

# Protection Monitoring Report on IDP Sites in the Federal Capital Territory



**UNHCR, NHRC and FEMA  
July 15-16, 2015**

## Background on Displacement in FCT

The Boko Haram insurgency and counter-insurgency activities thereto widened in scope and intensity throughout 2014 and 2015 in the three North East States of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. There have been increased security incidents, leading to masses of internally displaced persons seeking safety. While the majority of displaced persons are currently in the most affected North East states,<sup>1</sup> IDPs have also moved to other States throughout the country, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Further, in the North Central, fierce clashes have ensued between Fulani pastoralists and Tiv or other farmers as well as communal and religious violence in Kaduna, Plateau, Nasarawa and Zamfara, which has also contributed to large numbers of internally displaced persons.<sup>2</sup>

This displacement from North East and North Central conflicts led to the establishment of a number of IDP locations (including informal settlements and host communities) with the FCT. As of July 2015 FEMA has reported 20,659 IDPs in FCT originating from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.

## Mission Objective

The protection monitoring mission has the aim to identify the needs of IDPs, including critical protection issues, in order to facilitate a timely and adequate response by humanitarian actors. The objective of the mission is further to establish visibility as to internal displacement in FCT, identify vulnerable groups of IDPs and provide actionable recommendations to government counterparts, civil society organizations and international partners.

## Methodology

UNHCR, NHRC, FEMA and 30 NHRC/UNHCR Protection Monitors took part in the mission to visit IDP locations in the FCT. A total of 7 general IDP locations were visited during the two-day mission on July 15-16, 2015, with each team comprised of 1-2 UNHCR staff, 3-6 Protection Monitors and 1-2 FEMA staff. Interviews were conducted with IDP leaders, Women leaders and other key informants within the locations and discussions also took place throughout the locations with IDPs themselves on their location conditions, needs and main concerns. Each team visit also provided their own observations and assessments on the IDP sites. The tools used for NHRC/UNHCR Protection Monitoring, namely the Community Protection Monitoring form, was utilized, to provide a fulsome picture of each IDP location. The Individual Protection Monitoring form was further used to report any protection abuse incidents identified by IDPs. Each team's site report was compiled into the comprehensive mission report.<sup>3</sup>

### **IDP Locations Visited:**

1. New Kuchingoro camp-like site
2. Kuje Area (including Pegi and Abuja @ 30 host communities)
3. Area 1 camp-like site
4. Wassa settlement
5. Jikwoyi (including Karu, Orozo and Mararaba Loko host communities)

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<sup>1</sup> As at June 2015, the NEMA/IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports 1,385,298 IDPs in North East States.

<sup>2</sup> NEMA has reported 47,276 internally displaced in North Central States.

<sup>3</sup> Individual site reports, as well as contact information for leaders at the sites, are available upon request to [nigabpswg@unhcr.org](mailto:nigabpswg@unhcr.org).

6. Waru, Yimitu and Zhindyina host communities
7. Karamajiji and Wuye

## Summary: Main Protection Issues Identified in FCT IDP Locations

**Lack of Documentation:** The majority of IDPs don't have documentation, with many reporting to have lost any documents during their flight from crisis. This impacts upon IDPs finding jobs, children attending school and further gives rise to risk of statelessness.

**Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** Some women and girls report to have been raped and/or abducted before arriving in FCT, though cultural stigma surrounding such issues encourages silence among female IDPs. Inherent risk factors for exploitation of women/girls observed to be present.

**Psychosocial Support Services:** Many IDPs expressed having undergone severe psychosocial distress in escaping violence and still being experienced throughout displacement. Psychosocial support services are greatly needed to help families deal with such trauma.

**Family Tracing for Separated/Unaccompanied Children and Missing/Abducted Persons:** No systematic practice exists to link IDPs with family members who have been abducted or whose whereabouts aren't known. This includes the lack of tracing system for separated and unaccompanied children.

**Lack of systematic assistance being rendered to IDPs:** Support to IDPs in FCT is being provided solely by informal individual donations. No systematic humanitarian response has been instituted on the part of international or national humanitarian agencies/actors, leading to lack of basic items/services and impacting most profoundly on vulnerable IDPs in need of targeted assistance.



IDP children in New Kuchingoro Camp. 16 July 2015 Susan Goldis Goren ©UHNCR

### Security issues:

- There are reports of a preferential system of distribution to IDPs from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (to the detriment of IDPs from other North East or North Central States). This is causing serious tensions in locations in which IDPs from multiple States of origin live and fighting between the IDPs over distributions. IDPs in such locations are divided along ethnic lines and report to feel insecure due to the hostile environment between IDPs.
- IDPs report suspicion that criminals infiltrated the IDP settlements in order to gain access to relief materials.
- State Security agents have been stationed in a number of IDP sites. Some IDPs state that such presence has increased their security, while others report harassment by operatives. IDPs also report suspicion that criminals infiltrated the IDP settlements in order to gain access to relief materials.

**Discrimination in access to assistance:** In some IDP locations, an uncoordinated structure of distribution leads to isolated IDPs in settlements not gaining access to relief materials. Such factor leads to strong risk of vulnerable IDPs being denied access to assistance.

**Detention:** There are accounts of arrest of IDPs (on allegations of connection to Boko Haram or criminal acts) with no one hearing from the arrested persons thereafter.

**Vulnerable IDPs:** IDPs with particular vulnerabilities were identified throughout FCT locations, including elderly or female heads of households, SGBV survivors, pregnant/lactating/teenage mothers and unaccompanied/separated children.

**Return Intentions:** Most IDPs expressed desire to return back to their areas of habitual origin only when peace and safety returns.

## Summary: Other Key Observations

### Shelter:

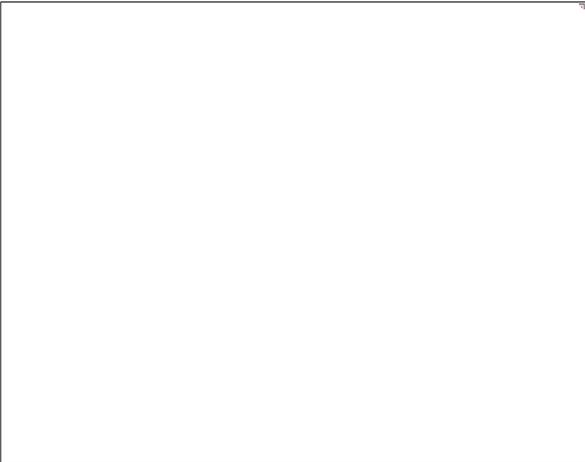
- For IDPs in informal settlements, access to adequate shelter is an immediate need, as they are living in scrapped-together shelters, which are especially problematic during rainy season.
- Across IDP locations, large families are crowded into small rooms.
- IDPs have rented rooms in some locations and worry about upcoming payments of rent and facing threats of eviction.

**Health:** Lack of access to health care and medicine (including for pregnant women) is a main concern of IDPs in all FCT locations. IDPs reported severe health issues that aren't being attended to due to lack of access to health services in their areas of displacement and inability to otherwise pay for medical care nearby.

**Livelihood:** At varying degrees according to location, numerous IDPs have started their own livelihood activities (including farming and renting motorbikes) by themselves. Many IDPs reported to have been farmers prior to displacement. In a few cases, private individual donations have aided livelihood activities. Many IDPs nonetheless expressed concern over lack of sufficient livelihood, with numerous IDPs, including many women, stating that they were idle and requesting assistance to start earning a living.

**Food:** Insufficient amount of food was reported as a key concern of IDPs.

**Education:** Inconsistent access to education exists in FCT locations, with a portion of IDPs receiving individual help to attend schools. Quality of schools vary—with some informal IDP schools taking place in open areas without teaching materials/books. There is no practice ensuring that school-age IDP children are enrolled in State-run education program or in any education program, and indeed many IDP children are not attending primary and secondary school, and very few, if any, are attending a Government-sponsored education program.



IDP children learning in an open area in Wassa settlement. 16  
July 2015

### WASH:

- Sanitation facilities are overwhelming poor, especially in informal settlements where latrines are semi-screened off areas constructed of old materials without roofs which allow waste to run off into

the settlement. In some areas, latrines are insufficient to cater to the population and IDPs are defecating in the open.

- Boreholes that exist are motorized and require IDPs to pay for their water or else fetch water from nearby sources (that IDPs then use for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing).

**Lack of Systematic Humanitarian Response:** While government agencies are coordinating private donations, no systematic response on the part of international and national humanitarian agencies and actors has been instituted. The need for advocacy and adequate humanitarian response to IDPs in FCT is critical.

## Assessment of IDP Locations Visited

### **1. NEW KUCHINGORO CAMP-LIKE SITE**

**Overview:** New Kuchingoro is an informal camp-like site comprised entirely of temporary, scrapped-together shelters, which has IDPs from North East and North Central States including Borno, Adamawa, Bauchi, Jos, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Jos and Yobe. The IDP populations from different States each associate along State lines, leading to a very tense atmosphere in the settlement. There are 1,006 IDPs accounted for at the site from Borno, Nasarawa and Jos, but many more IDPs seem to be presented and not accounted for (as statistics are only obtained separately from members/leaders of each IDP group).

#### **Protection Issues:**

*Security/Discrimination in access to services:* Any aid received from individual donations has been given to the IDPs from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, leading to much animosity among the rest of the IDP population. IDPs from Borno have stressed that they haven't felt safe in the settlement because of the hostility with the other IDPs in the site. They reported that after distributions of materials going to them, fights have broken out with the other IDPs in the site over relief materials.

*Vulnerable IDPs:* Of the IDPs from Borno, Nasarawa and Jos, 304 IDPs were identified with special needs, including elderly heads of households, pregnant/lactating/teenage mothers, unaccompanied/separated children and female heads of households, among others. Additionally, a local brew is being made by IDPs at the settlement and groups of men are constantly drunk from the brew around the settlement, giving rise to safety concerns for vulnerable women and girls.

*Psychosocial support services* needed to treat IDPs who have undergone trauma in escaping violence in the North East and North Central.

#### **Other Pressing Issues:**

*Education:* A school is being run by a NGO for IDP children in an open area, with each classroom under a tarp.

*WASH:* A motorized borehole on site is requiring IDPs to pay for their water, or else fetch water from a small, nearby stagnant stream. Poor standard of sanitation facilities and waste evacuation throughout the site leave IDPs vulnerable to disease concerns.

*Health:* Health concerns were cited as main concerns by IDPs and include need for medical attention, access to doctors/clinics, pre-natal care and access to medicine.



State of latrines and waste runoff in New Kuchingoro camp-like site. 16 July 2015 Susan Goldis Goren ©UHNCR

*Livelihood:* Many IDPs expressed concern over lack of livelihood in the site and women stated their wish to gain such opportunities.

*Shelter:* Access to adequate shelter is an immediate need of the IDPs as they are living in scrapped-together shelters, which are especially problematic during rainy season, as they aren't keeping out the rain/cold.

## **2. KUJE AREA (INCLUDING PEGI AND ABUJA @ 30 HOST COMMUNITIES)**

**Overview:** Two different IDP host communities, Pegi and Abuja @ 30, exist within the Kuje area, with a total of about 350 IDPs. IDPs from Abuja @ 30 and Pegi are all from Chibok, Borno and therefore coordinate together when support is received. There is a FEMA management building in Abuja @ 30 that the IDPs from the two locations use to congregate when issues concerning their welfare must be discussed.

### **Protection Issues in Pegi and Abuja @ 30:**

*SGBV/Abductions:* A few of the families from Pegi, Abuja @ 30 and Kwali (a nearby location) have had their daughters abducted by Boko Haram and have never heard any information on them (with the exception of a Pegi IDP who was released a few hours after abduction when realizing she was pregnant, as well as a teenage girl who was abducted and let go after two weeks but during that time was impregnated).

*Need for PSS:* Many IDPs in Kuje have lost family members and others don't know whether their loved ones are dead or alive. Psychosocial support services are greatly needed to help families deal with such trauma.

*Vulnerable IDPs:* 38 IDPs with specific vulnerabilities were identified in the Pegi and 5 vulnerable IDPs in Abuja @ 30, with lactating/pregnant women and elderly most prevalent.



Women in Pegi. 15 July 2015, Susan Goldis Goren ©UHNCR

### **A. Pegi**

**Overview:** Pegi is host community with 57 IDP households comprising of about 250 IDPs (59 female, 54 male and 150 children). Nearly all IDP households are from Chibok, Borno and the vast majority speak Hausa. The IDPs in Pegi are a close-knit community who know each other well and described their main form of livelihood back in Borno to be farming.

#### **Other Key Issues:**

*Health:* A main concern was lack of access to health care and medicine.

*Food:* Insufficient amount of food was cited as a key concern.

*Livelihood:* IDPs in Pegi have sought to farm and drive motorbikes for rent as means of livelihood. A livelihood program for 40 IDP women has been instituted by an individual donor for IDPs from both Pegi and Abuja @ 30, empowering women (ages 18-35) in baking and tailoring. Many of the IDPs have gotten small plots of land from the host community to farm, but cited the need for additional means of livelihood to be able to sustain themselves.

*Shelter:* Rooms were either given to IDPs within the host community by charitable individuals within the community or rented for them in exchange for small amounts of money. Families are crowded in the shelters, with one household (often including 5-10 persons) per small room.

*Education:* There isn't a systematic approach to ensuring IDP children are in school. 44 of the IDP children were given a scholarship to attend school and 13 others were given free education by the head of a small school in the host community. 50 other IDP children are not enrolled in school yet.

*WASH:* IDP toilet and bathing facilities are poor—they are semi-screened off areas constructed from rusted old materials without roofs, with waste running off into the community.

## **B. Abuja @ 30**

**Overview:** This location is a Housing Estate project called Abuja @ 30 or 1000 Unit Housing Estate. 26 households of IDPs (128 IDPs total) from Chibok LGA, Borno, who could afford by themselves to rent houses within the estate by themselves reside in this location. Around 2,500 additional people rent units in Abuja @ 30. The IDP population is comprised of 26 men, 26 women and 76 children. The IDPs in the Abuja @ 30 location are better situated than their peers in Pegi—their living conditions are far superior, their needs have been taken care of to a greater extent and they are also able to better communicate their needs to actors who might be able to provide support. They cited main concerns as not being able to pay rent fees for the coming year (each house costs between 150,000 to 200,000), lack of electricity and insufficient water supply.

## **3. AREA 1 CAMP-LIKE SITE**

**Overview:** Area 1 is a camp-like site for IDPs that is located at Agwan Dagwa site after Dunamis Church, Area 1. The camp-like site is in a scattered form with about eleven small groups operating as one. The site is made up of IDPs from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, with around 1126 IDPs, comprised of 657 males, 270 females and 199 females. The site includes three latrines and a bathroom built by IDP leaders.

### **Protection Issues:**

*Vulnerable IDPs:* 7 unaccompanied children were identified.<sup>4</sup>

*Vulnerable women and girls in need of dignity materials.*

*SGBV:* SGBV and issues of exploitation of women/girls are present. Adding to risks to vulnerable women and girls is that latrines are located a far distance away from the main part of the site.

*Security:* IDPs reported not to feel safe in the settlement, as tensions run high among the various IDP ethnic groups. Each ethnic group tries to get any relief materials for themselves, thus raising insecurity and conflict between IDPs. IDPs also reported that there is a mixed population at the settlement, with some local residents posing as IDPs in order to get relief materials. Nigerian DSS provides security services to the settlement.

There are reports of harassment of IDPs by security operatives, locals and criminals.

*Denial of access to assistance:* Relief and assistance in the camp-like site is not coordinated by any proper structure and only the strong/connected get access to relief materials. The isolated portion of the settlement sometimes does not get access to relief materials and there is a high risk of vulnerable IDPs being denied access to assistance.

*Detention:* Security operatives had arrested two IDPs from the site and no one has since heard from them.

*IDP leadership:* Lack of trust for the IDP leadership in the site, as the leadership is perceived to be operating under religious/ethnic bias.

### **Other Key Issues:**



Children at Area 1 site. 15 July 2015 Solomon Momoh ©UHNCR

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<sup>4</sup> Due to the large number of IDPs in the site, a comprehensive breakdown of IDPs with specific needs was not able to be obtained.

*WASH:* Three latrines and a bathroom build by IDPs leaders exist in the site, which is insufficient to cater to the entire population. IDPs are defecating in the open  
*Health:* Lack of access to health services, including to IDP children and IDPs wounded from the insurgency.  
*Shelter:* Shelters are poor and do not adhere to the Sphere Standards.

#### **4. WASSA SETTLEMENT**

**Overview:** Wassa IDP settlement is located in a village some 20 kilometers away from Apo mechanic spare part market and is made up of abandoned low cost housing units. A total of 4,602 IDPs are at Wassa. IDPs from Wassa are mainly from Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

##### **Protection<sup>5</sup> Concerns:<sup>6</sup>**

*Security:* 10 Nigerian policemen are stationed at the settlement to protect the IDPs and IDPs reported feeling relatively safe.

*Arrests:* 8 IDPs were arrested by the State Security Service because they were alleged to be members of Boko Haram and have not returned till date.

*Lack of Documentation:* Most IDPs have lost all their documents when fleeing the crisis in the North East.

##### **Other Key Observations:**

*Food:* Many IDPs reported severe need for food, including vulnerable groups of IDPs.



Stagnant stream in Wassa settlement used by IDPs for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing. 16 July 2015

*Shelter:* IDPs live in abandoned or uncompleted buildings with no doors and most of the houses are without windows, hence they had to cover the windows with sacks, clothes and pieces of zinc. IDP shelters are overcrowded, with an average of 8 IDPs per room. They pay rents ranging from N25,000 to N40,000 annually to local Wassa residents who hold themselves out as the custodians of the housing units. IDPs worry about eviction, as it was reported that some of the custodians have issued notice to quit to IDPs due to non-payment of rent.

*Education:* IDP children do not attend formal school as the IDPs cannot afford to take their children to distant places for school. Children are instead receiving some form of schooling under trees in the settlement from a local missionary group, who also provide children with food and clothing.

*Health:* IDPs reported having pressing health concerns with no access to medical facilities. This includes lack of medical care for pregnant women, as IDP women deliver their babies alone at the settlement.

*WASH:* Sanitation facilities are poor, as is availability of clean

drinking water for the IDPs. IDPs drink water from the local stream, which is also used for cooking, bathing and washing. A

borehole exists that often isn't functioning, though when it does function, many IDPs can't afford to pay 30 Naira per gallon to access the water.

*Livelihood:* Around 70% of the IDPs are unemployed at Wassa. Some of the IDPs were given plots of land by locals and have been farming.

<sup>5</sup> Though IDP leaders at the site did not disclose particular vulnerabilities of women and girls or SGBV, due to the culture of silence and stigma of such issues, it can be assumed that in a camp-like setting of nearly 5,000 IDPs, inherent risks exist for vulnerable women and children.

<sup>6</sup> Due to the large number of IDPs in the site, a comprehensive breakdown of IDPs with specific needs was not able to be obtained.

*Sharing of relief materials:* There is problem of distribution of relief materials between the Christians Muslims, and even between IDPs from different states.

## **5. JIKWOYI (INCLUDING KARU, OROZO AND MARARABA LOKO HOST COMMUNITIES)**

**Overview:** Karu, Orozo and Mararaba Loko are host communities which are far apart from each other and relatively difficult to reach due to the rural terrain.

### **Overall observations in Karu, Orozo and Mararaba Loko:**

*Psychosocial Support Services:* IDPs expressed need for psychosocial support to deal with the trauma faced and still being experienced throughout displacement. This is particularly important for IDP victims of rape.

*Lack of Documentation:* Loss of documentation are preventing IDPs from accessing many jobs.

*Lack of access to education*

*Lack of livelihood:* Overall, there is a staggering lack of livelihood activities, leaving IDPs without any income. As many of the IDPs were farmers, they requested land to farm around their locations.

*Health:* Health issues are pressing in all locations, with IDPs unable to access health care. In Orozo, there were 5 reported deaths due to lack of medical attention.

*WASH:* Access to clean drinking water is an urgent issue.

*Shelter:* Access to shelter and money for rent are both issues.

*Food*

### **A. Karu Host Community**

**Overview:** Karu is a host community with 55 IDPs, including 11 women, 12 men and 30 children. IDPs are from Borno State have been displaced due to the Boko Haram insurgency.

#### **Issues of Concern:**

*Vulnerable IDPs:* Vulnerable IDPs include 5 unaccompanied children and a rape victim (who recently gave birth to the baby) who are not receiving any assistance. Other vulnerable IDPs are 1 elderly head of household, 3 pregnant/lactating women, 1 child head of household and 3 female head of households.

*Forcible Conversion:* There is a report of a vulnerable 13-year-old Christian girl working for a woman who sought to forcibly convert the girl to Islam. Owing to this insecurity, the child and her family moved to live with a family member in a different location.

*Shelter:* The IDPs' condition of living is very poor with single rooms include up to 16 IDPs. Some IDPs are forced to sleep outside in the open.

*Other needs:* IDPs' most pressing needs otherwise include food, healthcare, NFIs and security (as an IDP was attacked in a robbery).

### **B. Orozo Host Community**

**Overview:** Orozo is a host community with 130 IDPs from Borno and Adamawa States who were displaced due to the insurgency. 38 of the IDPs are women, 19 are men and around 73 are children. Many of the IDPs underwent traumatic experiences during the insurgency.



IDPs congregating under a tree in Orozo. 15 July 2015 Kazeem Ismailah ©UHNCR

#### **Issues of Concern:**

IDPs reported an urgent need for assistance. They don't have money to access health care, education, clothes and food. IDPs also stated their need for livelihood support, requesting empowerment programs to acquire skills. Other pressing needs include water and shelter. As to return, most IDPs stated their intention to do so when peace resumes in their areas of habitual origin.

### **C. Mararaba Loko Host Community**

**Overview:** This host community is located at the extreme end of the FCT towards Nasarawa and has 203 IDPs, of which 76 are women, 73 are men and 80 are children. The IDPs were displaced due to Fulani herdsmen attacks on their village in Nasarawa State. 30 of the IDPs have returned from the community back to Nasarawa State. Living conditions are poor, with IDPs expressing needs for potable water, health care, education, NFIs and shelter.

## **6. WARU, YIMITU AND ZHINDYINA HOST COMMUNITIES**

### **A. Waru:**

**Overview:** Waru is a host community with 3,820 IDPs scattered among them who mostly arrived in 2014 from Gwoza, Borno and Adamawa. Around 700 IDP women are in Waru.

#### **Protection Concerns:**

*Security:* Some of the IDPs have been wrongly accused of being members of Boko Haram. There is also suspicion that criminals have infiltrated into Waru.

*Detention:* A case of wrongful detention was reported on the part of the Nigerian army.

*Documentation:* Many IDPs don't have documentation. An effect of this that IDP children who do not have documentation can't attend secondary school. Further, children born in Waru don't have birth certificates, given rise to statelessness concerns.

*Vulnerable IDPs :* Over 300 pregnant/lactating mothers are in Waru and around 400 vulnerable children, many of which are said to unaccompanied/separated. Children whose parents were said to have been killed were taken with adults from the community when fleeing.

*Advice to Return to Areas of Origin:* IDPs in Waru reported that they had been asked by government agencies to return to Borno to be profiled/registered. It was reported some of the IDPs had heeded such request, returned to Borno and were killed by Boko Haram.

*Return:* Most of the IDPs are desirous of returning back to their homes when there is peace as they are tired of the deplorable state of living, lack of humanitarian support and essential services.

#### **Other Key Observations:**

*Livelihood:* Most of the Waru IDPs were farmers and business people and are thus lacking livelihood, as they don't have access to farm lands or money to start businesses. Some of the IDPs are organizing themselves to do menial jobs, such as renting motorbikes.

*Food:* IDPs expressed the needed for food assistance.

*Shelter:* IDPs are living in deplorable conditions, inside shanties made up of cartoon, nylon and sacks, thereby exposing them to harsh climatic condition. Some that had a bit of money when they arrived were able to pay rent (25,000-30,000 Naira) but now fear eviction as they are unable to keep paying.

*Access to Education:* Some of the IDP children are in primary school while others could not afford the school levy of 2,700 Naira so are not in school. The traditional ruler has helped some of the IDP children access primary school.

*Access to Health Services:* There is a clinic in Waru, but it is underequipped to cater for the large population. This, in addition to IDPs' lacking funds to pay for the medical care, leaves IDPs at Waru without access to medical services. The majority of pregnant women lack medical care (including women who had lost their babies due to hard conditions in the camp and during flight from the North East). IDPs, including children, report health issues and need for medical care.

## B. Yimitu:

**Overview:** Yimitu is a host community close to Waru, about 2 kilometers apart, with 470 IDPs (90 households), including 150 men, 150 women and 100 children. The majority of the IDPs in Yimitu are from Gwoza, Borno State and they arrived in June 2014.

### **Key Observations:**

Vulnerable groups within the IDPs include single elderly (30), pregnant/lactating women (20), at least one disabled child and a number of unaccompanied/separated children. Main concerns reported by the IDPs are access to: food, health services (including to pregnant women), shelter and livelihood. As to education, a church donated a building and IDP is now acting as a teacher to all 100 of the IDP children there. The IDP teacher does not have any teaching materials or books to use for the class.



Small room for a family of 9 in Yimitu. 16 July 2015 Kazeem Ismailah  
©UHNCR

## C. Zhindyina

A newly established IDP site, Zhindyina, was discovered during the mission, though the team was not able to access the location. The 257 IDPs (67 households) in Zhindyina are said to be from Borno, having fled to Cameroon at the onset of the insurgency, and later coming back to Nigeria and arriving at Zhindyina. IDPs have been coming to the site since June 2014 and some have arrived as recently as the week before. IDPs reported to need access to food, shelter, education, health services and livelihood.

## 7. KARAMAJIJI AND WUYE

### A. Karamajiji:

**Overview:** Karamajiji is a host community with 187 IDPs (50 households). The IDPs are mainly from Gwoza LGA, Borno State and arrived at Karamajiji in August 2014. The IDPs bought a portion of land from the community chief and built shelters there.

**Key Observations:** Main concerns reported by IDPs are food, shelter, health care (particularly for pregnant women and children) and WASH concerns. IDPs further reported that the distribution of relief materials has been a source of strife among the IDPs. There are two IDPs who had been abducted by Boko Haram, including one who was in their custody for nearly 10 months, and endured incredible psychological distress.

### B. Wuye

There are presently 10 IDPs from Borno State in Wuye. The IDPs have been staying in an uncompleted building owned by the Federal Government Boys College, Abuja but were served an eviction notice. As to livelihood activities, the IDP arranged menial jobs, as well as livestock rearing and farming. While IDP children are attending school, they report to be paying term fees as high as 5,000 per term per child. IDPs in Wuye further reported a lack of potable water, food, basic cooking utensils, clothing and medical care.

## Key Protection Recommendations

**Psychosocial Support Services:** Urgent need for psychosocial support services for traumatized IDPs in general and particularly for vulnerable IDPs who have undergone exceptionally traumatic incidents.

**Family Tracing:** Systematic registration and family tracing must be conducted for all separated and unaccompanied children as well as missing/abducted family members.

**Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** Relevant actors to ensure timely health/medical response, psychosocial, safety/security and legal/justice response for IDP survivors.

**Systematic assistance to be rendered to IDPs:** Need for improved method of distribution, as well as consistency of distribution to IDPs. Government agencies should seek to provide coordinated and regular response to IDPs, especially in large, camp-like sites, with other agencies supplementing such assistance.

### Access to assistance for all IDPs:

- Government agencies to ensure that IDPs from all States of origin receive equal access to relief distributions. NHRC/UNHCR Protection Monitors to assist when feasible with distributions to aid in proper access.
- Systematic registration/profiling should take place for IDP locations in FCT to be used to ensure equity in access to distributions.
- Government agencies should ensure that in informal settlements, they coordinate with IDP leaders from each group of IDPs for distributions.



Women and children in Pegi host community. 15 July 2015 Susan Goldis Goren ©UHNCR

### Security issues:

- Consider separating IDPs into different areas along ethnic lines in camp-like sites with tensions.
- Ensure equal access to relief materials for all IDPs (and a small percentage of host communities).

### Profiling/Registration:

- Any profiling/registration of IDPs should be done at locations in which IDPs currently are located. Authorities must never press IDPs to return to their areas of habitual residence for profiling/registration (as all return must be in accordance with the [PSWG Recommendations to the HCT on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Nigeria](#) as well as the checklist operationalizing such recommendations).

### Security Detention:

- Advocacy on the need for due process for any IDP arrest/detention.

### Documentation:

- Government agencies to provide for IDPs to easily and without charge reapply for lost documents.
- Advocate to Government that loss of documents should not impact on childhood education or access to any assistance; sensitize security agencies as to prevalence of loss of IDP documents.

**Return Intentions:** Sensitize IDPs as to their rights to voluntary return and keep IDPs abreast of the situation in their areas of habitual residence to allow for informed decision-making.

## Other Main Recommendations

**Shelter:** Shelter assistance needed to bring shelters up to Sphere standards in informal settlements; cash grant assistance urgent for IDPs renting basic units and facing eviction.



Children in New Kuchingoro camp-like site. 16 July 2015  
Susan Goldis Goren ©UHNCR

**Health:** Access to free health care should be ensured for IDPs. Clinics, with appropriate health care staff and medicine, should be set up at each IDP location to ensure access for IDPs.

**Livelihood:** Livelihood programs, including empowerment programs with training in practical and basic skills, as well as livelihood assistance, should be developed.

**Education:** Systematic access to state-run schools should be made for IDP children (without regard to whether they have birth certificates), with the appropriate government agencies overseeing that all IDP children have access to proper schooling. Agencies should aid in developing educational programs that meet national educational standards.

**WASH:** Increase in water points for constant and free water supply is needed, as well as repair/construction of WASH facilities to comply with basic sanitation/safety requirements. This is especially pertinent for crowded, camp-like sites.