD meetings were also attended.

³¹ COVID-19 Border Monitoring report

XV. GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S/No	Challenges	Recommendations	Affected areas	Responsible stakeholders	Priority
1	Absence of alternative cooking fuel	Advocacy to CIM-COORD for military to organize escort during fuel wood collection	All locations, with attention to Monguno, Damboa, Bama/Banki	PSNE CIMCOORD	Urgent
2	Threats of sexual assault when women/girls go out for collecting water and using the latrines at night where there is no lighting.	Installation of lightening points in dark locations in the camps/settlements. Forming of neighbourhood security committee to minimize GBV risks.	All camps, Particularly Gubio Road Camp	PSNE OHCT	Urgent
3	Insufficient livelihood/Income Activities for POCs.	Livelihood support incorporating female adolescent and adult males.	All locations	Government OHCT	Urgent
4	Shelters affected by windstorm/rainstorm, yet to be reinforced	Stakeholders to make new shelters or maintain damaged ones	All locations	Shelter Sector	Urgent
5	Restriction of freedom of movement of the camp population to access their farmlands nearby.	Increase the daily quota of people exiting the camps to access farmlands. Military to assist in escorting POCs.	Bama, Banki, Dikwa and Ngala	PSNE CIMCOORD	Urgent
6	Exposure of children to risks of targets for radicalization and recruitment in the absence of any meaningful engagement activities.	Adoption of measures recommended for working with communities to keep children safe	Adamawa Borno and Yobe States	PSNE CP AoR MWASD	Urgent
7	Limited Access to Secondary Health Services in the field.	Advocate for strengthening the secondary health services in field locations.	Borno	PSNE Health Sector NEDC	High
8	Forced and child marriage where the parents are marrying girls off to enable them to support their families.	Raise the awareness of the community on the dangers of Forced and child marriage.	Mungono, All the locations	PSNE OHCT NEDC	Urgent
9	Insecurity coupled with COVID-19 further fragilizes the protection environment, weakens the protection of POCs.	Advocacy to CIM-COORD at all levels for the improvement of the overall security environment.	All locations	PSNE	Urgent
10	The Humanitarian-Development (Peace) nexus is lacking	Operationalize the Humanitarian development nexus to respond to acute socio-economic needs exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	Government OHCT	High
11	No COVID-19 testing centres in the LGAs except in Maiduguri and Yola.	Advocate for increased surveillance and testing in the deep field locations.	Adamawa Borno and Yobe States	SEMA/NEMA Health Sector	High

For more information, please contact:

Alexander Kishara (Head of Sub-Office Maiduguri) kishara@unhcr.org

Michele Apala D. (Snr. Protection Officer) apala@unhcr.org;

Bi Chenge Malaika, Snr Protection Officer (SGBV), balikwis@unhcr.org