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PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

UNHCR MAIDUGURI SUB-OFFICE



May - June 2022

I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

|  IDPs |  Refugee Returnees |  Asylum Seekers |
|--|---|--|
| 2,171,652 Individuals (861,113 in camps)¹ | 13,328 Individuals (4,214 Households)² | 1,324 Individuals (241 Households)³ |

Graph 1: Population of concern to UNHCR Sub-Office in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States as at end of June 2022

135
GBV incidents reported

139,833
Reached through protection by presence

2,901
Key Informant Interviews (KII) conducted

118
Protection Incidents (PI) reported in 24 LGAs

20%
Of 23,817 screened population are vulnerable

Despite the military gains in the ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Region, the security situation remained fluid in the period under review with hostilities recorded in all the countries in the region. In **Cameroon**, deteriorating security situation characterised by predatory incursions by Boko Haram elements were recorded in the villages of Tourou canton and Duvan located in the Mayo Tsanaga department where **over 40,000 people were displaced**. The attacks led the populations of some villages to hold **peaceful demonstrations** requesting enhanced military interventions to secure peace. The government of Cameroon in response deployed additional military to the affected region. Additionally, suspected Boko Haram militants briefly took control of Hitawa and Hidoua in the Far Nord Region of Cameroon. In a separate attack, a large number of fighters attacked Goldavi village in the Mozogo commune. The attackers arrived in large numbers and security forces were forced to retreat. These attacks are possible indicators of a **resurgent Boko Haram**. Additionally, **six Nigerian fishermen were killed by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) in the Lake Chad area, on the borders of Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad**. In **Chad**, Deadly violence broke out in Berem in southern Chad between herders and farmers, necessitating an intervention by the army. The conflict was triggered when a herder drove his herd into a farmer's millet field in Berem in the **Mayo-Kebbi province in southern Chad**, according to the local authorities. In **Niger**, dual attacks by armed individuals belonging to the Boko Haram group on SDF positions in Baroua, northeast of Diffa was reported. Similarly, several clashes involving non-state armed groups – including Boko Haram, Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP) and Jamā'at Ahl as-Sunnah (JAS) were reported in the Lake Chad islands and in the border strip with Nigeria, in Diffa Region.

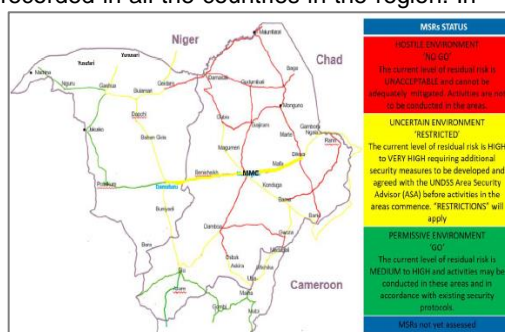


Figure 1. Situation of main supply routes in NE Nigeria as of 30th June 2022.

In **Nigeria**, Boko Haram/ISWAP remains a **significant threat to the entire population**, including civilians. These non-state armed groups (NSAGs) continued their terror campaigns, taking their **attacks to new locations**. Due to the sustained military actions in the region, NSAG continued attacking soft targets, targeting civilians during their daily activities, and mounting illegal vehicle check points among certain key supply routes in **Borno and Yobe states**. In **Adamawa state**, organized criminal groups continued to attack communities and abduct civilians for ransom. Communal clashes were also reported in Lamurde LGA, causing displacements and the disruption of farming activities. A total of 146 safety and security incidents affecting 317 civilians were recorded in the Bay states in the period under review. These were comprised of armed attacks (54), IED and explosive remnants of war (14), abductions (17), Illegal vehicle checkpoints (14), Crime (16), Civil unrest (2), NSAG Presence (12) and Hazard (17).

II. POPULATION MOVEMENT

The three categories of movements below confirm the internal and cross border nature of displacements and mixed movements in the Bay states, including the Borno state government-led returns. These include the following:

¹ DTM round 40.
² UNHCR's Spontaneous refugee returnees Registration (Jan-June 2022).
³ NCRFMI Asylum seekers registration Record

Internal Displacements: Some 22,631⁴ individuals were displaced in May-June 2022. The current displacement figures are slightly higher than the 22, 373 reported in April-May, signifying the ongoing internal displacement situation in the Bay states.

In Borno state, the movements were recorded in Askira/Uba, Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Konduga, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala. In Adamawa state, the displacements were recorded in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong and Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Song, Yola North, and Yola South. Movement triggers include improved security, military operations, poor living conditions, family reunification and lack of humanitarian assistance. Other movement triggers include fear of attack and communal clashes. As reported in the previous months, the newly displaced persons in Borno state ended in camps and camp-like settlements as their places of origin remained unsafe for returns due to NSAG presence. In Adamawa state, the communal clash in Lamurde LGA caused the displacement of people to the neighbouring Askira/Uba LGA of Borno state.

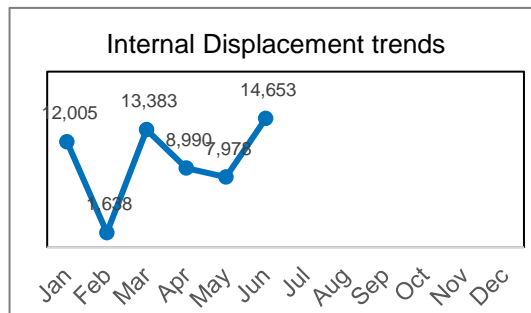


Figure 2. Displacement Trends.

Refugee returnees: UNHCR continued to monitor spontaneous refugee returns arriving from the neighbouring countries of Chad, Cameroon and Niger. In **Borno state**, a total of **758 households of 2,766** spontaneous refugee returnees from **Cameroon (14%), Chad (1%) and Niger (84%)** were registered by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) (in Banki (176), Damasak (1, 922) Pulka (45) and Ngala (68). In **Yobe state**, the refugee returnees were registered in Machina (276), Geidam (71) and Gashua (79). In **Adamawa state**, refugee returnees were registered in Sahuda (97), Mubi (13) and Maiha (12). The major protection challenges the returnees faced includes absence of food upon arrival as reported by 85% of the returnees, maltreatment (8%), family separation (7%) and extortion (1%). There was no incident of denial of access to territory reported. At 96%, the vast majority of refugee returnees were not registered in the country of asylum.

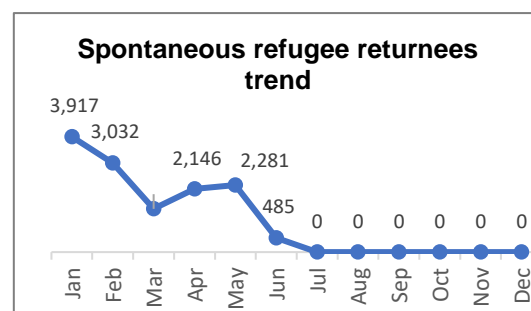


Figure 3. Spontaneous refugee returnee trend.

The Borno state government return plan: The Borno state government (BSG) resettled 2,500 refugee households from Cameroon to Kirawa ward under Gwoza LGA on 11 June, 2022. The community had fled to Cameroon approximately six years ago due to the activities of NSAGs staying in villages close to Kolofata (Kirewa) Cameroon. The government provided unspecified assistances to the returning households⁵. In addition, it has been reported that in preparation for the return, the government constructed primary healthcare facilities and a general hospital as well as the rehabilitation of boreholes. The rehabilitation of houses and the construction of a primary and secondary school is ongoing.

Consequences of population movement: As previously reported, internal displacements continue to be recorded with new arrivals ending in the overcrowded camps or camp-like settlements where facilities and services are overstretched in **Borno state**. This is the case in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Ngala where IDPs in camps/settlements are exposed to protections risk including the exposure of children to measles as reported in Gwoza, Damboa and Bama. New arrivals⁶ into the camps continue to face insufficient services including the slow access to food assistance and livelihood activities leading to desperation and high-risk activities such as scavenging for scrap metals deep in the enclave of the NSAGs. Freedom of movement beyond the military perimeters has been a long-standing challenge impacting the lives and livelihood of the affected populations in search for secure living conditions. Women and children have either been killed or abducted during farm work in places outside the military perimeters in Gwoza, Bama, Ngala, Damboa and Dikwa. In **Adamawa state**, returnee communities in Mubi, Fufore and Maiha continue to face abduction and kidnap for ransom from organized criminal groups and NSAG. In **Yobe state**, the increasing activities of the NSAG at the fringes of the Alagarno forest has instilled fear among return communities causing spurts of displacements. The closure of official camps in Maiduguri despite concerns over the safety of the places of return has resulted in the secondary displacement of many who cannot return to their places of origin because of the presence of NSAG in those locations. UNHCR and partners continue to conduct risk reduction sensitizations targeting the new arrivals and the referral of persons at heightened risks to specialized service providers within the context of the interagency response mechanism.

4 Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) consolidated data as of June 30th 2022.

5 Reportedly, the Borno state Governor presented the government's support of NGN 100, 000 and NGN 20, 000 to each male head of households and their spouses respectively, 50kg of rice and 25kg of beans. Humanitarian actors were not involved in the process and do not have access to Kirawa. It is alleged that there was movement back to Cameroon after the government team left.

III. PROTECTION BY PRESENCE, PROTECTION MONITORING

| Sessions | Men | WOMEN | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 2,985 | 42,700 | 65,301 | 14,548 | 17,283 | 139, 833 |

Presence: Despite insecurity and rapid population movements, UNHCR and partners together with other Protection actors maintained on the ground presence to deliver **life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services** to reduce risks and address needs. A total of **139,833** IDPs, IDP Returnees and Refugee Returnees comprised of (42,700) men, (65,301) women, (14,548) boys and (17,283) girls were reached through protection monitoring activities in May and June 2022. Sustained awareness on referral pathways and protection products significantly enabled the affected population to reach protection services, such as vulnerability screening and case referrals at protection desks, camps and the communities. Furthermore, the affected population continued to participate in various Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews (KII) and community meetings, inputs from which will continue to influence real time solutions and informed decision making in addition to enriching the protection environment analysis.

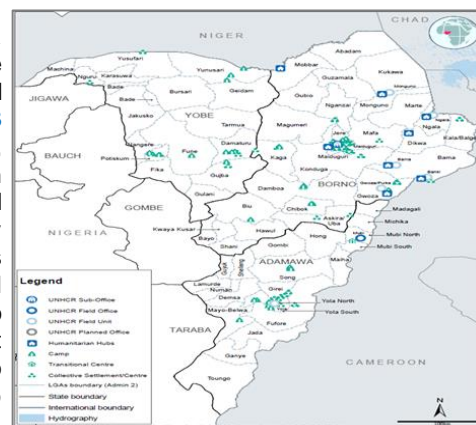


Figure 4. UNHCR Coverage in NE Nigeria.

IV. INCIDENTS REPORTING

During site, individual and household level protection monitoring undertaken in May and June, a total of **2,901** KILS were conducted to assess the protection environment, identify protection risks and concerns, major needs and their impact on the affected population. A total of **118** protection incidents affecting an estimated **9,412** civilians including IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees and community members were reported and documented using the site level protection monitoring tool. The breakdown of the incidents and their presumed perpetrators are shown in *Figure 5* and *6* respectively. A number of other incidents especially GBV and Child Protection (CP) were reported through other reporting systems (community engagements and case management activities conducted by UNHCR’s partners). The figures presented here therefore do not provide a comprehensive picture of incidents during the reporting period. Overall, underreporting of incidents, especially GBV-related, continue to be observed mainly due to the fast changing displacement environment characterised by camp closures and rapid population movement to locations with little or no humanitarian actors’ presence. In addition to the incidents recorded using the site level protection monitoring tool, **44 incidents** affecting an estimated 214 civilians were reported through the **flash incidents report** from the field locations in the Bay states. These include NSAG attacks (17), abductions (08), tensions (3), IED/PBIED/UXO (02), NSAG presence (02) and others (14 – killing, rape, rainstorm, road accidents and theft).

The **presumed perpetrators** of the 118 recorded incidents on the protection monitoring tool are unknown (looting, fire outbreak, abductions, destruction of property, flood, presence of ERW/IEDs, ethnic clashes - 31%), NSAG members (GBV, abductions, injury by IED/ERW, torture of civilians, attacks - 27%), Family Members (physical assault, collective punishment, human trafficking -19%), civilian population (GBV, looting, fire outbreak 11%), host population (forced eviction 8%) Army (arbitrary detention, torture of civilians 4%) and another ethnic group (GBV - 2%) as shown on *figure 7* below.

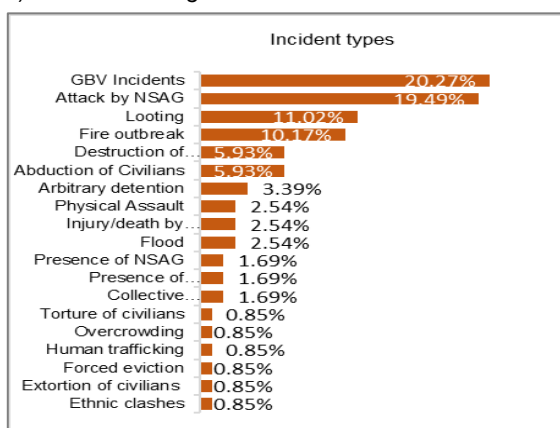


Figure 5. Types of reported incidents.

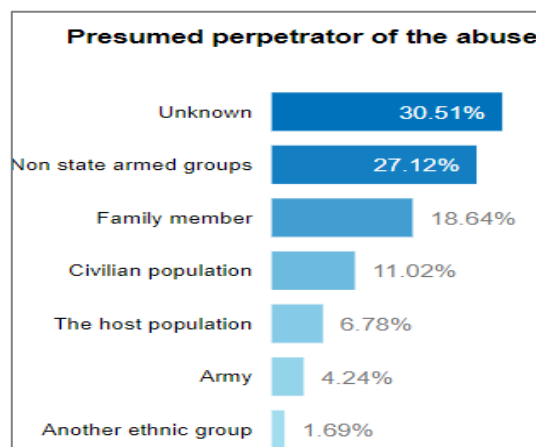


Figure 6. Presumed Perpetrators

Most affected LGAs: where the 118 incidents were recorded include In **Borno state**, where 33% of the incidents were recorded in Bama followed by Damboa (8%), Dikwa (7%), Mobbar (7%) and Gwoza (7%). Others are Konduga

(7%), Mobbar (6%), Kala-Balge (6%), Monguno (2%) and Ngala (2%). In **Adamawa state**, incidents were recorded in Fufore (7%), Madagali (3%) Michika (1%) and Mubi South (1%) and Maiha (1%). In **Yobe state**, incidents were reported in Gujba (1%).

The persistent major challenge remains the inability to try and hold to accounts the alleged perpetrators due to the absence of the judicial structures and officials in the LGAs. Humanitarian actors, UNHCR and partners continue to engage stakeholders to provide responses and support to survivors and are advocating to the government for the overall improvement of the security situation and the living conditions of the affected population.

Impact of incidents on civilian populations; In **Borno and Yobe states**, women and girls of reproductive age continued to experience GBV from within the community and NSAG members⁷. The search for livelihood by IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees and the broader affected community itself exposes them to various risks.⁸ For example, the search for scrap metals as a means of livelihood presents a risk of abduction and even killing by the NSAG.⁹ Additionally, the threat of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) explosions exposes children who in some cases mistake the UXOs as scrap metal due to its commercial value¹⁰. A combination of fire outbreak and severe windstorms continually destroy shelters, food and non-food items belonging to the IDPs and the members of the community. Fire outbreaks in Monguno, despite repeated interventions, were reported in the months under review. This situation continues to exacerbate the vulnerability of the affected population who are struggling to make ends meet. It is recommended that UNMAS intensifies its awareness campaigns to cover all IDP camps and host communities where the security situation permits. Such awareness sessions are to be conducted in conjunction with security forces. Also, it is strongly recommended that a certain amount of funding is allocated for alternative cooking energy sources under the CERF/NHF, funding targeting the most vulnerable to mitigate the risk of NSAG attacks during firewood collection. In **Adamawa state**, criminal activities such as kidnapping for ransom continue to pose a threat to the affected population. NSAG attacks on the communities located at the fringes of the Sambisa Forest causes fear amongst the civilian population. Refugee and IDP returnee children continue to experience the **risk of trafficking** due to high levels of poverty in return areas.

V. PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

The overwhelming majority of the 2,901 key informants described the relationship between the IDPs/IDP and refugee returnees and the host community as “good” (80%) or “excellent” (17%). Similarly, the relationship between the IDP’s in the camps/sites is described as “good” (75) and “excellent” (23%). While the findings are an indication of a commendable peaceful coexistence, there however exist concerns expressed by a few of the key informants who reported that the relationship between the IDPs and host communities in the sites was strained. The main sources of conflict include disputes over water sources (38%), disputes over children (36%) leadership (10%) and over service. This assertion is evident in the number

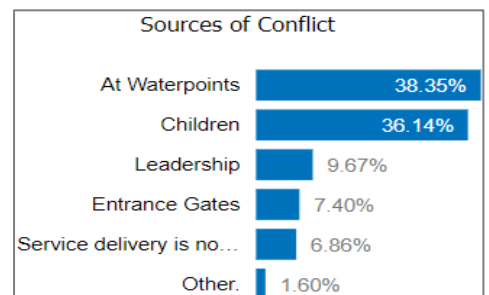


Figure 7. Sources of conflict.

of persons associated with the NSAG who are being released from rehabilitation centres and are wholly accommodated in the community. As pointed out in previous reports, the need for the emergency-development-peace nexus and peacebuilding activities in collaboration with the government’s peace interventions remains key to sustainable reintegration. UNHCR and other response organizations continue to implement activities that promote peaceful coexistence.

VI. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Movement **within the sites** in the period under review was reported as “always” free according to 63% of the 2,901 key informants interviewed. 2% however reported that it was “never” free with the other ones reporting that it was “sometimes” free (18%) or “often” free (16%) and “hardly” free (2%). **Movement to nearby LGAs** was

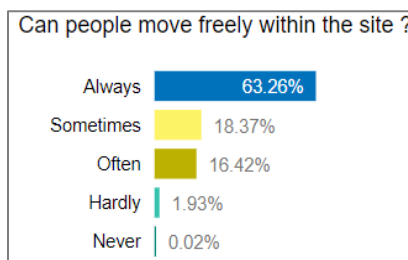


Figure 8. Free movements within sites.

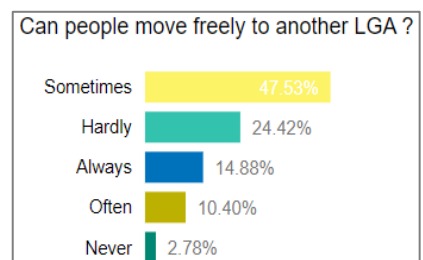


Figure 9. Free movement to nearby LGAs.

reported as “sometimes” free by 48% of

7 On 24th May 2022, two girls aged 16 and 18 years old experienced an attempted rape by an unknown perpetrator in their house in Damasak. In Bama, a 12-year-old IDP girl hawking goods in the camp was raped by an unknown perpetrator while four (04) IDP girls from the camp who had gone for firewood collection, met with NSAG members who collected the girls’ clothes and flogged them before releasing them on 15th and 21st May. On 3rd June 2022, a girl was allegedly violated by their neighbour in Bama town
 8 In Banki, NSAG- ISWAP abducted IDPs at the Plantation area behind the Banki defence wall while searching for mangos. One person escaped with gunshot wounds while the others were killed on 28th May 2022. On the same day in Banki, NSAG operatives attacked IDP and returnee farmers a few kilometres from Banki where 04 individuals were killed. 22 IDPs were killed in Dikwa on 6th June. 10 IDPs were killed at a clandestine market in Bama on 18th June 2 IDPs were killed in Jere on 24th June and 5 Returnees were killed in Gulak, Adamawa state on 25th June 2022.
 9 UNDSS DAILY SECURITY REPORT #20220523 Period covered: 1200LT 20/5/2022 to 1200LT 23/5/2022.
 10 On 2nd June 2 children in Ngala detonated an ERW while playing with one. 07 June 2022. 02 children detonated and ERW in Rann playing with an unknown item. NSAG attacked Banki town with an RPG on 16th June 2022.

the informants. As well, 24% reported that it was “hardly” free and 3% reported that it was “never” free. Only 15% reported that movement to nearby LGAs was “always” free. The barriers to **free movement within the sites** include security (61%), curfews (36%), need for documents (2%) and family restrictions (1%). The barriers to **movement to nearby LGAs** include security concerns (87%), curfew in place (11%), need for document (0.3%) and others (2%). The findings this period appears worse than what was reported in the previous reports. This is evident in the persistent insecurity and the resultant movement restrictions. Illegal vehicle checkpoints mounted by the NSAG along the main supply routes and the abduction and killing of civilian commuters are some of the impediments to free movement. It is recommended that protection actors continue to advocate to the government for a continuous improvement of the security situation and freedom of movement.

VII. LEGAL AND CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

A total 12% of the 2,901 key informants interviewed during the site level protection monitoring expressed the need for civil and identity documentation. The need for civil and identity document was further expressed by 37% of the 23,817 persons screened for vulnerabilities during individual and household level protection monitoring. The major barriers to accessing individual and civil documentation included difficulty to access civil registrar’s office (22%) distance (17%) and not knowing how to obtain documents (16%) as shown in the *Figure 10*. UNHCR and other response organizations have been supporting the provision of birth certificates and indigene certificates to the affected population and will continue doing so to minimize the risk of statelessness as well as to make the documents accessible to the affected population in support of the government effort.

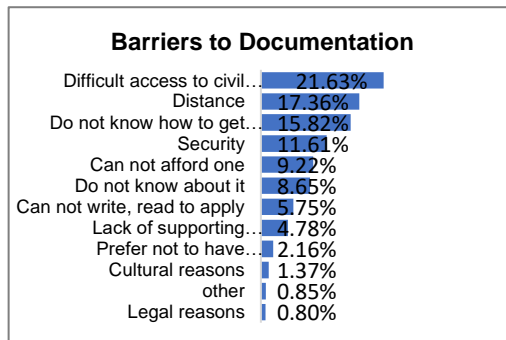


Figure 10. Barriers to documentation.

VIII. COMPLAINT AND FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

After the community structures, the Protection Desk is the second most preferred place to report protection concerns, according to 21% of the 2,901 key informants. This finding is consistent with the available records of the Protection Desk access report of the same period where 13,766 individuals comprising of IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees, and host community members representing 1,239 households accessed the 30 Protection Desks in Borno State to voice protection complaints, attend meetings, obtain information in the various local languages, and attend trainings as well as to undergo vulnerability screening. Regarding the community structures, UNHCR is supporting Protection Action Group (PAG) members comprised of IDP’s, IDP and Refugee returnees and host community members who serve complementary roles in monitoring the protection situation of the affected population and in finding community-based solutions through referrals and liaisons for the most vulnerable members of the community. Furthermore, UNHCR and partners supports regular community meetings during which issues are addressed and feedback on community issues are provided. To make feedback and complaint mechanisms more accessible, a toll-free line has been provided where the affected population from various locations in the Bay states may call to report issues, including concerning poor access to food, human right violations, or to convey their satisfaction with NFIs and/or other assistance they received. Suggestion boxes are also made available at various locations to complement the above mechanisms. UNHCR will continue to expand the coverage of the Protection Desks to Yobe and Adamawa states to make them more accessible to the affected population.

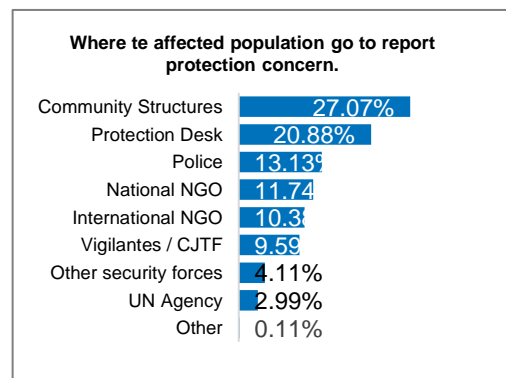


Figure 11. Places where the Affected population report protection concerns.

IX. CHILD PROTECTION

Some 11% or 2,644 of the population screened during vulnerability screening in the Bay states were children out of whom 534 were vulnerable. A total 46% of the vulnerable children were orphans while child marriage, child headed households and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) accounted for 25%, 14% and 11% of the persons screened, respectively. The ongoing conflict has rendered many children orphans while others have assumed the responsibility of caring for their younger siblings. The situation of children affected by the ongoing conflict in the Bay states continued to deteriorate amidst new influx and insurgency. Out of 2.2 million individuals displaced by 12-year long Boko Haram insurgency, approximately 59% of them are children whose number continues to grow

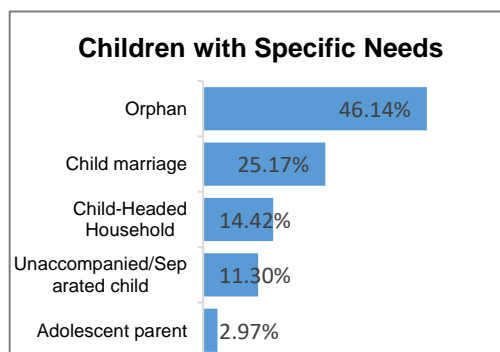


Figure 12. Children with Specific Needs.

and overwhelm the humanitarian partners' capacity to provide assistance. Children Associated with Armed Fighters and Armed Groups (CAFAAG) continue to arrive in numbers as NSAG members surrender to the government forces. While Child protection actors provide services such as family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support and referrals for medical assistance, material assistance for children in need remains insufficient. Child protection actors report the limited access to food assistance as a major concern, linked to a decline in the number of foster parents capable of providing alternative care arrangements in camps and communities due to their inability to provide for their needs. UNHCR is contributing to risk reduction activities through initiatives such as the child friendly spaces, trainings and awareness, operation of kids' club activities in schools and Best Interest Assessments (BIA). In addition, UNHCR continues its engagement with community-based child protection structures such as the alternative care arrangement for vulnerable children in four locations in Borno state (Bama, Banki, Mungono and MMC). Given the magnitude of the problems confronting the children in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, there is a need to step up services and extend coverage to reach more affected children across and beyond Borno state where the child protection activities are currently concentrated.

X. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE



135 GBV incidents were reported to UNHCR through partner in May-June 2022.



95% of reported incidents were perpetrated against **women and girls**



27% of reported incidents were perpetrated against **children**

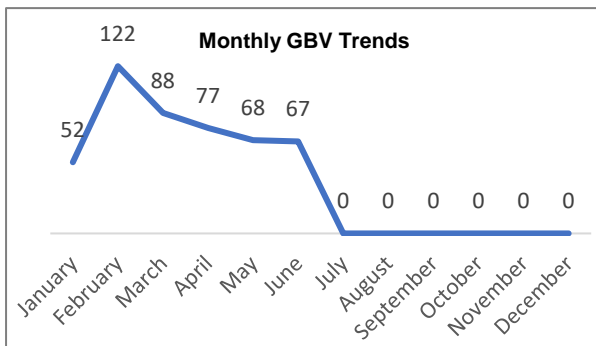


Figure 13. Monthly GBV incidents trends

Gender based violence (GBV) against persons of concern, including women, girls, and boys remains widespread yet grossly under-reported. Sustained efforts will continue to be required towards prevention, mitigation, and multi-sectoral response to GBV. During the reporting period, through partner, UNHCR received 135 reported GBV incidents (with the survivor experiencing one or more form of GBV) from 11 locations across Borno and Adamawa states. This marks a material 24% reduction from the 165 reported incidents during the preceding reporting period (March-April). In parallel, UNHCR, through partner, continued to undertake sensitization and awareness raising activities in camp and host communities across the noted locations.

The highest reported incidents occurred in Gwoza LGA (Pulka town) at 36%, followed by Bama LGA and Ngala LGA at 13% each. The 135 incidents were perpetrated against women (73%) and children, mostly girls (27%). Denial of resources, which accounted for the highest number of reported incidents, stood at 40%, child forced marriage was the second highest at 25%, while physical assault (17%), psychological/emotional abuse (12%) and rape (5%) and sexual assault (1%) comprised the remainder of the reported cases. The primary perpetrators were family members, security, and non-state armed groups (NSAG).

The reduction in reported cases in May-June coincides with robust efforts by UNHCR, through partner, in interfacing with affected populations and hosting communities with GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) awareness and sensitization. In conjunction with alliance building within communities, GBV messaging serves to change harmful norms and promote gender equality. In the month of June, UNHCR through partner commenced the distribution of 2,000 dignity kits to survivors of GBV and vulnerable women and girls.

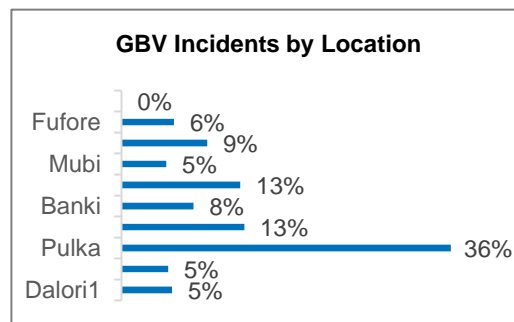


Figure 14. GBV incidents by locations.

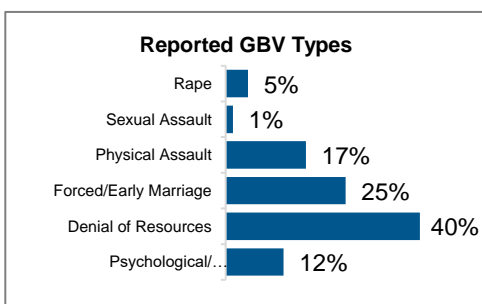


Figure 15. Reported GBV typology.

UNHCR and partners will continue to implement programmes and activities to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV incidents in the areas of operation, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Regarding the case context of reported cases, women, and girls increasingly reported concerns over intimate partner violence at 60%, Human trafficking (primarily abductions) (21%) and other forms of GBV (18%). While alarming, 17 reported cases of trafficking is a significant and material 60% reduction from the preceding reporting period. UNHCR continues to undertake coordination and protection activities to combat trafficking across Borne and Adamawa states.

GBV incidents were referred for specialized services which include case management, medical and psychosocial support. Domestic incidents such as denial of resources and neglect remains among the most reported incidents, in turn being addressed through the recently launched life skills acquisition programs in conjunction with livelihood support and support of community dispute resolution mechanisms. Criminal GBV incidents such as rape, sexual assault and forced marriage are exacerbated by the absence of civil authorities in deep field locations in Borno state, and the absence of legislation to adequately address such human rights violations. Increase in GBV awareness and sensitization to affected populations and community alliance building designed to eradicate harmful practices and promote equity and human rights remains an ongoing need.

XI. PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Women accounted for 69% (3,311 out of the 4,650) of the vulnerable individuals identified during vulnerability screening in the period under review where a total 23,817 IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees, representing 4,260 households, participated. Similarly, 853 elderly persons at risks were identified during the vulnerability screening. The majority of the vulnerable women identified were female heads of households (48%). Female heads of households face risks of exploitation and carry the additional burden of caring for the family alone. Regarding the elderly at risk, the absence of fit-for-purpose assistance targeting the elderly has also been observed as one of the critical gaps to be addressed.

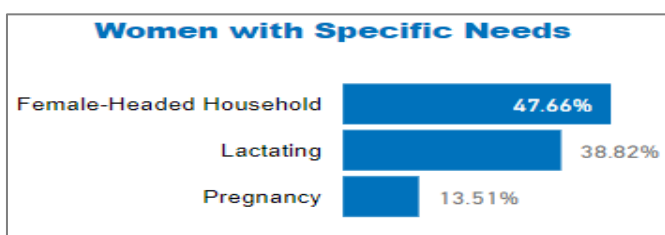


Figure 16. Women with Specific Needs.



Figure 17. Elderly with Specific Needs.

XII. HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY (HLP), CAMP CONGESTION AND ASSOCIATED PROTECTION RISKS

Among the 2, 901 key informants interviewed in the Bay states, 43% reported that HLP issues were mostly low. This fact is consistent with the situation in Borno and Yobe states where 61% of the informants reported fewer HLP issues. In Adamawa state, where the affected population are mostly IDP and Refugee Returnees, a majority reported facing HLP problems. The most prevalent HLP concerns reported include the destruction or theft of property documents (33%), destruction of Housing or Property (17%) and destruction of crops (17%). In Borno state, the closure of camps and returns of IDPs to liberated towns resulted in secondary occupation issues reported in Banki and Monguno. Due to the prolonged displacements, private landowners are expressing fatigue and issuing eviction notices to IDPs in spontaneous camps settling on private properties in Maiduguri, Damasak and Dikwa.

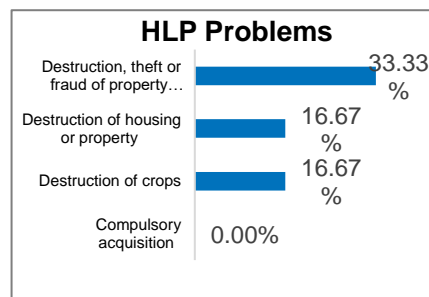


Figure 18. HLP Problems.

XIII. PERSISTENT GAPS AND PRIORITY NEEDS

Food, livelihood and NFIs remain the most prevalent priority gaps in the Northeast, according to the overwhelming majority of the key informants. The ongoing conflict continues to cause food insecurity amongst other issues, causing the affected population to continue to rely on food assistance to survive. The UN has reported that some 600,000 people are food insecure in the Northeast. Access to livelihood opportunities and options remain limited. The search for livelihood by IDPs, IDP and Refugee Returnees and the affected community members in a situation where alternatives are rarely available continues to expose them to various risks. In Borno state, the affected population living in the peripheries of danger often encounter NSAG during their activities and are robbed of their valuables, abducted, or in most instances, attacked leading to fatalities. As examples, on 28 May in Banki, there were two incidents of NSAG (ISWAP) abduction and killing of IDPs behind the Banki defence. On 22 May, in Rann, some men and boys scavenging for scrap metals

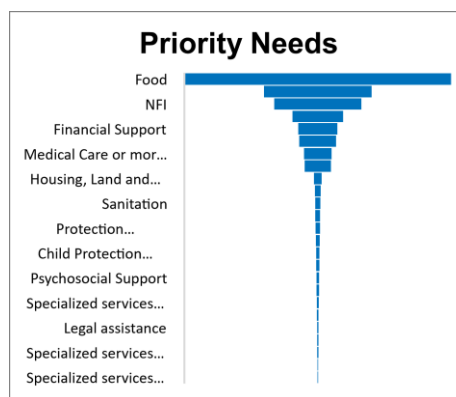


Figure 19. Priority Needs and Gaps

were intercepted by ISWAP members killing 30 men on 22 May. Similar attacks and killing of IDPs and host community members were reported twice in Bama on 12 and 18 June, in Dikwa on 6 June where 22 IDPs were killed, and in Jere on 24 June. In Adamawa state, 5 people were killed in Gulak, Madagali LGA. Dwindling resources continue to limit the humanitarian response to address other gaps identified by IDPs. These include persistent water gaps in Pulka, Damboa, Gwoza and Bama.

XIV. COVID- 19 PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

As Nigeria records a resurgence of COVID-19 infections, the unvaccinated, amongst them the IDPs, IDP and refugee returnees and vulnerable community members of the Northeast, are at the greatest risk on contraction. UNHCR partners in the BAY states continue to monitor vaccine availability and provide information to the affected population through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities targeting IDPs, IDP and refugee returnees and host community members (reaching some 6,666 people comprised of 1, 485 men, 2,592 women, 1,255 Boys and 1,334 girls through 252 sessions).

XV. COORDINATION

Protection coordination meetings continued to take place at camp, LGAs and at the state levels. At the LGA level, Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) meetings were held in MMC (in camps), Damboa, Gwoza, Monguno, Bama, Pulka, Damasak, Jere (in camps), Banki, among other locations where UNHCR leads the coordination of protection activities. The aim of these meetings was to strengthen communication, coordination, and collaboration among actors on protection and assistance at the field level. Gaps were discussed, solution-oriented actions recommended for implementation in addition to sharing minutes of the meetings with Protection Sector Northeast at the state level. At state levels, PSWG meetings were held in Adamawa and Yobe state with UNHCR co-leading with the Ministry of Women Affairs and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), respectively. Protection Sector Northeast meetings were held in Maiduguri.

XVI. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The table below outlines specific challenges faced by affected populations and recommendations for action.

| # | Challenges | Recommendations | Affected areas | Responsible stakeholders | Urgency |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Limited access to alternative cooking fuel in field locations, to reduce dependency on firewood and thus the risk of collecting firewood on women and girls. | Make available Fuel-Efficient cooking stoves to reduce dependency on firewood; organize tree planting initiatives in the camps to replace the trees depleted by firewood collection. | All Locations | FSLSS, OHCT, PSNE | Critical |
| 2 | Limited opportunity for livelihood and early recovery. | Upscale Early Recovery and livelihood interventions in return locations to promote self-reliance and sustainable return and reduce harmful coping mechanisms. | All Locations | FSLSS, PSNE | Critical |
| 3 | Low level of awareness/lack of adherence to awareness on UXOs/ERWs | Increased awareness and sensitization the risk of UXOs/ERWs | Ngala, Banki, Monguno | Mine Action Sub-Sector | Critical |
| 4 | Lack of shelter for new arrivals | Advocate to the government for allocation of new land for camp extension. | Banki, Dikwa, Bama. | CCCM/Shelter Sector | Critical |

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT UNHCR MAIDUGURI SUB-OFFICE

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