

NORTH EAST NIGERIA: PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

DECEMBER 2015

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

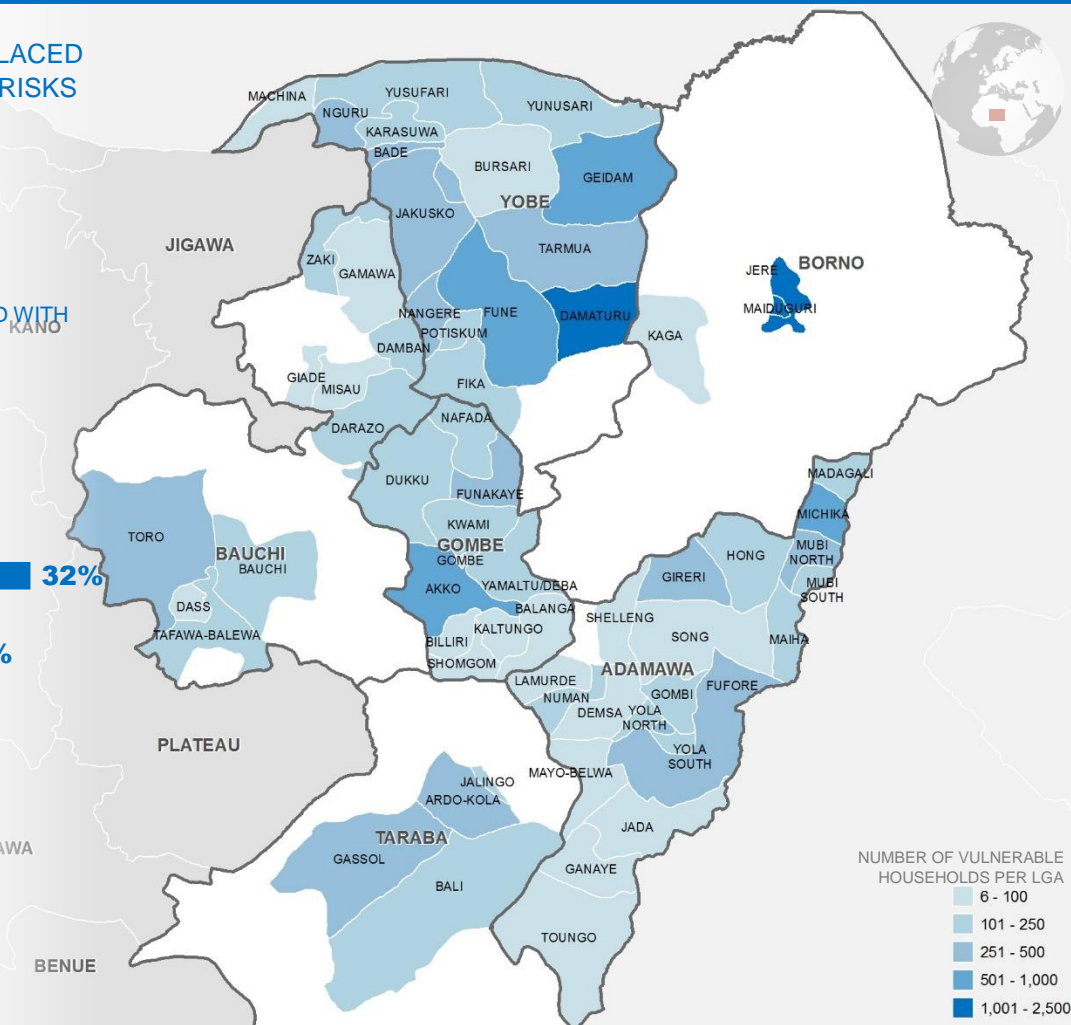
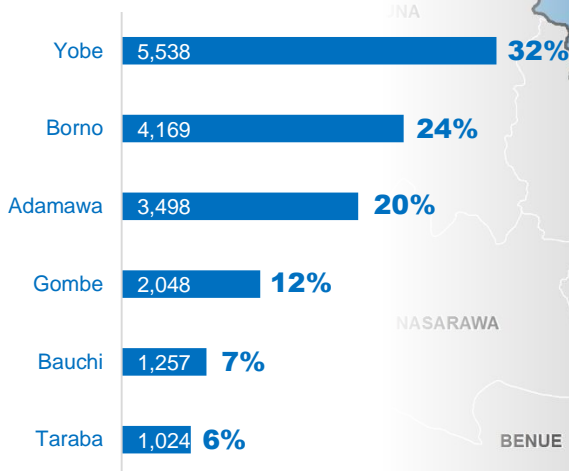


SEVERITY MAP: INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WITH PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS

 **17,534**

HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



SNAPSHOT

9,717 households (HH) with vulnerable children, including **6,930** unaccompanied and separated children

9,309 HH with vulnerable elderly

8,990 HH reporting serious medical condition / disability

12,338 HH reporting incidents / risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). This includes **2,226** HH with survivors of SGBV including **32%** forced / early marriage, **30%** rape or other sexual assault and **21%** engaging in survival sex.

1,198 HH lacking legal documentation

267 HH reporting incidents of arbitrary arrest / detention

7,625 HH lacking food, water, shelter or other basic requirements

74% of vulnerable HH intend to return to areas of habitual residence

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria continues to face a severe protection crisis, with Boko Haram insurgency and counter-insurgency measures in the North East resulting in chronic insecurity and endemic violations of human rights and humanitarian standards, exacerbating the plight of vulnerable civilians and triggering waves of forced displacement. Bauchi and Taraba are also prone to inter-communal violence which has spurred further displacement. Over 2.2 million people have been internally displaced and over 23,000 are estimated to have been killed in the insurgency.

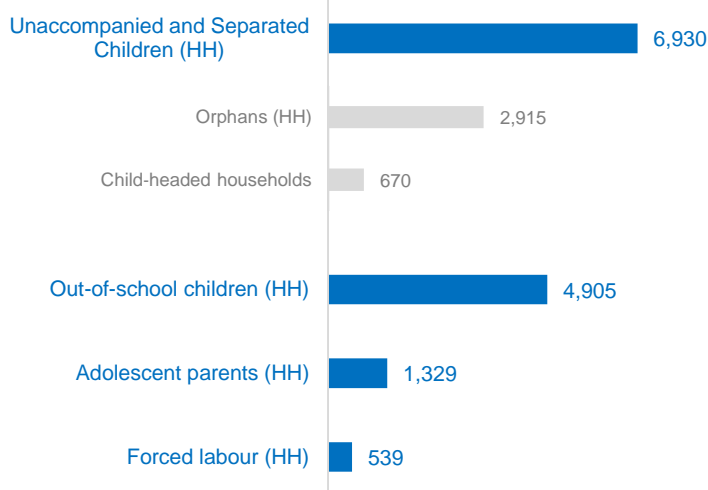
In order to identify the most vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need of immediate protection interventions, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), launched a widespread protection monitoring project, collecting and reporting critical protection information as of April 2015.

From November-December 2015, a second phase of protection monitoring commenced, with a round of data collection taking place in 64 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across all six North East States, with the additional support of the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS). The monitoring exercise sought to identify and profile the protection risks and needs of the most vulnerable IDP households (HH) in as many LGAs as possible, including often insecure areas, in camps, informal sites and host communities.

This report compiles and analyses data from **17,534** vulnerable IDP households comprised of **128,511** individuals to give a comprehensive assessment of the protection environment in the North East to enable effective humanitarian planning and targeted assistance.

KEY VULNERABILITIES AND PROTECTION NEEDS

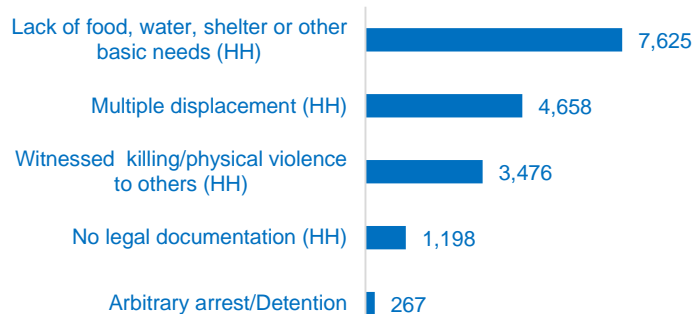
9,717 HH WITH VULNERABLE CHILDREN 55% OF OVERALL VULNERABLE HH



Of the total **9,717** households that reported having children at risk, **71%** (**6,930** HH) reported unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including **2,902** households with orphans and **670** child-headed households. There were further **4,905** households with out-of-school children, **1,329** households with adolescents parents and **539** households reporting forced child labour.

The proportion of households with vulnerable children comprised **34%** HH in Borno, **28%** HH in Yobe, **20%** HH in Adamawa, **8%** HH in Taraba, **5%** HH in Bauchi, and **5%** HH in Gombe.

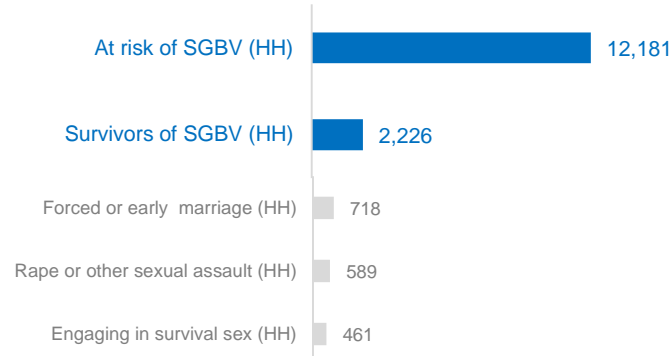
10,364 HH WITH SPECIFIC LEGAL & PHYSICAL PROTECTION NEEDS 59% OF OVERALL VULNERABLE HH



10,364 households reported other protection risks or needs including **7,625** lacking food, water, shelter or other basic needs, **4,658** incidents of multiple displacement, **3,476** witnessed killing or physical violence, **1,198** lacking legal documentation, and **267** having been arbitrarily arrested/detained.

The proportion of households reporting other protection risks comprised **36%** HH in Yobe, **32%** HH in Borno, **15%** HH in Adamawa, **7%** HH in Taraba, **6%** HH in Bauchi and **5%** HH in Gombe.

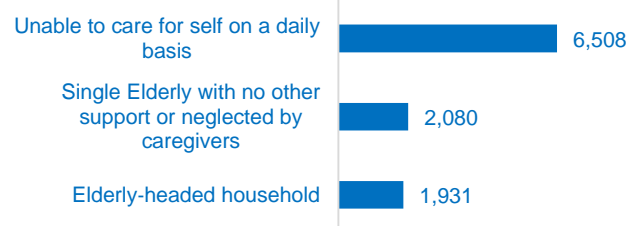
12,338 HH WITH SGBV (WOMEN AND GIRLS) 70% OF OVERALL VULNERABLE HH



12,338 households reported at risk/survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), breaking down to **12,181** at risk households and **2,226** households with survivors of SGBV (including **718** reporting incidents of forced or early marriage, **676** reporting rape/sexual assaults and **461** engaging in survival sex).

The proportion of households reporting SGBV risks/incidents comprised **26%** HH in Borno, **23%** HH in Yobe, **23%** HH in Adamawa, **12%** HH in Gombe, **8%** HH in Bauchi and **8%** HH in Taraba.

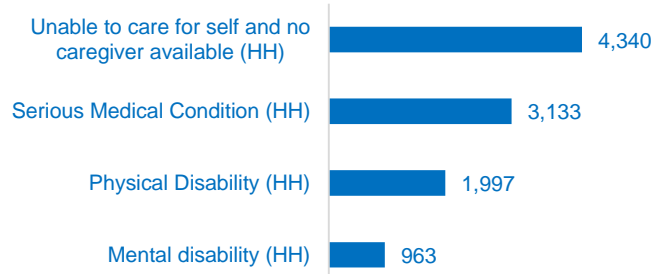
9,309 HH WITH VULNERABLE ELDERLY 53% OF OVERALL VULNERABLE HH



9,309 households reported vulnerable elderly, out of which **6,508** unable to care for themselves on a daily basis, **2,080** single elderly without caregivers/support and **1,931** elderly-headed households.

The proportion of households with vulnerable elderly comprised **37%** HH in Yobe, **28%** HH in Borno, **21%** HH in Adamawa, **6%** HH in Taraba, **5%** HH in Bauchi and **4%** HH in Gombe.

8,990 HH WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION & DISABILITY 51% OF OVERALL VULNERABLE HH



8,990 households reported serious mental condition/disability including **3,133** households reporting serious medical condition, **1,997** reporting physical disability, **963** reporting mental disability and **4,340** households reported individuals lacking a care-giver and being unable to care for themselves.

The proportion of households reporting serious medical condition and/or disability comprised **35%** HH in Borno, **32%** HH in Yobe, **14%** HH in Adamawa, **8%** HH in Taraba, **6%** HH in Gombe and **5%** HH in Bauchi.

*Definitions of terms are provided in the following chapters.

VULNERABLE CHILDREN

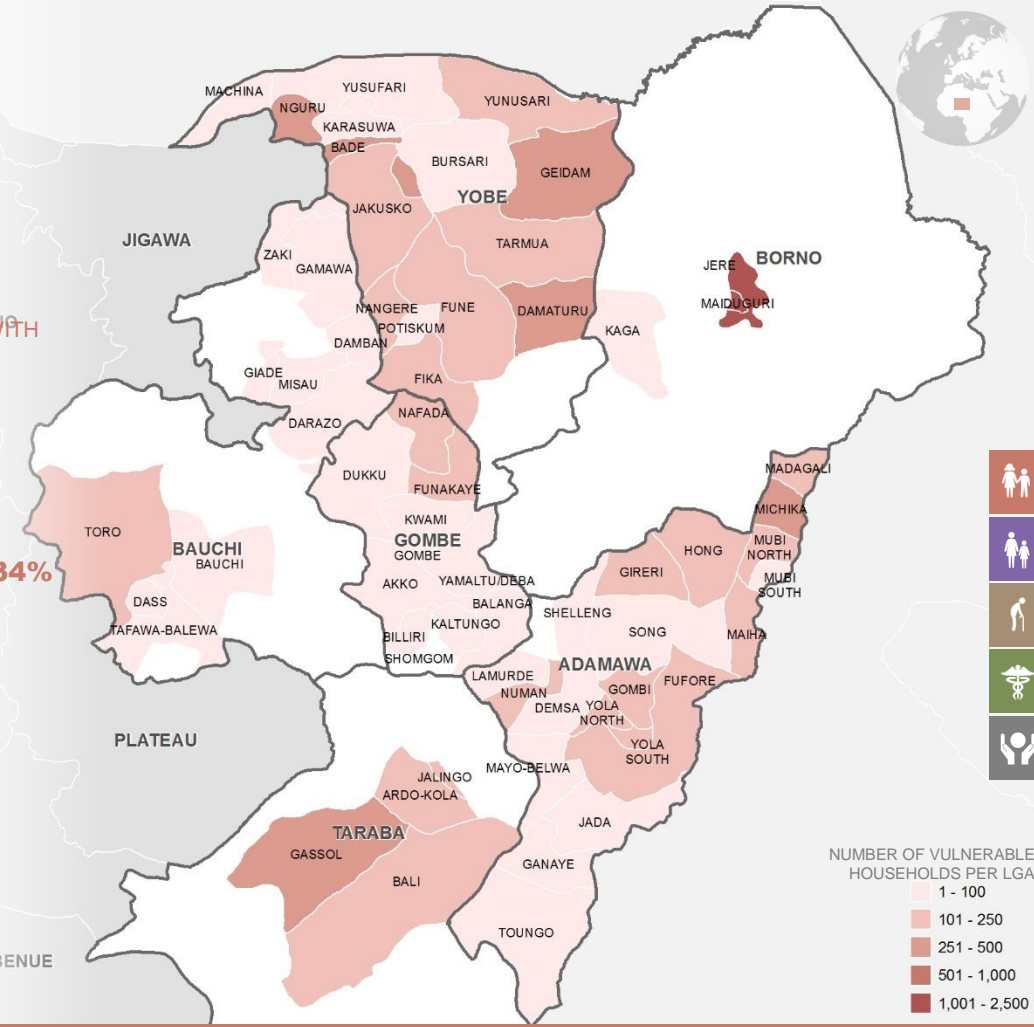
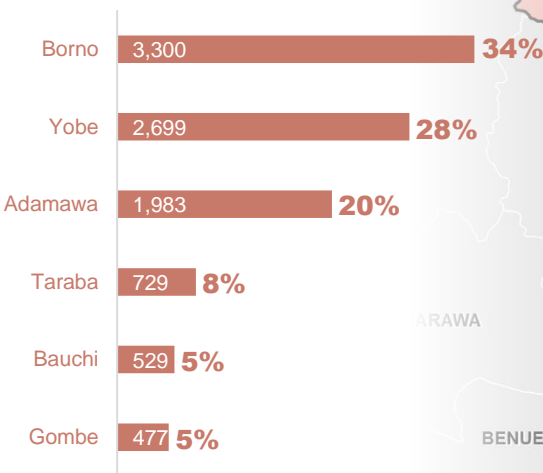


SEVERITY MAP: HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE CHILDREN

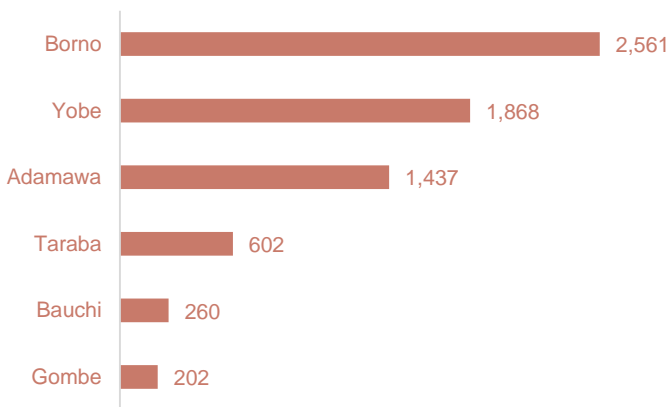
9,717

HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH VULNERABLE CHILDREN

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



6,930 Unaccompanied and separated children (HH)



6,930 households reported separated and unaccompanied children (UASC) comprised of **37%** in Borno, **27%** in Yobe, **21%** in Adamawa, **9%** in Taraba, **4%** in Bauchi and **3%** in Gombe.

Unaccompanied children are individuals below the age of 18 who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Separated children are individuals below the age of 18 who are separated from both parents and his/her legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.

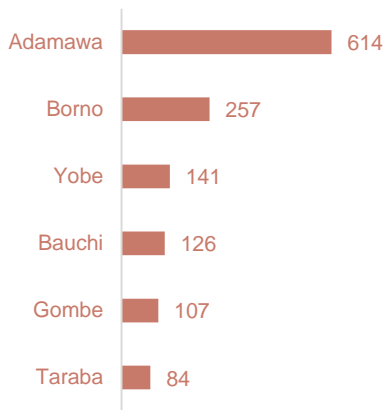
SUB CATEGORY FOR UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN (HH)

State	Orphans (HH)	Child-headed households
Borno	1,022	188
Yobe	712	114
Adamawa	600	276
Taraba	374	31
Bauchi	133	46
Gombe	61	15

Of the **6,930** households with UASC, **2,902** households reported orphaned children (comprised of **35%** in Borno, **25%** in Yobe, **21%** in Adamawa, **13%** in Taraba, **5%** in Bauchi and **2%** in Gombe) and **670** households reported to be child-headed (comprised of **41%** in Adamawa, **28%** in Borno, **17%** in Yobe, **7%** in Bauchi, **5%** in Taraba and **2%** in Gombe).

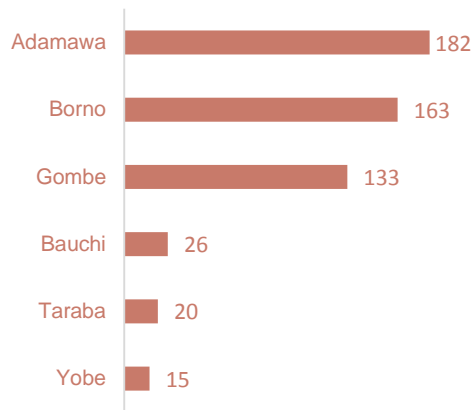
Child-headed households are those headed by an individual below the age of 18 who is left without any adult to care for him/her (i.e. an unaccompanied child) and therefore assumes responsibility of a head of household.

1,329 Adolescent parent (HH)



1,329 households reported adolescent parents which comprised **46%** in Adamawa, **19%** in Borno, **11%** in Yobe, **9%** in Bauchi, **8%** in Gombe and **6%** in Taraba.

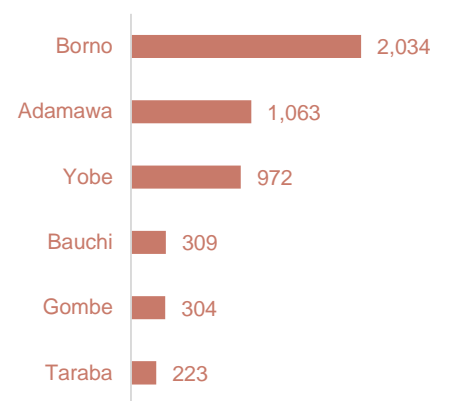
539 Forced labour (HH)



539 households reported incidents of forced labour which comprised **34%** in Adamawa, **30%** in Borno, **25%** in Gombe, **5%** in Bauchi, **4%** in Taraba and **3%** in Yobe.

Forced labour involving children is any work or service that is exacted from any child under the threat of penalty and for which a child has not offered him/herself voluntarily.

4,905 Out-of-school children (HH)



4,905 households reported children of school age and not attending school, comprised of **41%** in Borno, **22%** in Adamawa, **20%** in Yobe, **6%** in Bauchi, **6%** in Gombe and **5%** in Taraba.

9,717 households were identified with vulnerable children, made up of **34%** in Borno, **28%** in Yobe, **20%** in Adamawa, **8%** in Taraba, **5%** in Bauchi and **5%** in Gombe.

Of the **6,930** households reporting unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), **2,902** reported orphaned children, many of whom have experienced distressing events stemming from the conflict and lack access to essential psycho-social support. In the case of 670 child-headed households, unaccompanied children have banded together in small groups to fend for themselves. These children, as well as adolescent parents, have heightened vulnerabilities to a plethora of protection risks, including economic shocks, sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as forced labour.

50% of all vulnerable children are out-of-school, further exposing them to increased risk of exploitation, diminishing their long-term livelihood opportunities as well as leaving them at heightened susceptibility to future insurgent indoctrination.

Hundreds of displaced children gather at Fufore Camp in Adamawa State © UNHCR Nigeria



SEXUAL & GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV): VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS

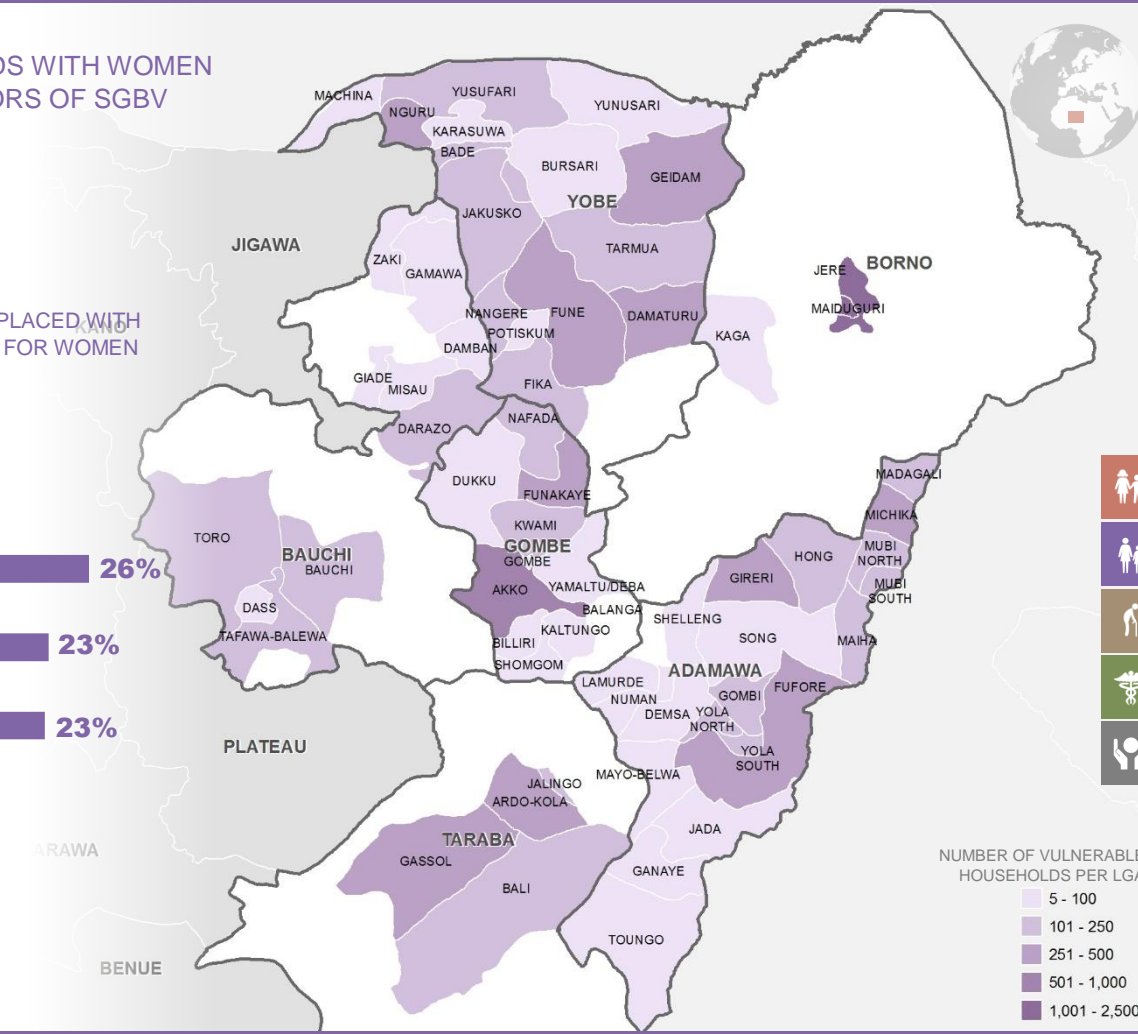
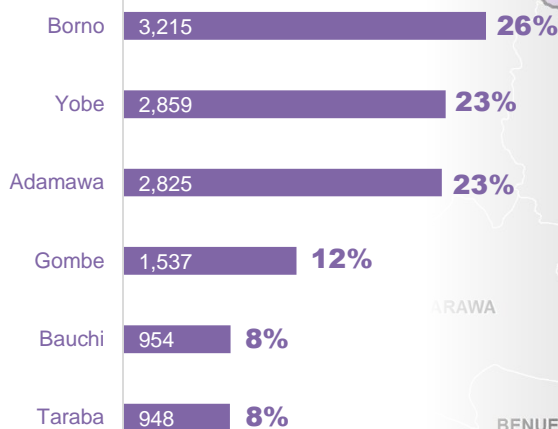


SEVERITY MAP: HOUSEHOLDS WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK/SURVIVORS OF SGBV

12,338

HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH AT RISK AND SURVIVORS OF SGBV FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



NUMBER OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PER LGA

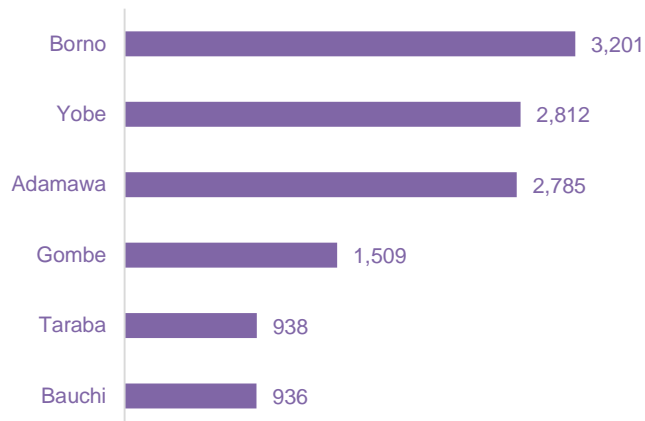
- 5 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,500



Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) encompasses violence that is directed against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their gender of sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty whether occurring in public or private life.

IDPs were often reluctant to disclose issues surrounding SGBV due to concerns over privacy and confidentiality. This trend of underreporting of SGBV can likely be attributed to patriarchal cultural norms, stigma and taboos within affected communities in the North East. Young girls tended to express a greater willingness to report incidents of sexual abuse than married women.

12,181 At risk of SGBV (HH)

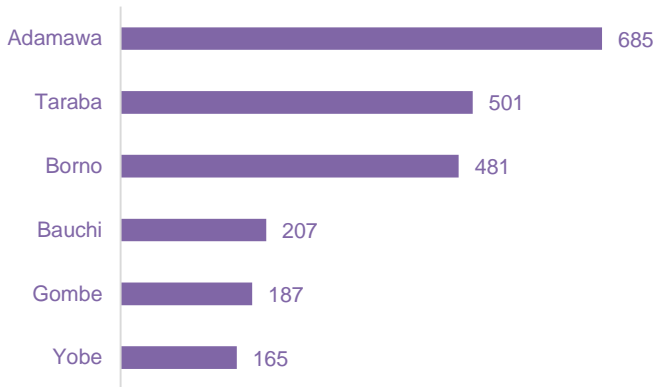


12,181 households were reported to be at risk of SGBV, including **2,162** reporting safety/security risks in home/community and **6,185** reporting lacking family protection/support. **26%** of the at risk households were reported in Borno, **23%** in Yobe, **23%** in Adamawa, **12%** in Gombe, **8%** in Taraba and **8%** in Bauchi.

SUB CATEGORY FOR AT RISK OF SGBV (HH)

State	Safety/security risk in home or community (HH)	Woman without family protection/support	Other forms of risk of SGBV
Adamawa	499	1,369	372
Bauchi	176	296	95
Borno	721	1,864	253
Gombe	103	189	67
Taraba	471	608	184
Yobe	192	1,859	54
Grand Total	2,162	6,185	1,025

2,226 Survivors of SGBV (HH)



2,226 households with survivors of SGBV were reported, comprised of **32%** forced or early marriage, **30%** of rape or sexual assault and **21%** engaging in survival sex.

2,226 households reported survivors of SGBV comprised of **31%** in Adamawa, **23%** in Taraba, **22%** in Borno, **9%** in Bauchi, **8%** in Gombe and **7%** in Yobe.

Survival sex involves engaging in transactional sex in order to obtain money or other forms of material assistance to meet basic needs of self or family members.

Forced marriage occurs when full and free consent of marriage has not been given.

Early marriage is a union in which at least one spouse is under 18 years of age.

SUB CATEGORY FOR SURVIVORS OF SGBV (HH)

State	Rape or other sexual assault	Engaging in survival sex (HH)	Forced or early marriage (HH)	Other form(s) of SGBV
Adamawa	157	326	302	338
Bauchi	53	22	46	166
Borno	87	52	145	243
Gombe	3	20	123	69
Taraba	342	28	60	446
Yobe	34	13	42	66
Grand Total	676	461	718	1,328

Cases of rape or sexual assault were reported in 676 households, with the highest proportion of incidents reported in Taraba (51%), with Adamawa (23%) and Borno (13%) thereafter.

A significant proportion of households also reported cases of forced or early marriage, particularly in Adamawa (302 HH), Borno (145 HH) and Gombe (123 HH). This practice perpetuates a cycle of gender discrimination and inequality which endangers physical health and cognitive and emotional development, disrupts access to education and limits future opportunities.

A disconcerting trend of women and girls undertaking survival sex in exchange for money for food was noted, particularly in Adamawa (326 HH) and Borno (52 HH).

*Certain groups are difficult to identify due to underreporting, particularly women and girls abducted by Boko Haram who often have pronounced psychosocial needs stemming from SGBV due to the high incidence of rape, sexual abuse and exploitation and forced marriage in captivity. They are often vulnerable to forced pregnancy and at risk of STI exposure.



Women and children in Mubi transit camp in Adamawa State © UNHCR Nigeria

VULNERABLE ELDERLY

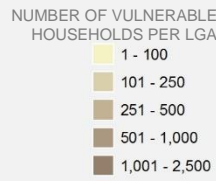
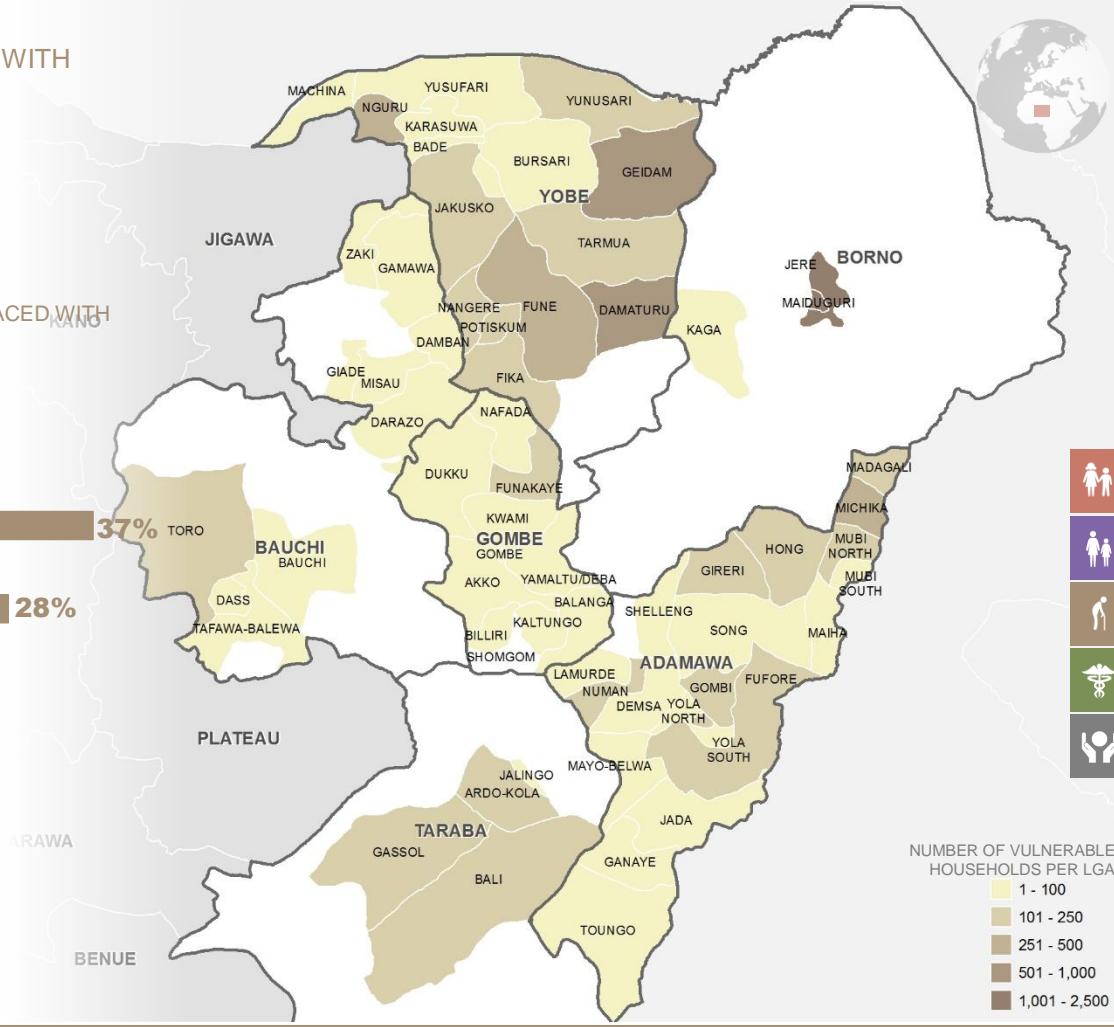
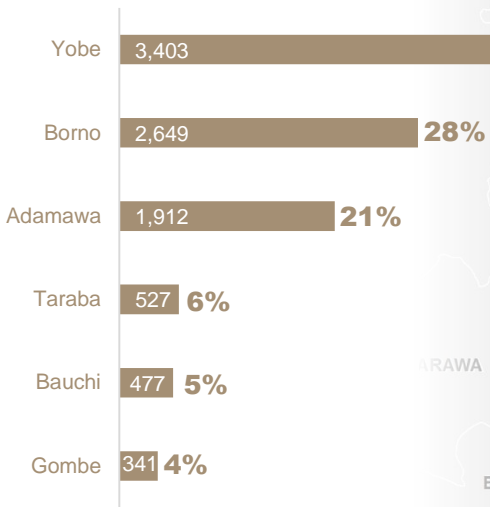


SEVERITY MAP: HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE ELDERLY

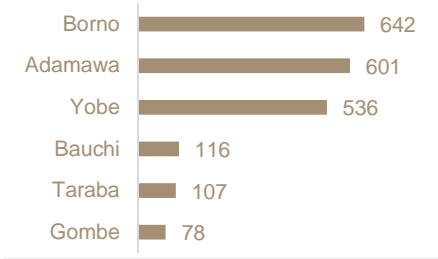
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HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH VULNERABLE ELDERLY

BREAKDOWN PER STATE

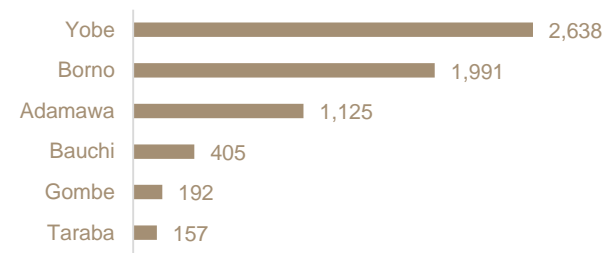


2,080 Single elderly with no family or neglected by caregivers



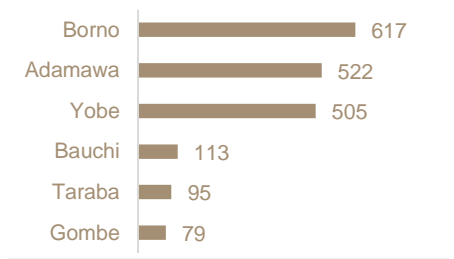
2,080 households were reported to have single elderly (60 and above) with no family or subject to neglect by care-givers, which was comprised of 31% in Borno, 29% Adamawa, 26% in Yobe, 6% in Bauchi, 5% Taraba and 4% in Gombe.

6,508 Unable to care for self on a daily basis (HH)



6,508 households reported cases with individuals who were unable to care for themselves on a daily basis comprised of 41% in Yobe, 31% in Borno, 17% in Adamawa, 6% in Bauchi, 3% in Gombe and 2% in Taraba. This includes elderly (60 and above) who are physically weak, easily disoriented, without opportunity for economic or income-generating activities and who lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others.

1,931 Elderly-headed household



1,931 elderly-headed households (60 and above) were reported which comprised of 32% in Borno, 27% in Adamawa, 26% in Yobe, 6% in Bauchi, 5% in Taraba and 4% in Gombe.



9,309 households reported vulnerable elderly with a significant proportion of households of single elderly with unmet dependency needs without access to any form of livelihood. The vast majority of elderly individuals encountered were living with serious health complaints, with 70% of vulnerable elderly households reporting elderly unable to take of themselves and lacking access to a caregiver, particularly amongst those living in host communities.

Vulnerable elderly are individuals 60 years old or above with specific need(s). This includes single older persons and older couples. They may be the sole caregivers for others, suffer from health problems, have difficulty adjusting to their new environment, and/or otherwise lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others.

Elderly man struggles to walk in Mubi transit camp in Adamawa State © UNHCR Nigeria

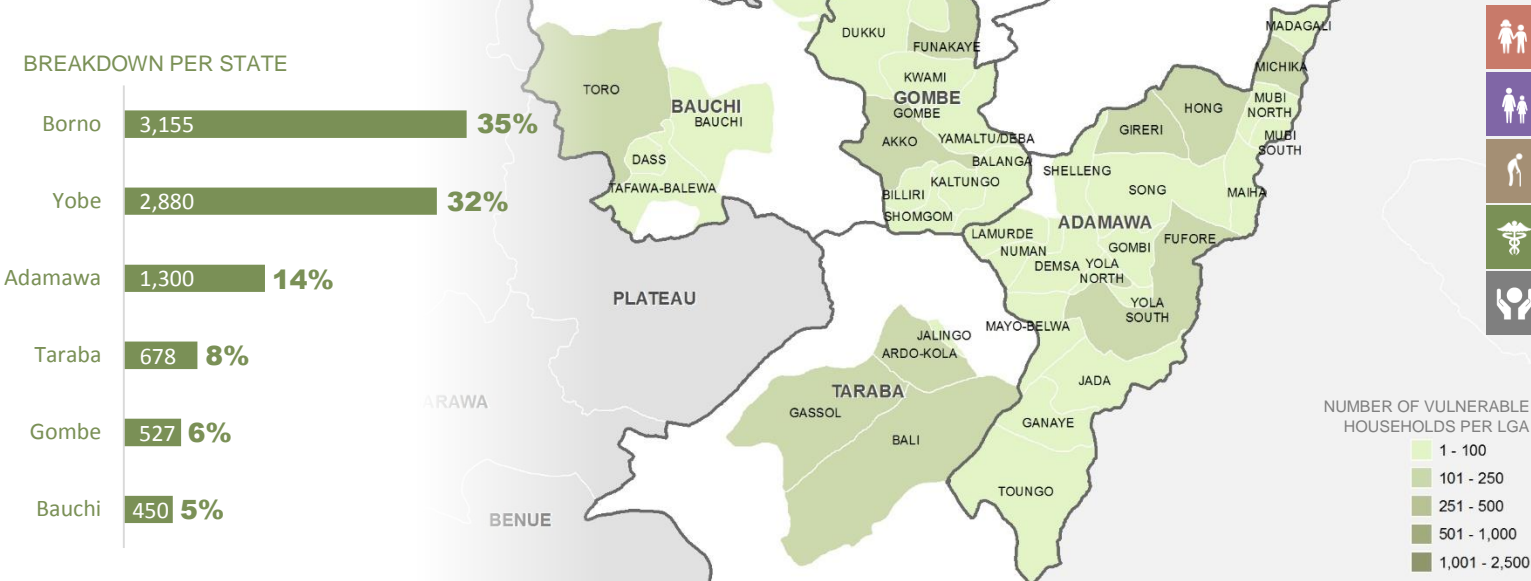
SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION AND DISABILITY



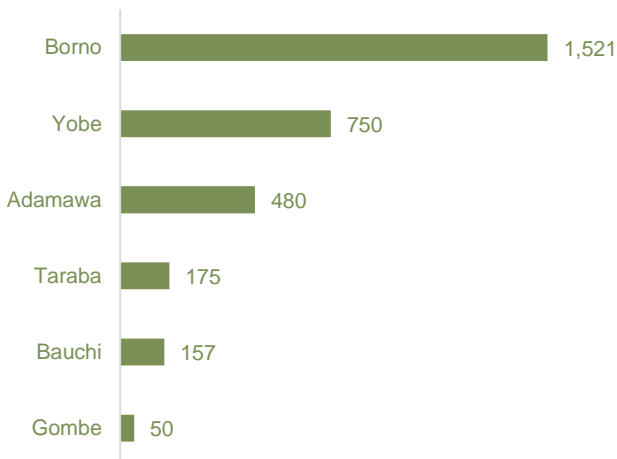
SEVERITY MAP: HOUSEHOLDS WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION AND DISABILITY

8,990

HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION AND DISABILITY

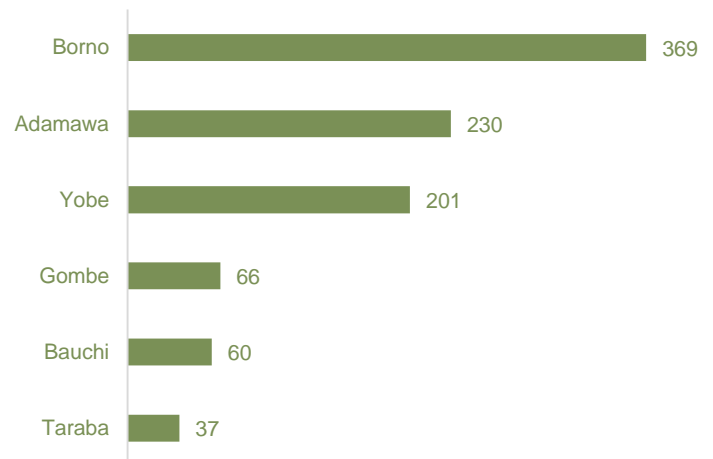


3,133 Serious medical condition (HH)



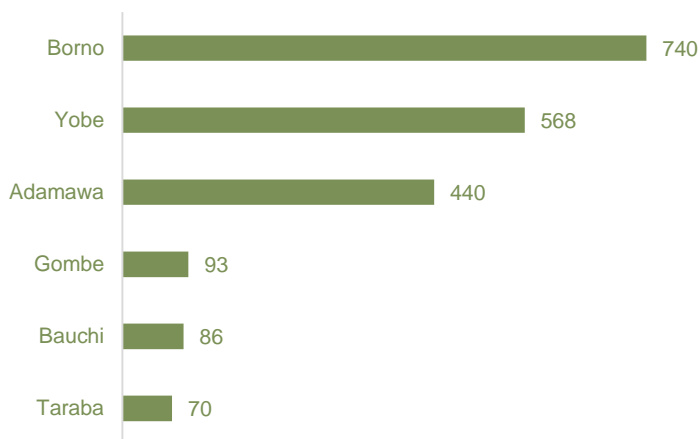
3,133 households reported a serious medical condition which requires assistance (in terms of treatment or provision of nutritional and non-food items) which comprised 49% HH in Borno, 24% HH in Yobe, 15% HH in Adamawa, 6% HH in Taraba, 5% HH in Bauchi and 2% HH in Gombe.

963 Mental or intellectual disability (HH)



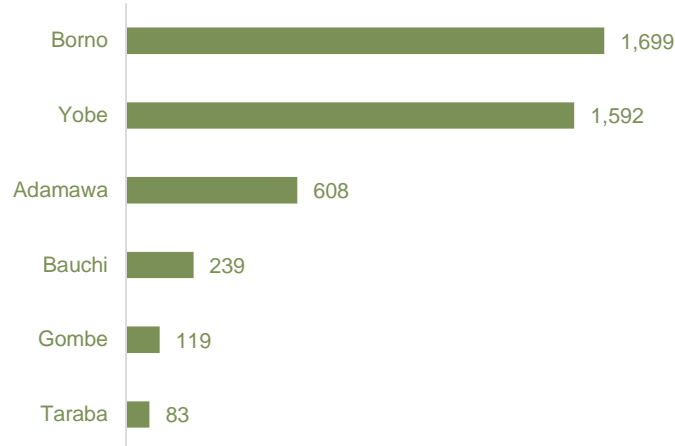
963 households reported mental or intellectual disabilities comprised of 38% HH in Borno, 24% HH in Adamawa, 21% HH in Yobe, 7% HH in Gombe, 6% HH in Bauchi and 4% HH in Taraba.

1,997 Physical disability (HH)



1,997 households reported physical disabilities comprised of **37%** HH in Borno, **28%** HH in Yobe, **22%** HH in Adamawa, **5%** HH in Gombe, **4%** HH in Bauchi and **4%** HH in Taraba.

4,340 Unable to care for self and no caregiver available (HH)



4,340 households reported cases of individuals who were unable to take care of themselves and lacked access to a care-giver comprised of **39%** HH in Borno, **37%** HH in Yobe, **14%** HH in Adamawa, **6%** HH in Bauchi, **3%** HH in Gombe and **2%** HH in Taraba.

8,990 households reported serious medical condition and/or disability which comprised **35%** HH in Borno, **32%** HH in Yobe, **14%** HH in Adamawa, **8%** HH in Taraba, **6%** HH in Gombe, **5%** HH in Bauchi. The highest proportion of related vulnerabilities were consistently identified in conflict-affected populations in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.

The high prevalence of households with serious medical conditions and disabilities speaks to the impact of the insurgency and displacement on civilians and the resulting physical and psychological harm.

48% of households having an individual having a serious medical condition / disability reported to be unable to care for themselves with unmet dependency needs.

The findings indicate that IDPs living with disabilities and serious medical conditions are often deprived of the specialized assistance they require in order to live dignified and independent lives and undertake livelihood opportunities.

IDPs living with disabilities in conflict affected regions in the North East are likely to face a heightened vulnerability to discrimination, social exclusion and barriers to accessing essential services.

Displaced children playing in Malkohi informal site in Adamawa State © UNHCR Nigeria



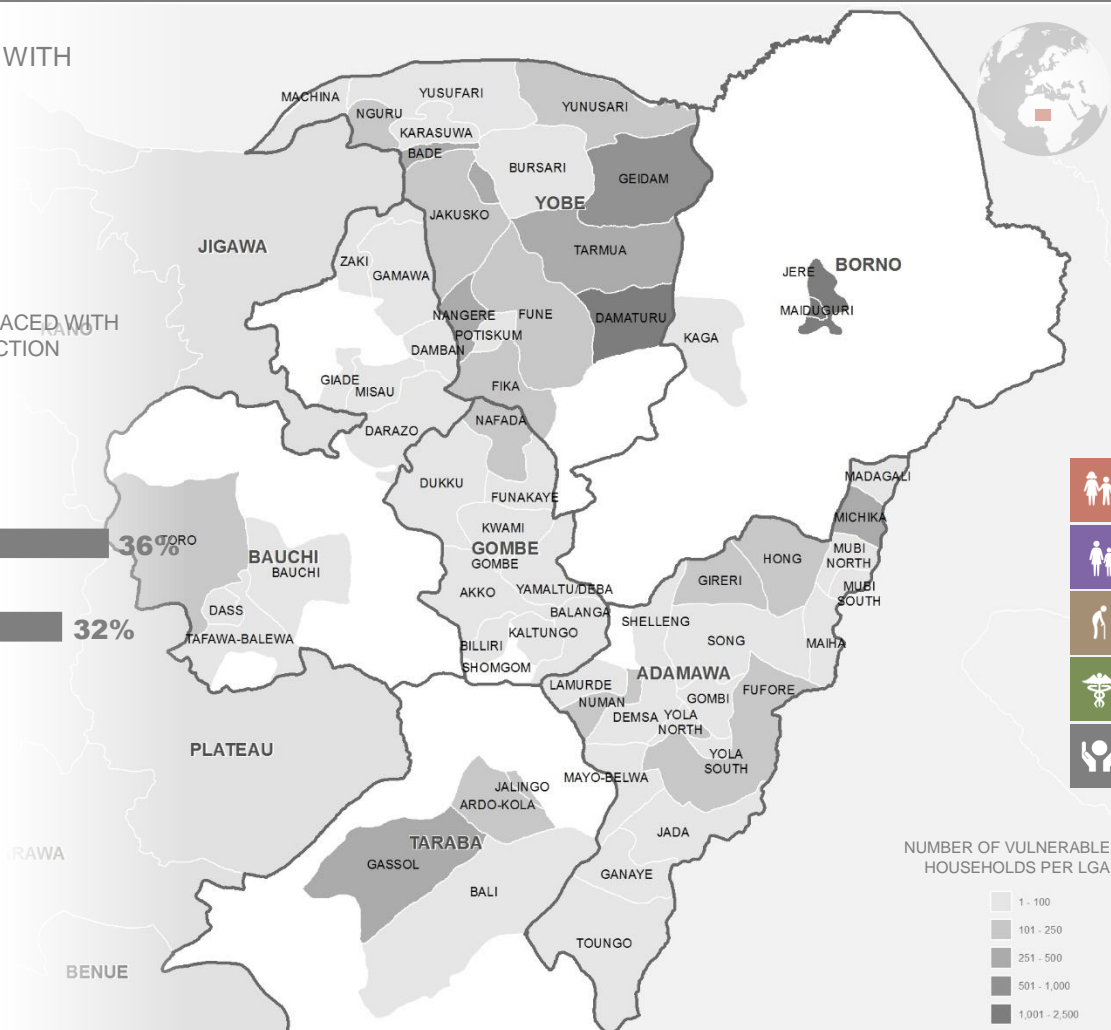
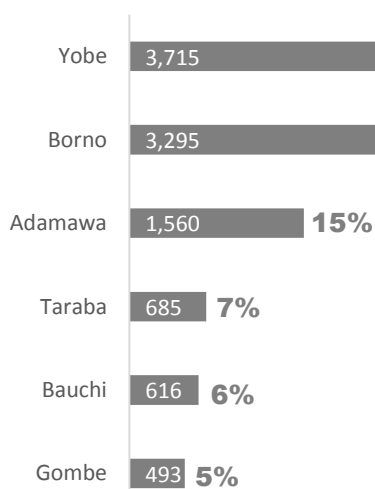


SEVERITY MAP: HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIFIC LEGAL & PHYSICAL PROTECTION NEEDS

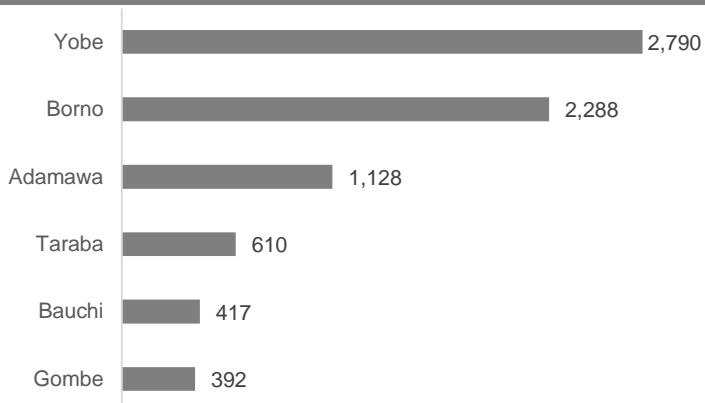
10,364

HOUSEHOLDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITH SPECIFIC LEGAL & PHYSICAL PROTECTION NEEDS

BREAKDOWN PER STATE

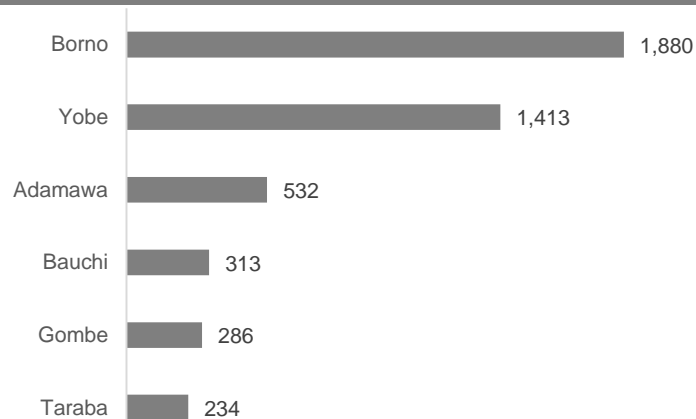


7,625 Lack of food, water, shelter or other basic needs (HH)



7,625 vulnerable households reported lacked access to water, shelter or other basic needs which comprised of **37%** HH in Yobe, **30%** HH in Borno, **15%** HH in Adamawa, **8%** HH in Taraba, **5%** HH in Bauchi and **5%** HH in Gombe.

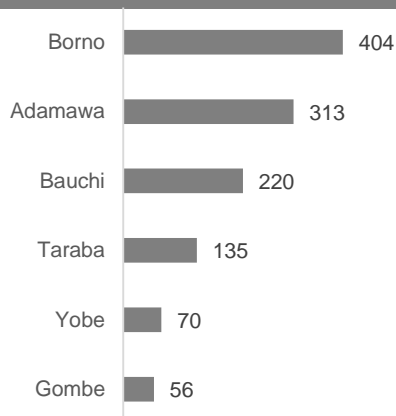
4,658 Multiple displacement (HH)



4,658 households reported having been displaced multiple times comprised of **40%** HH in Borno, **30%** HH in Yobe, **11%** HH in Adamawa, **7%** HH in Bauchi, **6%** HH in Gombe and **5%** HH in Taraba.

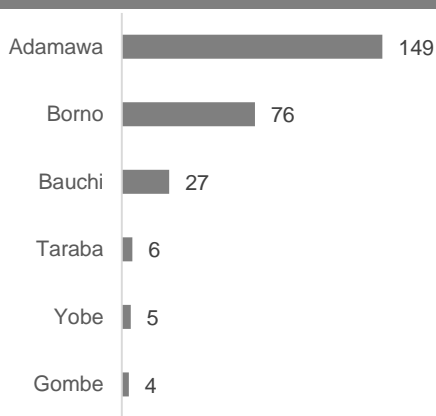
Multiple displacement occurs when an IDP has been repeatedly displaced due to compelling external circumstances.

1,198 No legal documentation (HH)



1,198 households reported the absence of legal documentation comprised of 34% HH in Borno, 26% HH in Adamawa, 18% HH in Bauchi, 11% HH in Taraba, 6% HH in Yobe and 5% HH in Gombe.

267 Arbitrarily arrest/detention (HH)

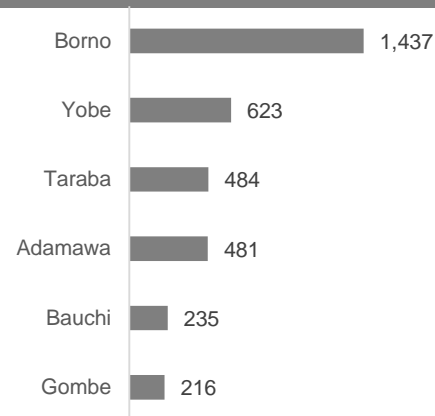


267 households reported incidents of arbitrary arrest or imprisonment comprised of 56% HH in Adamawa, 28% HH in Borno, 10% HH in Bauchi, 2% HH in Taraba, 2% HH in Yobe and 1% HH in Gombe.

Arbitrary detention occurs when an individual is apprehended and imprisoned (i) without a valid legal basis; (ii) with the intention to deny the detainee the exercise of the fundamental rights guaranteed by domestic/international law; or (iii) without observance of procedural due process.

**These figures are likely to reflect underreporting due to risks of reprisals or stigmatization for suspected involvement in armed groups. It has been widely reported that the escalation in counter-insurgency measures in the North East has spurred arbitrary arrests of men and boys across affected states.*

3,476 Witnessed killing/physical violence to others (HH)



3,476 households witnessed killing/physical violence comprised of 41% HH in Borno, 18% HH in Yobe, 14% HH in Taraba, 14% HH in Adamawa, 7% HH in Bauchi and 6% HH in Gombe.

10,364 households identified a wide-range of additional protection risks and needs including 4,658 HH reporting multiple displacement, 1,198 HH reporting the absence of legal documentation, 267 HH reporting arbitrary arrest or detention and 3,476 HH reporting that they had witnessed killings or physical violence.

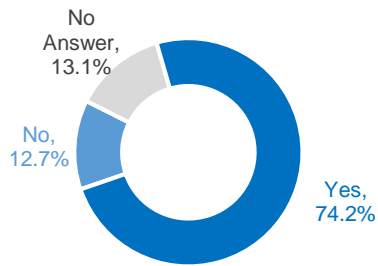
74% of all vulnerable households (7,625 HH) reported to lack critical access to food, water, shelter and/or other basic needs, indicating the urgent need for scaled up multi-sectoral interventions to address the shortfalls as well as the importance of mainstreaming protection concerns in all sectoral assistance. Especially in host communities in the states most affected by the insurgency, IDPs reported to have vastly unmet needs for food, shelter and livelihood. Many IDPs report to be in dire need of cash assistance to purchase food, with reports of some IDPs selling NFIs in exchange for money for food. IDPs reported the need for adequate shelter with a high proportion of IDPs living in over-crowded conditions and informal shelters. Livelihood interventions are further urgently required to enable IDPs to support themselves and limit risk behaviors.

IDPs living in an exposed area in NYSC camp in Borno State © UNHCR Nigeria



PROTECTION DEMOGRAPHICS

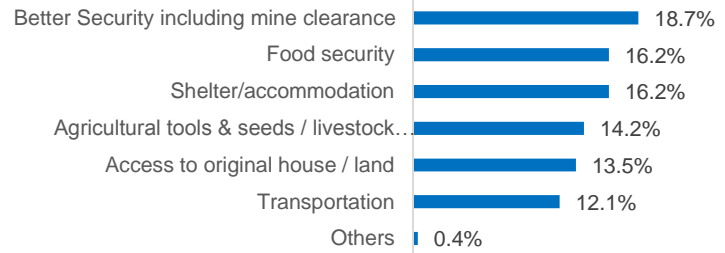
Willingness to return



74.2% of vulnerable households (9,181) expressed their willingness to return to their area of habitual residence, including 3,958 HH in Yobe, 1,974 HH in Borno, 876 HH in Adamawa, 843 HH in Gombe, 835 HH in Taraba and 695 in Bauchi.

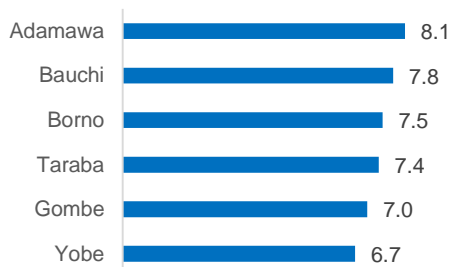
*The willingness of the most vulnerable households to return to areas of habitual residence is lower than the overall IDP intention survey cited in the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round VII report (December 2015), which can likely be attributed to the enhanced vulnerabilities of these households.

Conditions to return



Of the 74.2% of vulnerable households expressing a willingness to return to their area of habitual residence, a number of conditions were cited, including the need for improved security and mine clearance (18.7%), food security (16.2%), shelter/accommodation (16.2%), agricultural/livestock assistance (14.2%), access to original place of residence/land (13.5%) and access to transportation (12.1%).

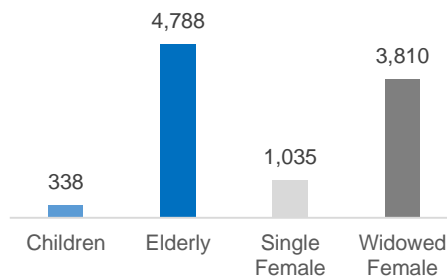
Household Size



The average size of vulnerable households was reported as 8.1 in Adamawa, 7.8 in Bauchi, 7.5 in Borno, 7.4 in Taraba, 7.0 in Gombe and 6.7 in Yobe.

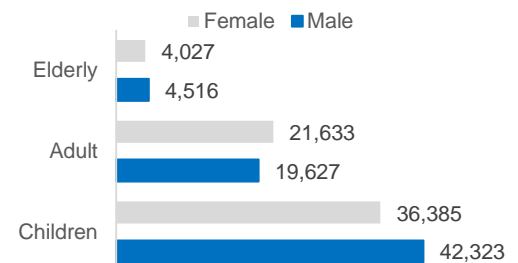
*The household size appears to increase in the most vulnerable households across all six states when compared against the average household composition cited in the DTM Round VII report.

Head of Household details



Findings indicate that 57% of vulnerable households (9,971 HH) have a vulnerable head of household, with heightened protection needs for households members, comprised of 48% elderly-headed households, 38% households with a widowed female, 10% single-female and 3% child-headed households.

Age and sex breakdown



17,534 vulnerable displaced households comprised of 128,511 individuals were identified through the monitoring.

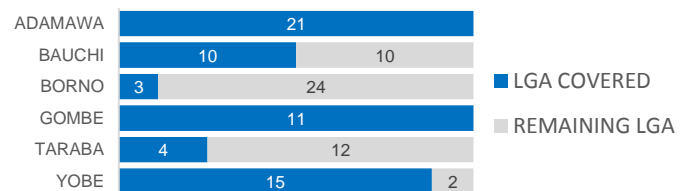
Of the vulnerable households, 61% were children under 18 (78,708), 32% adults ages 18-59 (41,260) and 7% ages 60 and above (8,543).

48.3% of the vulnerable households were female (62,045) and 51.7% were male (66,466).

METHODOLOGY

Overview: The protection monitoring data collection exercise took place from 4 November 2015 through 4 December 2015, carried out by teams of data collectors comprised of UNHCR/NHRC protection monitors, UNHCR, SEMA, NRCS and supported by additional humanitarian partners at field-level. Taking into account cultural and religious practices, each team of screeners sought to ensure the inclusion of at least one woman to ensure gender sensitivity in interviewing women. Due to the sensitive nature of the data collected at household level, all data collectors, supervisors and clerks were trained on protection principles, data collection of sensitive information and data protection and further signed an oath of confidentiality.

Geographic scope: Monitoring locations were selected on the basis of areas with a concentration of IDPs (guided by the DTM Round VI report in October 2015) and areas known to have severe protection risks (informed by the PSWG Severity Ranking for the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview). The exercise aimed to cover as many LGAs and communities with IDPs as possible, including areas often inaccessible due to insecurity. Due to severe continued insecurity in Borno, screeners were able to access 3 LGAs (Maiduguri, Jere and Kaga LGAs) out of the 27 in the State. Despite security constraints in Yobe, the exercise was able to access all LGAs with the exception of Gujba and Gulani LGAs. The chart to the right details the breakdown of LGAs covered in the exercise.



Screening methodology: Households were identified for the screening as likely to have heightened vulnerabilities according to the following methodology: (a) screeners involved key informants, including traditional and IDP leaders, asking them to identify the most vulnerable families in their communities according to enumerated criteria; and (b) screeners identified IDPs with visible vulnerabilities (including elderly, disabled, sick, high number of young children, those staying in very poor shelters) in the community. For all households identified to likely have specific vulnerabilities, detailed interviews were conducted with the head of household and separately with female IDPs in the household. Screeners used a heightened risk identification tool to capture extensive information including details on categories of specific vulnerabilities, individual household composition, return intention and assistance rendered. While displaced households were targeted for the monitoring exercise, both IDPs and returnees were profiled in Adamawa.

Vulnerability database: The consolidated database of vulnerable households will form the basis for the targeting of a range of interventions, including psychosocial support and protection-based material assistance. Information on vulnerable households will be made available to partners upon request on a bilateral basis to facilitate the targeting of response to the most vulnerable displaced, as well as tracking interventions to households to minimize gaps and overlap, pending agreement to information sharing protocols on confidentiality and data protection.

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