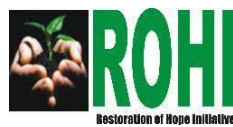


**JOINT RAPID PROTECTION ASSESSMENT MUNA-ELBADAWEE CAMP-
JERE LGA, BORNO STATE SEPTEMBER 2020.**



I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

On 24 August 2020, suspected members of the NSAGs attacked Musari Informal IDP camp and Host community under Dusuman Ward in Jere LGA causing significant displacement of population including 18HH/181 Individuals currently displaced at the Muna El-Badawee Camp in Jere LGA close to Maiduguri municipal of Borno State.

In response, on 2nd September 2020 SEMA and UNHCR in coordination with other protection actors including GISCOR, IOM- CCCM, UNFPA, DRC, and ROHI, conducted a joint rapid protection assessment at Muna El-Badawee Camp with the objective to:

1. Understand the profile of the group (areas of origin, displacement dynamics, reasons for displacement)
2. Identify the vulnerabilities and protection concerns faced during displacement and risks exposed to at place of displacement.
3. Durable solution prospects (especially return).The methodology used during the exercise includes 18 KII and 4 sessions of FGDs with group of women, group of men, of girls and two persons with disabilities.

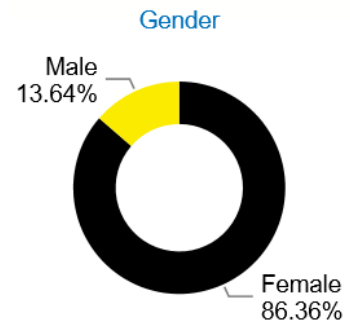
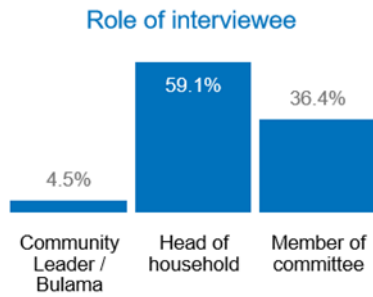


II. METHODOLOGY.

The assessment was conducted in two phases. The preparatory phase and the Rapid Protection assessment. The preparatory meeting brought together SEMA and UNHCR in collaboration with all stakeholders implementing in the camp to discuss and agree on the tools, the methodology as well on the effective date of the assessment. The meeting took place on Monday 01 September at GISCOR Office Maiduguri. The agreed methodology included a combination of Key Informant Interviews (KII); Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with separate groups of men, women and girls; as well as site observations. Data was collected using Kobo Application The FGD was conducted with Men (18 – 60), Women (35 – 50) and Girls (13 – 17 reaching a total of 4 FGDs).

The Rapid Protection Assessment itself was conducted on 02 September 2020, with the meaningful involvement and participation of community structures and key stakeholders including GISCOR, IOM CCCM, BORNO SEMA, DRC, UNHCR, UNFPA, ROHI, who basically the actors present in the camp.

Regarding the number and profile of key informants, a total of 24 key informants were interviewed, most of whom were female, representing 86.36% of the newly arrived population. Key informants were selected among head of households, community leaders. (women and youth leaders) religious leaders, Protection Action Group members and Humanitarian Workers using the Age Gender Diversity (AGD) approach.

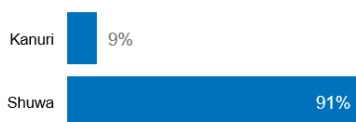


III. MAJOR FINDINGS.

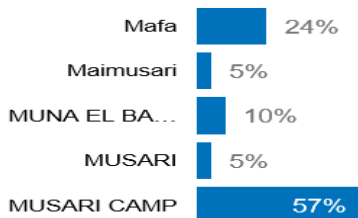
A. Understanding the newly arrived population

1. Areas of origin

Tribe of the population



Last Place of Displacement



The assessment revealed that the population is composed of individuals coming from various LGAs and Wards. The population, which is comprised of people of Shuwa Arab and Kanuri ethnic group were first displaced between 2015 and 2016 years ago largely from communities in Mafa LGA¹ with smaller groups from Konduga LGA² – Mandarari and Bama LGA – Kardari. They were first displaced to Musari Camp, with some staying at Musari host community in Jere LGA due to insecurity generated by attacks from suspected members of the NSAG. They were further recently displaced from Musari Camp to Muna El-Badawee Camp and its environs due to the recent attack at the camp by suspected members of the NSAG which took place on 24 August 2020. Muna El Badawee camp and environs was chosen by the displaced population due to the presence of community members living in the camp, as well as a result of its proximity to Musari Camp (about 01 Km away).

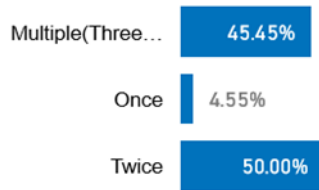
2. Displacement dynamics.

Focus group discussions indicated that **50%** of the group has been displaced at least two times. While **45.45%** reported to have been displaced thrice or more. While **4.55%** indicated that they have been displaced once. This is consistent with the displacement dynamics already known in the State. It is

¹ Mafa, Babbar, Dan Kachalla, Ekorom, Giro, Gubdo, Siram Kara, Mandawi, Matari, Ebiramti and Mufe

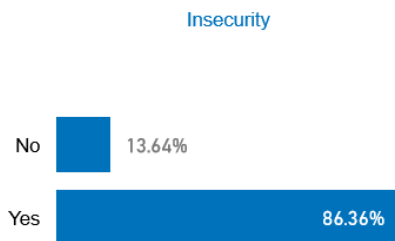
worth mentioning that multiple displacements increase the vulnerability of populations.

Number of forced displacement e.



3. Cause of displacement.

In light with the above-mentioned displacement dynamics, the causes of displacement from the place of origin (initial displacement), appear to be the same reason for leaving areas of last displacement and caused by insecurity as expressed by **86.3% respondents.**



IDPs From Musari arriving at Muna Camp Jere-Maiduguri.

During focus group discussions, the newly arrived stated that though the first and subsequent displacement were due to insecurity and attacks from members of the NSAG, they came to Muna El-Badawee and its environs because they have community members living at the camp, as well as a result of its proximity to Musari Camp (about 01 Km away).

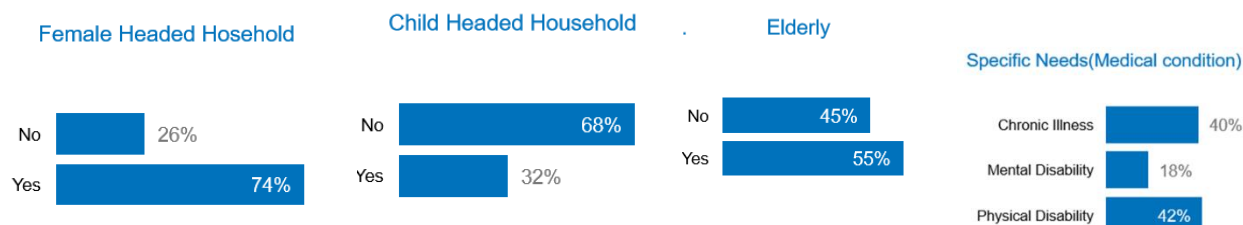
They noted that from Muna camp, they can have easy access and route to enter Musari camp for observation of situation in the place of habitation in the morning and return in the evening. They said they did not receive any assistance from any organizations except goodwill from host community members.

3. Persons with specific needs:



Persons with Specific Needs from Musari displaced at Muna El-Badawee Camp.

From observation and KII, the group is composed of a high number of women and children as well as the presence of the elderly with specific needs confirmed by the pictures above. An in-depth vulnerability screening exercise to be conducted by UNHCR implementing partner GISCOR will further provide detailed information and disaggregated data of persons with specific needs. Therefore, all interventions must consider their specific needs.



B. Current situation in the camp



IDPs from Musari Depicts Current Situation in Muna Camp Maiduguri

Protection concerns faced during displacement and in the camp due to the lack of or limited access to basic services in the camp have been reported. Lack of food, shelter, NFIs, deployment of security personnel essentials drugs and WASH facilities have been particularly mentioned. The newly arrived have reported having to wait for long on the queue to access toilets and latrines. Overcrowded shelter(18 persons/shelter) due to the pressure put by the presence of the newly arrived, putting the camp population at risk in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Women and young girls noted that women sleep in the shelters while the children, boys and girls sleep in the open due to the congestion in the shelters exposing them of protection risks such as abduction, SGBV.

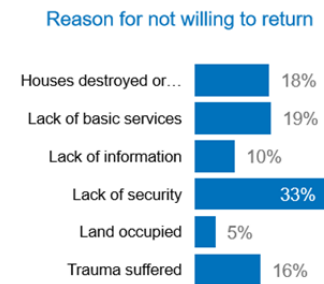
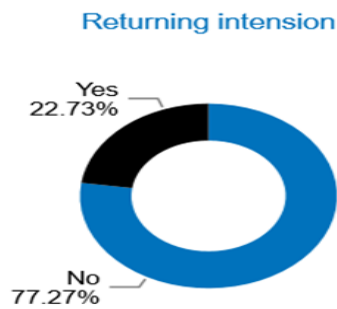
Do you have documentation



Lack of documentation both legal and civil status has been reported as a serious concern as shown below.

In a nutshell the presence of the newly displaced have added pressure and competition, which have stretched on the limited resources in Muna camp, Jere. In the positive, the population is enjoying the sympathy of the host and camp communities. No instance of discrimination was reported by the men, women and girls

C. Durable Solutions- Return Intentions.



From the rapid return intention survey conducted during the protection assessment, **22.73% of key informants** expressed willingness to return to their area of origin, Musari for the majority. However, the decision and the effectiveness of return have been conditioned by a series of factors to be met prior to return. **First the improvement of security** in the affected villages as an immediate need, because NSAGs have attacked three times within the August 2020. Other conditions that will trigger return include **rehabilitation of their damaged houses** and the **availability of basic services such as schools, markets, health facilities, WASH as well as NFIs – Mosquito nets, blankets and mats** following the looting of their properties during the attack by NSAG.

However, **77.27% of key informants** are not willing to return due to lack of security, lack of basic services, destroyed houses and trauma experienced. This suggest that actions must be taken to address these issues to be able to generate interest for returns for this specific group.

Furthermore, **10% of respondents** highlighted the lack of information on areas of origin as a barrier to return. The group reported that attempts to visit areas of origin were risky as attacks and killings by members of the NSAGs were reported.

IV- CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

More than ten years since the beginning of the crisis, insecurity continues to induce displacement; Persistent and intermittent attacks, fears of attacks causing insecurity is becoming more acute and considerably impacting the lives of affected populations, compelling them to move in search of better and secured environment and living conditions. As an evidence, the lack of security came strongly (33%) during the joint assessment as the immediate cause for displacement to the current location.

Therefore, to find a sustainable solution, the state, humanitarian and other relevant stakeholders would gain in providing, advocating and addressing the security concerns at places of displacement and areas of returns. This entails taking into consideration the triple dimension of the crisis: the security and Humanitarian dimensions that have been prioritized since the beginning of the crisis and socioeconomic/ development dimension that needs to be strengthened.

Current Situation	Recommended Action	Responsible Stakeholders
<p>✓ A high percentage of the newly arrived population has specific needs. Their past displacement experience coupled with the current situation in the camp exacerbate their vulnerabilities and expose them to protection risks.</p> <p>✓ 86.36% of the respondents reported to have left their last area of displacement due to insecurity.</p>	<p>Provide assistance to persons in need of protection with attention to persons with specific needs (Shelter, Food, NFIs, Education, Health.)</p>	<p>State Government, Humanitarian Actors (OHCT) ISWG.</p>
<p>According to 50% of the respondents the newly arrived were displaced from their areas of origin for at least 5 years.</p> <p>✓ 22.73% are willing to return to their place of origin if some conditions are met especially the improvement of security. Most of them are from Mafa LGA, mostly from Abbari, Limanti, and Bulamari Wards.</p>	<p>Conduct a joint assessment in places of origin to assess the situation and determine whether the environment is conducive for returns; Explore the possibility of relocation/retelement.</p> <p>Act according to the Borno Return Strategy</p>	<p>Return Task Force</p>
<p>The immediate reason for movement to the camp as reported by 86.36% is the lack of security and fear of attacks. 19% mentioned the lack of basic services and 18% destroyed houses.</p>	<p>Address the immediate causes of displacement by providing a sustainable security environment to ensure safe returns. The effort will be complemented by the military and police. As well as prioritizing programs aiming at building the resilience and self-reliance of IDPs and the host communities;</p> <p>Improve availability and access to basic social services in areas of displacement and areas of origin.</p> <p>Include IDPs, returnees and host communities in National, State and local development plans.</p>	<p>Federal and State Government • OHCT • ISWG • Early recovery Sector • Development actors</p>

For additional information, please contact Apala D. Michele, Snr Protection Officer, UNHCR Sub-Office Maiduguri, apala@unhcr.org