OVERVIEW

The PSWG Adamawa participatory protection assessment, led by UNHCR, was conducted from July 9 – 15, 2016 with a view to identify critical protection issues in return areas, camps and host communities in Adamawa State. The assessment targeted 36 wards of the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs) most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency: five LGAs Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South and Girei with majority of its population being returnees and few pockets of IDPs, as well as three LGAs of Yola North, Yola South and Fufore in formal and informal sites and host communities. As Adamawa State is largely at the stage of fulfilling durable solutions to displacement and insurgency, the rapid assessment focused upon return areas.

The assessment took place against the backdrop that humanitarian assistance in Adamawa has thus far largely targeted the most easily accessible urban areas, including the three formal camps, often overlooking host communities with critical needs and areas of return in the Northern portion of the state. Data collection thus sought to provide a holistic picture of severity of protection concerns in the most affected LGAs in Adamawa to prioritize the most urgent issues and locations for targeted assistance. This report has the objective of: informing immediate intervention to the most vulnerable; promoting safety and dignity to displaced who returned to their places of habitual residence; providing accountability to those currently experiencing the most severe of circumstances; and providing a comprehensive mapping of community leadership among the sectors and protection actors to facilitate effective community-based interventions.
KEY FINDINGS

- Sexual exploitation of women and girls was reported in nearly all displacement and returnee locations (by 17% of all focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs); 54 out of 312 groups assessed), with critical levels of exploitation in Michika and Madagali, despite the issue being highly stigmatized.

- Rape/sexual assault of women/girls was reported by 9% of FGDs/KIIs (27 interviews out of 312). In Madagali and Michika, accounts of rape and sexual abuse were described to be prevalent, severe and as being committed with impunity.

- Threats of sexual and gender-based violence were reported by women and girls in IDP/returnee sites when going out to conduct daily activities such as collecting firewood, water, going to farm in the host communities and areas of return and using latrines in the camps where there is no lighting.

- Madagali, Mubi North, Michika and Mubi South LGAs reported the greatest number of safety and protection risks/incidents.
  - In Madagali, the highest physical risks reported were the presence of civilians released from Boko Haram abduction, destruction of property and attacks or bombings.
  - Highest physical protection risks/incidents reported in Michika were the presence of released civilians from Boko Haram abduction, destruction of property and attacks/bombings.
  - Destruction of property was reported to be very high in Mubi North, while the killing of civilians by military/armed groups was the most prevalent physical issue in Mubi South.

- Discrimination in access to assistance was reported consistently in host communities and return areas (14% of FDGs/KIIs), linked in certain cases to lack of accountability on the part of community/IDP leaders.

- Tensions and resulting violence among IDP/returnee groups and between IDPs and members of host communities were identified, stemming from the perception that returnees may have been infiltrated by Boko Haram.

- Arbitrary arrest/detention on account of suspicion of association with Boko Haram was highlighted during focus group discussions, especially in Mubi South and Madagali LGAs, with IDPs stating that since the arrests, they have not heard from the detainees.

- Returnees reported the presence of landmines/unexploded ordinances, particularly in Madagali, Mubi North and Michika LGAs.

- Restrictions on freedom of movement were reported to be particularly prevalent in Madagali, Fufure, Girei and Michika. IDPs in both camps and host communities reported the need for documentation to allow for freedom of movement and avoid arbitrary arrest.

- 30% of all needs for assistance was reported to be food, in both camps and host communities/return areas. Thereafter, urgent needs for medical care, shelter, education and water were identified.
The assessment was conducted by 68 screeners broken into seven teams, including PSWG members such as ADSEMA, NEMA, NHRC, DRC, IOM, FHI360 and PSWG Secretariat, under the supervision of UNHCR. Data collection was done through Focus Group Discussion and Key Information Interview questionnaires, which were loaded onto tablets equipped with KOBO Collect. 244 focus group discussions (FGD) were held internally displaced persons and returnees according to their age disaggregation and ethnic/LGAs/religious minorities in each site. 68 key informant interviews (KII) were conducted with traditional leaders, camp management and IDP leaders. All formal camps in Adamawa State, informal sites, host communities and villages were first identified for the assessment using the information in IOM-NEMA DTM Round X (June 2016).

### Participatory assessment groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of groups assessed</th>
<th>Formal Camp</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>Informal Camp</th>
<th>% of groups who reported physical risks</th>
<th>% of groups who reported SGBV issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys (8 - 17)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Girls (8 - 17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elderly Men</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees (IDP) Rep.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Youth Leader</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Management</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
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### Participatory assessment groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of groups assessed</th>
<th>Formal Camp</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
<th>Informal Camp</th>
<th>Wards</th>
<th>% of groups who reported physical risks</th>
<th>% of groups who reported SGBV issues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fufore</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>67%</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michika</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubi South</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yola North</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yola South</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Physical risks includes the following incidents: attacks or bombings, killings of civilians by military/armed groups, other physical violence (abuse, torture, mutilation), tensions/hostility with host community, arbitrary arrest/detention, release from abduction (under Boko Haram) and social discrimination/exclusion. Other protection issues, including forced recruitment by CJTF/vigilantes, presence of landmines/IEDs, trafficking and destruction of property were excluded from trend analysis due to de minimis reporting.

2 SGBV issues include rape/sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and domestic violence/abuse/neglect.
KEY SUMMARY PROTECTION FINDINGS

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

OVERVIEW

Overall, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were reported by 15% of all focus groups and key informants. SGBV cases were identified with greatest prevalence in Madagali, by 39% of FGDs/KIIs—18 out of 46 interviews. Thereafter, reporting was highest in Mubi North (22% of FGDs/KIIs—9 out of 41), Michika (20% of FGDs/KIIs—10 out of 50 interviews), Gireri (20% of FGDs/KIIs—2 out of 10 FGDs/KIIs), Mubi South (10% of FGDs/KIIs—5 out of 51) and lastly, in Yola South (5%--3 out of 59).

“Most of our girls below the ages of 18 years are involved in survival sex without protection, they are getting pregnant and we fear they will also contact diseases; life is difficult outside your home.”

Namtari host community Yola South
SAFETY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM THREATS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Threats of sexual and gender-based violence were reported by women and girls in IDP sites when going out to conduct daily activities such as collecting firewood, water, going to farm in the host communities and areas of return and using the latrines in the camps at night where there is no lighting. 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 Namtari host community highlighted her fears that she might be attacked, stating, “There have been a young man who harasses me in the community and my family cannot do anything to him.” Some of the harassment was reported to be perpetrated by members of security forces as well as armed groups. Threats of abduction by Boko Haram was further cited as a concern among women and girls.

Issues of forced and early marriage were identified, for instance, by IDPs in Namtari host community as harassment by parents and host community members to marry girls off to enable them to support their families. Girls were reported to be forced by their parents to marry because they couldn’t afford school fees, food, shelter and other basic necessities. There were also cases of forced marriage reported for girls who were pregnant as a result of sexual assaults or exploitation.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation was reported by 17% of all focus groups and key informants, by a total of 54 out of 312 groups assessed, despite the issue being highly stigmatized. Overall, women and girls in nearly all displacement and returnee locations reported that sexual exploitation is ongoing in their communities. Survival sex in exchange for money to survive and afford material necessities was identified to be most prevalent in villages and host communities, where many female IDPs and returnees lamented their helplessness.

Sexual exploitation was reported widely in Michika and Mubi North, by 32% FGDs/KII in (16 out of 50 interviews in Michika and 13 out of 41 interviews in Mubi North), by 30% FGDs/KII in Madagali (14 out of 46 interviews), 16% FGDs/KII in Mubi South (8 out of 51 interviews), as well as by a few focus group discussions in Yola North and Yola South. In Michika, sexual exploitation was reported to be severe, identified by numerous focus groups and key informants that “hundreds of women/girls” and that “all are engaged” in sex as their source of income and that many of the cases of sexual exploitation are perpetrated by members of security forces. In Madagali, sexual exploitation was also reported to be committed at critical levels by men in the community and also members of security forces, with resulting cases of HIV and unwanted pregnancies. In Girei, women reported further that “many of the girls are engaging in physical intimacy with security personnel.” Also, many cases were identified where women and girls were relying on “boyfriends” and “rich men” in order to receive money to survive.

When asked what mechanisms are in place to report sexual exploitation and abuse by service providers, some IDPs said they could report to police, security, vigilante groups, church, camp management or community/traditional leadership. Many reported that there are no mechanisms in place to report abuse. According to elderly women in Mubi South, “Who do we report to when it’s the people who are supposed to protect us that are the ones taking advantage of us?”
RAPE & SEXUAL ASSAULT

Noting that rape and sexual assault is generally underreported due to cultural stigmatization which has social implications against survivors, overall, 9% of FGDs/KIls (27 interviews out of 312) reported rape/sexual assaults of women/girls in their communities. Sexual violence was reported by 20% of FGDs/KIls in Madagali (9 out of 46), 14% of FGDs/KIls in Michika (7/50), 10% of FGDs/KIls in Mubi South (5/51) and Girei (1/10) and 3% of FGDs/KIls in Yola South (2/59).

In Madagali and Michika, severe accounts of rape and sexual abuse were reported to be prevalent and being committed with impunity, including by members of security forces. In Michika, focus groups of elderly men, men, women and elderly women reported that medical personnel at the primary health care clinic had raped many women in the community (estimates as high as 20) when they came into the clinic to be treated. Screeners were informed that some of the women’s husbands had divorced them after the rapes were exposed. In Madagali, focus groups of men, boys and disabled females and a key informant interview with a traditional leader each reported that mass rapes of women and girls took place in 2014 and 2015, with hundreds of women and girls sexually assaulted by armed groups, including by members of security forces. Such instances of mass rapes were said to have resulted in many cases of pregnancies as well as incidents of HIV.

Though cases were likely underreported in the formal camps, in Malkohi camp, elderly men noted that the rate of sexual abuse was aggravated by the fact that couples stay in separate areas in the camp, with men and women living apart.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ABUSE & NEGLECT OF WOMEN/GIRLS

Incidents of domestic violence, abuse, or neglect of women and girls were reported with greatest frequency in Madagali (35% of FGDs/KIls—16 of 46 interviews), Mubi North (22% of FGDs/KIls—9 out of 41 interviews), Michika (14% of FGDs/KIls—7 out of 50 interviews), with a few focus groups and key informants also identifying the issue in Mubi South, Girei and Yola South. This has involved men severely battering their wives and fighting between spouses over lack of livelihood and food. For instance, elderly women in Mubi South reported that their husbands are treating them badly, including by focusing their support for male children, thereby neglecting their female children. Other women state that husbands sometimes deny them food, maltreat them and won’t support the school fees for the children. Drugs and alcohol were also reported to contribute to the abuse in certain instances.
SAFETY AND PHYSICAL PROTECTION RISKS

OVERVIEW

Overall, 62% of focus group discussions and key informant interviews across the LGAs reported at least one safety/physical protection risk. The greatest number of safety and protection risks/incidents were reported in the following LGAs (in descending severity order):

1. **Madagali** (98% of FGDs/KIIs): In Madagali, the highest physical risks reported were the presence of civilians released from Boko Haram abduction (reported by 78% of FGDs/KIIs), destruction of property (reported by 70% of Madagali FGDs/KIIs) and attacks or bombings (identified by 67% of FGDs/KIIs).

2. **Mubi North** (83% of FGDs/KIIs): Destruction of property was reported to be very high in Mubi North, with 70% of FGDs/KIIs reporting the issue.

3. **Michika** (78% of FGDs/KIIs): Highest physical protection risks/incidents reported in Michika were the presence of released civilians from Boko Haram abduction (reported by 70% FGDs/KIIs) and destruction of property (identified by 50% FGDs/KIIs) and attacks/bombings (reported by 64% of FGDs/KIIs).

4. **Mubi South** (75% of FGDs/KIIs): The most prevalent physical issue reported is killing of civilians by military armed group (47% FGDs/KIIs).

Lower percentages of safety/physical protection issues were reported in:

5. **Girei** (40% of FGDs/KIIs)

6. **Fufore** (40% of FGDs/KIIs)

7. **Yola South** (31% of FGDs/KIIs)

8. **Yola North** (24% of FGDs/KIIs)

When questioned as to whether IDP/returnees feel safe/secure in the site, most IDPs claimed to be safe due to the presence of military, local vigilante and hunters. However, in Madagali, a majority (55%) of FGDs/KIIs reported that they do not feel safe. Apart from Madagali, each other LGA assessed only 16% and lower reported not to feel safe. For instance, even though insecurity and fighting persisted through the last year in Michika, only 8% of IDPs there reported not to feel safe. These findings highlight both the severity of imminent security concerns in Madagali and a cultural tendency to only report a fear for safety if it is immediate and concrete. For instance, during the screening itself, there was palpable tension in the air in Madagali, especially in the communities around Gulak, which have experienced frequent attacks and seem to be on guard to fight imminent further battles.

In areas of returns such as Madagali and Michika LGAs, returnees reported fears for their security are partially due to lack of response by the military to respond to Boko Haram incursions, stating that even when they are called upon during an attack, many times the military do not respond to the alert. A Madagali traditional ruler highlighted that the community rather relies upon local vigilantes and hunters to fight attacks in the community, even though they do not have standard

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3 Safety/physical protection risks includes the following incidents: attacks or bombings, killings of civilians by military/armed groups, other physical violence (abuse, torture, mutilation), tensions/hostility between IDPs & host community members, tensions/hostility between IDP groups, destruction of property (ie arson) or theft/looting, arbitrary arrest/detention, forced recruitment by CJTF/vigilantes, civilians released from abduction (under Boko Haram), presence of landmines/unexploded ordinances, discrimination in access to assistance, incidents of trafficking and incidents of drug sales/abuse.
weapons or financial support to fight them. Issues such as forced recruitment of young boys by Boko Haram were also listed as security concerns, for instance in Mubi North.

Though greater security risks were reported outside the formal camps, camp management reported a source of concern that IDPs “jump the fence at night” and that the perimeter fence is not high enough to secure the camp.

Insecurity has affected IDPs immensely, with men reporting that farming in Madagali and Michika have been greatly affected, as farmers have been afraid to engage in such livelihood activities. In Madagali, young girls are refraining from leaving their houses due to fear of abduction. In Mubi North, further, insecurity leading to absence of livelihood has resulted in the increase of theft. Further, young girls and boys in Mubi South reported deprivation of education due to continued insecurity. Security concerns in Madagali were summed up by the traditional ruler, stating that “the local vigilantes and hunters are ready to deal with the Boko Haram situation and most times pursue them to Sambisa but because they have no weapons to fight, they are abducted or killed themselves. We have four presently who were abducted by Boko Haram.”

**THE FOLLOWING SAFETY/PHYSICAL PROTECTION RISKS ARE RANKED ACCORDING TO PREVALANCE OF RESPONSES (MOST PREVALENT TO LEAST)**

**ATTACKS OR BOMBINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagali</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michika</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubi North</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubi South</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yola South</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38% of FGDs/KIIs in Adamawa report having experienced attacks or bombings in their sites of displacement/return. The highest reports were in Madagali (67% FGDs/KIIs), then Michika (64%), then Mubi North (49%) and Mubi South (45%). In Yola South and Yola North, 12% and 11% FGDs/KIIs respectively reported attacks/bombings. In Madagali, community members reported the Boko Haram attack on the 5 July 2016 and spoke of the imminent danger of staying close to Boko Haram enclaves in the Sambisa forest. This has led to a military-imposed curfew in Madagali which commences from 5pm every day.

**DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY (INCLUDING ARSON, THEFT/LOSS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mubi North</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagali</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michika</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubi South</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girei</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Destruction of property was reported by 37% of all FGDs/KIIs in the exercise and was particularly high in the LGAs that experienced the heaviest fighting during insurgency battles and sieges, notably Mubi North (73% of FGDs/KIIs), Madagali (70% of FGDs/KIIs) and Michika (50% of FGDs/KIIs). Destruction of property was thereafter also reported in Mubi South (by 29% FGDs/KIIs), Girei (by 20% FGDs/KIIs) and Yola South (19%).
RELEASED FROM ABDUCTION (UNDER BOKO HARAM):

36% of FGDs/KIIIs reported to have civilians released from Boko Haram abduction. While civilians who had been released from abduction were reported in all LGAs profiled, the issue was reported with greatest frequency in Madagali (78% of FGDs/KIIs) and Michika (70% FGDs/KIIs). Survivors of Boko Haram abduction include women and girls who were forced to ‘marry’ members of Boko Haram and were subjected to grave violations during their time in captivity. For instance, one IDP woman who opened up to screeners as to how she had been abducted by Boko Haram, taken to the Sambisa forest, forced to ‘marry’ a member of Boko Haram, subjected to rape, impregnated and then lost the child during birth, leaving her feeling worthless. Other women and girls demonstrated urgent need for psychosocial support after undergoing similar trauma.

KILLING OF CIVILIANS (BY MILITARY OR ARMED GROUPS)

28% of FGDs/KIIIs report killings of civilians by military or armed groups, while it is most frequently reported in Mubi South (47% of FGDs/KIIs), Mubi North (44%), Michika (44%) and then Madagali (43%). Reports on killings of civilians by Boko Haram have been reported in almost all locations visited during the exercise and is still ongoing in some wards in Michika and Madagali LGAs. There are also reports of killings of IDPs in displacement sites, such as a case in February 2016 of an IDP who was killed in the night when coming back from the town outside Malkohi camp, with no subsequent information on a potential perpetrator.

INCIDENTS OF DRUG SALES/ABUSE

Drug abuse was reported in all camps and also host communities across the LGAs assessed including areas of return where the mixture of cough syrup known as tramol and other element are used to intoxicate IDPs. 20% of all FGDs/KIIs reported the issue, with highest numbers in Madagali (33% of FGDs/KIIs), Michika (28%) and Mubi North (27%).

The use of drugs in host communities is said to be continuous. In some locations, like Kirchinga host community, IDPs believe that most of the people using intoxicating substances have joined Boko Haram. Moreover, there are reports of intoxicated members of security forces in the formal camps, with IDPs stating that “the security personnel brought to this camp are threats to security themselves because before the end of the day, they are drunk and intoxicated.”

To prevent the consistent use and sales of it, camp managers in Malkohi camp invited the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) to sensitize IDPs in the camp and it was reported that this helped in reducing the negative coping mechanism.
RECRUITMENT BY CJTF/VIGILANTES

17% of FGDs/KIIs in all of the LGAs assessed report recruitment by CJTF/vigilantes and community leaders. This issue was reported with greatest frequency notably in Madagali (39%), Michika (34%), Mubi North (27%) and Mubi South (14%).

DISCRIMINATION IN ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE AND DIVERSIONS OF DISTRIBUTIONS

14% of FGDs/KIIs reported issues involving discrimination in access to assistance, most often reported in Michika (24% FGDs/KIIs). The issue was otherwise reported consistently across every other LGA assessed except Girei and Yola South.

The issue was identified in host communities, with IDPs stating that agencies are diverting humanitarian assistance away from minority ethnic/religious groups, favouring ethnic group/religion of concern to them. IDPs reported being asked what tribe/State of origin they are from to enable them gain access to assistances.

In host communities and areas of return during the focus group discussions, IDPs and Returnees flagged the lack of accountability on the part of the leaders of the community and IDP leaders in managing distributions. It was reported that IDP leaders favour certain IDPs for humanitarian assistances and that Community leaders either share items only with his community members or keeps the material assistance for themselves.

In the camps, this was not highlighted as a challenge, as IDPs stated that distributions are being appropriately managed and that persons with specific needs are often selected to receive packages.

“The Bulamas do not give us material assistance brought for us by humanitarian agencies.”

IDPs in Yakore area of Jambutu ward
OTHER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (ABUSE, TORTURE AND MUTILATION) & VIOLENCE BETWEEN IDP GROUPS

Forms of physical violence including abuse, torture and mutilation, was reported across the formal camps, villages and host communities in 13% of FGDs/KIIs, with the greatest frequency in Madagali (41% of FGDs/KIIs). For instance, in Madagali, it was reported that “local vigilantes and hunters beat people that they feel break the rules and those suspected to be Boko Haram to get information.”

Violence was reported to stem partly from frequent quarrels between displaced persons from same and different ethnic groups. 5% of all FGDs/KIIs reported tension between IDP groups, with Madagali being the highest at 13% of FGDs/KIIs reporting the issue, then Yola North (9%) and thereafter Mubi North (5%). In Madagali, mistrust amongst IDP groups, particularly towards new arrivals of returnees from neighbouring countries was identified, as such returnees are perceived to have been infiltrated by Boko Haram. Further, violent fighting between displaced women because of their children or due to stealing of materials was reported across IDP camps (e.g. Fufore, Malkohi and NYSC camps and St. Theresa informal camp).

ARBITRARY ARREST / DETENTION

Most people in the camps and host communities reported incidents of the arrest and detention of suspected members of Boko Haram, in total 11% of FGDs/KIIs across locations profiled (27% in Mubi South, 17% in Madagali, with lower numbers reported in Michika, Girei, Yola South and Mubi South). Arbitrary arrest/detention on account of suspicion of association with Boko Haram was highlighted during focus group discussions, with IDPs stating that since the arrests, they have not heard from the detainees. IDPs in NYSC and Malkohi Camp voice that they fear that they also will become victims of arrest since they are displaced.

“People suspected to be Boko Haram members were arrested in the camp. We fear we will also be victims of arrest since we are not from here.”

IDPs in Yola South
PRESENCE OF LANDMINES OR UNEXPLODED ORDINANCES

10% of FGDs/KIIs report presence of landmines or unexploded ordinances, most prevalently in Madagali (28%), Mubi North (27%) and Michika (12%). In such areas, IDPs noted that there are certain places that the population won’t go due to fear of landmines having been placed in those areas.

TENSIONS BETWEEN IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Across sites assessed, 10% reported tensions between IDPs and host community members, with the highest rates being: 30% in Madagali, 15% in Mubi North, 10% in Girei and Mubi South and 7% in Yola South. IDPs/returnees reported that members of the host community do not trust displaced from different ethnicities, which has caused tension and violence between them, with host community members asking the displaced to leave their community and calling them names such as Boko Haram. Kirchinga village in Madagali highlighted extreme tensions between the community members and IDPs that have being recently displaced from Gwoza and Askira Uba LGA of Borno State, with the traditional ruler stating that tensions are “due to a lack of trust that the people displaced from Gwoza and Askira Uba maybe members of Boko Haram trying to infiltrate the community.”

INCIDENTS OF TRAFFICKING

Incidents of trafficking, meaning, the use of individuals by force or the threat of force or deception for purposes of exploitation (such as house servants, slavery or prostitution) was reported by 4% of FGDs/KIIs. The issue was reported most frequently in Madagali (15% of FGDs/KIIs) and thereafter in Michika (8%).
OTHER PROTECTION FINDINGS

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Greatest restrictions on freedom of movement were reported in Madagali, with 70% of FGDs/KIIs identifying limitations. Thereafter, 50% of FGDs/KIIs in Fufore report freedom of movement restrictions, 30% in Girei and 20% in Michika. For those reporting freedom of movement restrictions, they are due to: activities of armed groups (most prevalent, reported by 39 FGDs/KIIs), curfews or restricted travelling days/hours/distances or other such restrictions (35 FGDs/KIIs), lack/impartibility of transportation network (20 FGDs/KIIs), restrictions on girls’/women mobility or other discrimination (16 FGDs/KIIs), lack of identity/travel documentation (16 FGDs/KIIs), general violence/serious crime/banditry (10 FGDs/KIIs) and presence of landmines (6 FGDs/KIIs).

In the formal camps around Yola, it was reported IDPs must collect a “camp permit” from camp managers in order to move in and out of the camps from 0800hrs to 1800hrs. According to the camp management, the purpose of permits are to curb the level of insecurity. Permits were said to only be given to those who have what is determined to be a “genuine” reason to leave the camp, which includes IDPs who farm in the host community for people to earn a living, those that want to go to the market to buy what they are selling in the camp or those that want to visit their place of worship.

LACK OF DOCUMENTATION

IDPs in both camps and host communities reported the need for documentation, especially for those who are not indigenes of Adamawa State in order to allow for freedom of movement and avoid arbitrary arrest if they move out of the camps. IDPs further highlighted their fears of being deprived access to services and livelihood in the future due to lack of document identifying them as Nigerian. Some IDPs sought support for the replacement of identification documents which were destroyed or misplaced during Boko Haram attacks such as national identity cards.

“We lost our documents when fleeing for our lives and without a Nigerian identity document, we can be arrested and deprived access to services.”

Men in NYSC camp
30% of all needs were reported to be food—which is twice as much as any other need reported—speaking to the urgency with which IDPs in all sites require food assistance. In all the camps it reported that both the quality of the food is poor and the amount is insufficient for them.

In the host communities, lack of food was especially reported by elderly without caregivers who are sometimes supported by neighbours who share their rations. According to an elderly woman without a caretaker in Namtari host community, “I have not eaten since yesterday because there is no one to give me food.”

Medical service was listed as the second most prioritized need and was reported to be limited especially for those in the host communities and areas of return and were reported to have led to a number of deaths in the communities. In camps, provision of medical care for serious cases, such as those necessitating surgical operations, was identified as necessary.

Shelter, education, drinking water, livelihood and psychosocial support were all noted as critical needs for assistance. IDPs discussed acute suffering that they experienced, with one man in Jambutu host community stating, “I lost one of my legs to Boko Haram bullets and it’s traumatic; even if Biu is settled, I will never go back.”

Most host communities and areas of return that are outside of the urban area in Adamawa State reported not to have received assistance from humanitarian agencies and to be desperate for interventions. Many such communities feel that camps are been prioritized over their needs. It is evident that especially in host communities and return areas, significant protection concerns remain.
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Shape programming in general and planning of activities in particular in a protection optic across sectors including through considering causes and contributing factors to SGBV and address them through activities of others sectors.


3. Integrated SGBV prevention and response and child protection programme through the below specific activities/interventions:

   - Lightening (solar or else) in the camps (including in latrines).
   - Economic empowerment through skill acquisition (including children affected by armed conflict) and livelihood interventions targeting women and girls to protect from early marriage, domestic violence and survival sex and men (youth) to prevent/address idleness and criminality.
   - Adequate PSS and mental health services for persons who survived violence at the hands of BH (released abductees/survivors of SGBV, etc).
   - Sensitization and awareness raising targeting different groups of the community (including health workers) on SGBV and its consequences.
   - Target adequate health facilities and workers for training on SGBV, mainly on handling of survivors and clinical management of rape.
   - Awareness raising and sensitization targeting the community on existing SGBV reporting and response mechanisms (particularly on law enforcement mechanisms and PSS services).
   - Confidence building of the community to report SGBV cases through awareness raising and strengthen existing response systems.
   - Provision of firewood or alternative source of energy at IDP sites to reduce protection risks during fire wood collection.
   - Engage community in activities to prevent and respond to SGBV. Strategic use of religious and traditional leaders to reach the community through awareness raising and sensitization on SGBV and child protection.
   - Continuous vulnerability screening/assessment to identify persons at risk.
   - Sensitization and awareness raising on early and forced marriage targeting parents and girls.
   - Strengthening referral path way through regular sensitization.
   - Expanded awareness on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS (prevention, care and treatment).
   - Restructuring community leadership structures to orient them with AGD, strengthen community protection mechanisms and training.
   - Establishment of legal aid clinics at IDP sites
   - Establish confidential reporting mechanisms at IDP sites and settlements including through hotline services.
   - Promoting and advocating SGBV to be part of the curriculum/course in police colleges and military training centres.
   - Strategic use of military barracks as a venue for SGBV training/sensitization/awareness raising to reach adequate number of military personnel.
   - Advocacy targeting senior officers of the security forces for inclusion of orientation before assignment to IDP sites and settlements and other actions.
Family shelters and family unity should be promoted for IDP sites to prevent family separation due to shortage of family shelters.

Enlightening partners/head of households to educate their children and family members on how to avoid circumstances and situation which can expose them to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation.

Sensitizing military and vigilantes on human rights and child recruitment in particular.

Training of police on Nigerian law and international human right instruments to strengthen legal response to SGBV incidents.

Sensitize children and the youth on the consequence of radicalization.

4. Sensitization and awareness raising on drug use and trafficking at IDP sites and settlements in collaboration with Nigerian Drug and Law Enforcement Agency. Strengthen community reporting mechanism.

5. Sensitization/training of military and vigilantes on basic human right and Nigerian law.

6. Transparent assistance provision by service providers and monitoring the delivery of services to beneficiaries.

7. Strengthening accountability to affected population through information sharing on assistance and beneficiary selection and consultation with persons of concern during planning/design and implementation of projects/activities.

8. Sensitizing IDP leadership and other structures on ethical conduct, accountability and leadership.

9. Promote peaceful co-existence between IDPs and host communities.

10. Sensitize IDPs on the importance of civil status and other documentation (national identity cards) and collaborate with the relevant government agency- IDP settlements and sites to be considered in its activities.

11. Sensitization of the IDPs at IDP sites and settlements on landmines and explosive devises.

12. Attention to the needs of IDPs in host communities (food, shelter, health and others). Food and livelihoods should be given attention.
RESPONSE BY PSWG ADAMAWA FROM AUGUST-DECEMBER 2016

1. The Protection Sector held a series of coordination meetings with members from August to December 2016 to validate and discuss the report findings, plan for immediate operations to issues raised and discuss progress on key response interventions. In accordance with the report recommendations, PSWG members have been strongly encouraged to integrate SGBV prevention and response and child protection activities, as highlighted in the report, in their plans for 2017, including mainstreaming prevention and response to SGBV across sectors and awareness raising on critical issues.

2. UNFPA, together with Action Aid, has provided psychosocial counselling to the identified cases of SGBV in affected areas covered by the report including Madagali and Michika, reaching a total of 15,920 SGBV survivors. Comprehensive SGBV response has further been provided to 76 cases.

3. UNHCR has provided livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs together with the American University of Nigeria (AUN) through livelihood centres in Michika and Mubi. The projects have reached 300 with critical vulnerabilities, particularly single-female headed households and SGBV survivors, with skills training including shoe making, tailoring and knitting. The UNHCR-AUN project around Yola has further reached 450 IDPs with practical livelihood skills as well as financial literacy. UNFPA has further provided training for 632 women and girls in Mubi and Yola in income-generating skills to be able to provide for their basic needs.

4. Awareness raising and sensitizations of the IDPs/returnees on human rights, SGBV issues, availability of legal aid, psychosocial counselling and support have been regular features and activities of all the PSWG members within their areas of coverage. Since August, 8,990 IDPs and stakeholders have been reached with community-based awareness raising interventions through IRC and an additional 664 reached by UNHCR-NHRC protection monitoring.

5. UNHCR, IRC, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF have built the capacity of 562 stakeholders, including Nigerian police, civil defence, immigration and vigilante groups, since August 2016 on core protection and SGBV principles, as well as CCCM standards.

6. On access to justice, actors including FIDA, UNHCR and Legal Aid, with the support of UNICEF, have been responding to cases of sexual exploitation and rape. Multiple rape cases have been followed up upon, with perpetrators brought to justice in Yola.

7. IRC has assisted 429 vulnerable IDPs with access to legal documentation and NRC is setting up its ICLA (Information, Counselling and Legal Aid) programme in Yola to further expand access to justice operations in the state.

8. UNHCR, together with SEMA and NHRC in September and October, has provided 2,931 IDPs with severe levels of vulnerabilities in Michika, Mubi and Yola with protection-based material assistance, comprised of a set of 12 items including hygiene kits, solar lanterns and cooking sets.

9. High-level advocacy has been conducted by the PSWG, particularly on the issues of sexual exploitation and rape, including a meeting in November between NEMA, SEMA and OCHA with the Military Brigade Commander to update him on the serious concerns raised during the last humanitarian coordination forum concerning the alleged sexual

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While overall response spans August through December 2016, the numbers of beneficiaries reached are provided for August through October 2016.
harassment, intimidation and exploitation of IDPs / returnees by military personnel with impunity, particularly in Madagali and Michika. The Brigade Commander took serious note of the reports and assured that he will immediately ask his counterparts in the respective LGAs to investigate the reports and brought the culprits to justice.

10. A team of military detectives have been assigned to discreetly carry out investigations against the alleged reports of sexual harassment with impunity by military and law enforcement agencies. The teams have reportedly been on ground and necessary follow-up will continue to be undertaken by the PSWG, including actions against perpetrators, once the team revert with their final report and findings. Members of PSWG, including MoWASD will continue to pay courtesy calls to the higher ups of military, police and other key stakeholders to appraise them on the role of PSWG and seek their support and cooperation in the matters related to the legal aid for IDPs/returnees.

11. IRC and UNHCR-NHRC have conducted protection monitoring and targeted referrals for specialized assistance in most affected areas of Adamawa.

12. Child protection interventions by IRC have targeted 813 children for psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces in recent months, while 155 separated children and other children at risk have been supported with child protection services, including through the inter-agency case management system.