



**2019 ANNUAL REPORT**

# **Sexual and Gender- Based Violence**

**NORTH-EAST NIGERIA**



# **UNHCR's Contributions to Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Multi-Sectoral Response**

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## **Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Borno - Yobe - Adamawa states North East Nigeria**

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Maiduguri, March 2020

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AUN</b>	American University of Nigeria
<b>BAY</b>	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe
<b>BOWDI</b>	Borno Women Development Initiatives
<b>CRI</b>	Core Relief Items
<b>CBCM</b>	Community Based Complaint Mechanism
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination Camp Management
<b>CCEPI</b>	Center for Caring, Empowerment and Peace Initiatives
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FHI360</b>	Family Health International 360
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GISCOR</b>	Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Properties
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Population
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education Communication
<b>KEKE-NAPEP</b>	National Poverty Eradication Programme
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Areas
<b>NSAG</b>	Non-State Armed Group
<b>NE</b>	North-East
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NBA</b>	Nigerian Bar Association
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Foods Items
<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Right Commission
<b>PAG</b>	Protection Action Group
<b>PSEA</b>	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PoC</b>	Person of Concern
<b>PS</b>	Protection Sector
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SG</b>	Secretary General
<b>SAFE</b>	Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High-Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nation Population Funds
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>ZTVA</b>	Zero Tolerance Village Alliance

## FOREWORD

*Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Multi-Sectoral Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) remains a crucial intervention to promote a favorable protection environment for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee women, men, boys and girls in North-East Nigeria.*

*The cycle of instability due to the insurgency and security operations in northeast Nigeria keeps adding to the serious challenges faced by the affected population, including SGBV incidents, abductions and killings and is seriously undermining the humanitarian protection and assistance programs.*

*To effectively respond to SGBV in such a complex situation, the actors need robust humanitarian interventions to improve the protection environment and livelihoods for persons of concern. I am convinced that only joint and well-coordinated interventions from all stakeholders to support the efforts of the Nigerian government to end SGBV will substantially impact the lives of persons of concern to UNHCR.*

*This 2019 report seeks to highlight UNHCR's contribution towards Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Multi Sectoral responses to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in northeast Nigeria, the epicentre of the 10-year-old insurgency.*

*In line with the 2019 Inter-Agency Strategic objectives on Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), this report also presents UNHCR's commitment to the Nigerian Call to Action on protection from Sexual and Gender Based Violence in emergencies.*

*In 2019, UNHCR scaled up its SGBV interventions in Adamawa State (Yola and Mubi), Borno state (Bama, Ngala, Pulka, Banki, Damasak and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council) and adopted new strategies/approaches to preventing SGBV and to promote community engagement through projects such as the Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA), The peer to peer education strategy and male engagement.*

*Furthermore, UNHCR established the "Integrated Women and girl safe spaces" in northeast Nigeria as part of the multisectoral response to address legal, psychosocial, security, material needs of the vulnerable women and girls including SGBV survivors.*

*I am pleased to share with you the 2019 UNHCR report on SGBV Interventions in northeast Nigeria. This report provides an overview of the SGBV-operational context, protection needs, as well as the SGBV key figures in terms of achievements. The report also provides an analysis of SGBV trends in 2019 based on age, sex and typology to inform further preventive actions.*

*My sincere appreciation to colleagues and partners who continue to ensure prevention, risk mitigation and multi-sectoral response to SGBV incidences and render valuable support to survivors of SGBV, including projects to restart their lives.*

**Alexander Kishara**

Head of UNHCR Sub Office  
Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria

## SGBV-KEY FIGURES: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

- **1,666** incidents of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) were reported in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.
- **448** staff of partners, government and UNHCR personnel were trained on SGBV prevention and response and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- **1,536** internally displaced persons and returnees received training, coaching and mentoring on basic concept of SGBV prevention and response and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- SGBV community-based committees/groups (ZTVA, Peer to peer, Advisory, SGBV volunteers and the male engagement) were established and are working on SGBV prevention and response in Borno and Adamawa states.
- **84** SGBV community-based volunteers were identified and train in SGBV prevention and response in Adamawa and Borno states.
- **06** Safe Spaces established in Borno State in Bama, Pulka, Banki and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGA) and in Adamawa state in Yola and Mubi LGAs.
- **03** Integrated women and girl safe spaces in Borno State Maiduguri in Stadium, Dalori 1 and Goubio camps.
- **18,243** women and girls of productive age received dignity kits to cover the needs for 06 months.
- **768** reported SGBV incidents for which survivors received psychosocial counselling through UNHCR psychosocial support structures.
- **30** awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted.
- **21** men's groups working on SGBV prevention and response.



*Girls IDPs during a sensitization session*

## I. SGBV- OPERATIONAL CONTEXT AND PROTECTION NEEDS

The security situation in North-East Nigeria remains volatile due to incessant attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and counter-insurgency operations by the Nigerian Armed Forces, leading to continued displacements. Humanitarian access in some conflict-affected Local Government Areas (LGAs), particularly in Borno and Adamawa states, continues to be constrained by ongoing hostilities and violent attacks, now in the tenth year.

The North-East situation is largely an IDP operation even though humanitarian agencies are also supporting refugee returnees who eventually end up in secondary displacement situation. Majority of IDPs reside in host communities (about 60%) while the rest are hosted in formal camps and informal camp-like settlements. As a result, local communities continue to bear the brunt of the conflict and SGBV remains one of the most visible manifestations of the crisis on women, men, boys and girls.

According to the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), about 3 million people are in need of GBV prevention and response services in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states.

From January to December 2019, UNHCR and its partners received 1,666 reported incidents of SGBV from IDPs and returnees in the 3 BAY states through community-based protection monitoring. The analysis of data showed that women and children under 18 continued to bear the brunt of this crisis. Child and forced marriage, physical assault, rape, survival sex, sexual assault and denial of resources were the major incidents reported.

Additionally, a considerable number of individual abductions of men, boys, women and girls were also reported.

Women and girls abducted by armed groups endured rape, forced marriages and other forms of human rights violations during captivity. They are also compelled to deal with stigmatization and rejection from the community upon their release.

IDP returnees from the recently liberated areas continue to suffer due to fresh attacks in their LGAs particularly in Borno State. The situation continues to worsen for new arrivals in many camps across the north-east region – majority of whom are women and children; they are confronted with inadequate food and non-food items, shelter, insufficient psychosocial support, medical supplies and lack of critical protection materials, exposing them to risks of survival sex and sexual exploitation.

Denial of resources is being more reported as the most widespread form of SGBV in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states, and represents 32% of identified SGBV incidents in 2019.

The crisis has greatly affected the dignity of women, men, boys and girls. This has further entrenched pre-existing gender disparities and continues to prevent especially women and girls from achieving their maximum potentials and compromises their physical and psychological integrity.

Women, especially heads of households and girls, are at particular risk within the current environment due to inadequate access to livelihood and socio-economic support as part of the multi-sectoral response. Thus, they are more prone to survival sex as a coping mechanism usually in exchange for food, money and other necessities. The population has been exposed to increasing incidences of sexually transmitted infections including HIV, unwanted pregnancies, and obstetric fistula caused by sexual violence. Overall, this has led to poor sexual and reproductive health outcomes. Sexual abuse and other violations against women and children are widespread inside and outside of IDP camps, and a culture of impunity for perpetrators contributes to the continued violations.

The absence of civilian authorities in some LGAs continues to drive the culture of impunity for perpetrators of SGBV. However, UNHCR is maintaining its advocacy with government for the return of civil administration in areas where it is feasible.

During the reporting year 2019, the situation was also quite severe for women and adolescent girls abused while performing basic tasks such as collecting firewood, fetching water and using communal latrines. As of the end of 2017, UNHCR, WFP and FAO conducted an assessment on “Safe Access to Fuel and Energy” within Borno State among IDPs, returnees and host community populations. The findings showed that 95% of the population interviewed depend on firewood and charcoal for their daily cooking energy needs, and 85% indicated that they faced protection risks during firewood collection. Unfortunately, 70% of them had no access to the wood fuel resources in their immediate environments.

In camp settlements, public lights were not authorised due to the security context. Unfortunately, this situation increased the number of sexual assault and rape incidents around latrine areas. Women and girls - particularly new arrivals often reported that they didn’t feel safe in the camp during the night.

It is important to note that women and children under 18 - especially girls, have been negatively impacted by the crisis and their level of vulnerability has increased. Among women, most of those affected are widows or single women due to the high rate of killings and detentions of some men for investigation purposes. Hence, the women are now saddled with the burden of providing for their families. In 2019, UNHCR conducted several participatory assessments with groups of women, girls, men and boys in Stadium, Dalori 1, Goubio, Bama, Banki, Ngala and Bakasi IDP camp in Borno State. The Findings from these assessments, indicated that majority of young women and girls were severely affected by survival sex in and out of the camps. The profile of perpetrators included - shop owners, community volunteers attached to humanitarian organizations, influential community leaders and security actors. For most incidents, the exposure to violations were mainly due to lack of basic services such as soap, sanitary materials, smearing oil, clothing and livelihood opportunities which continues to be a challenge to date.

At inter-agency level, GBV is one of the priorities of the Protection Sector (PS); prevention and response is organised around the GBV sub sector led by UNFPA as well as the management of GBV information.

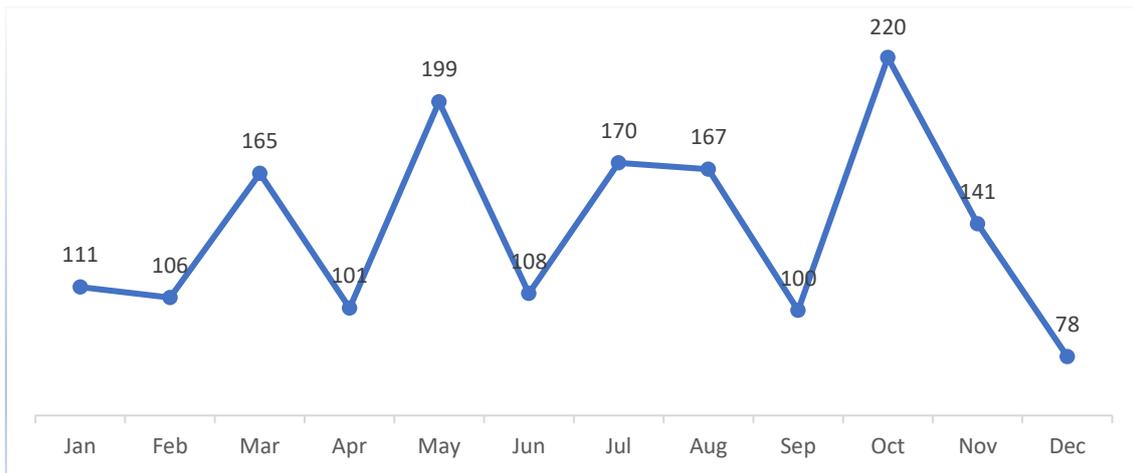
In addition, the Nigerian Federal Government responded to the global “Call to Action” on protection against GBV in emergencies and developed a two-year Road Map for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in North-East Nigeria.

## II. SGBV- TRENDS 2019

### 1. Monthly trends of identified SGBV cases among IDP's

From January to December 2019, a total of 1,666 cases of SGBV ((98% females and 2% males) were reported to UNHCR and its protection monitoring partners through community and agency-based mechanisms established in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

*Figure 1: Monthly Evolution of SGBV cases from January to December 2019*

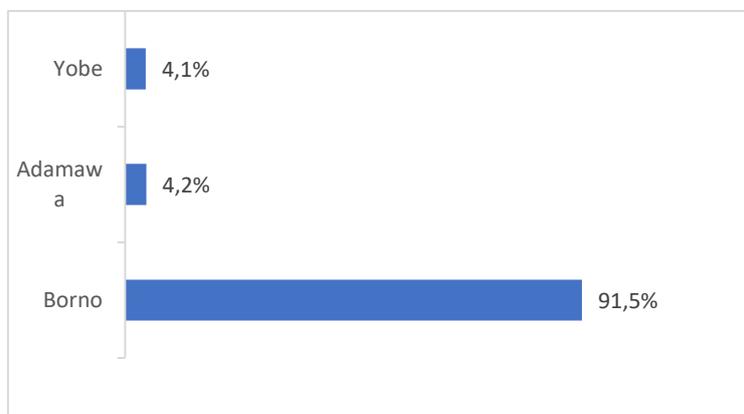


In 2018, UNHCR assisted 2,527 SGBV cases. The dropdown of figures in 2019 is due to the fact that UNHCR reduced its areas of coverage in North East in the beginning of the year before the expansion during the second semester.

Despite the efforts to promote a safe protection environment conducive for people to speak up, SGBV cases remain underreported due to fear of stigmatisation and retaliation, lack of services in some locations, limited knowledge on existing services and persistence of impunity on perpetrators where people do not access justice.

### 2. Identified SGBV cases by States

*Figure 2: SGBV cases by state from January to December 2019*



The highest number of SGBV cases was reported in Borno state, epicentre of the crisis and hosting more than 50 % of people in need in 2019 (HRP2019).

### 3. Profile of SGBV survivors

#### ➤ Sex of identified survivors

Both male and female IDPs and returnees were subject to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence during the reporting period. However, it was observed that incidents affecting men and boys particularly sexual violence remain underreported.

In fact, cultural behaviours, taboos and absolute lack of reporting have reduced the understanding of the scope among males who continue to suffer from the consequences in silence.

During focus group discussions with male IDPs, it was reported that there is a lack of men and boys' safe space where they can share their traumatic experiences without fear of stigma by their community.

Women and girls have been disproportionately affected reaching a rate of 98%. The same trend was observed in 2018 (96%).

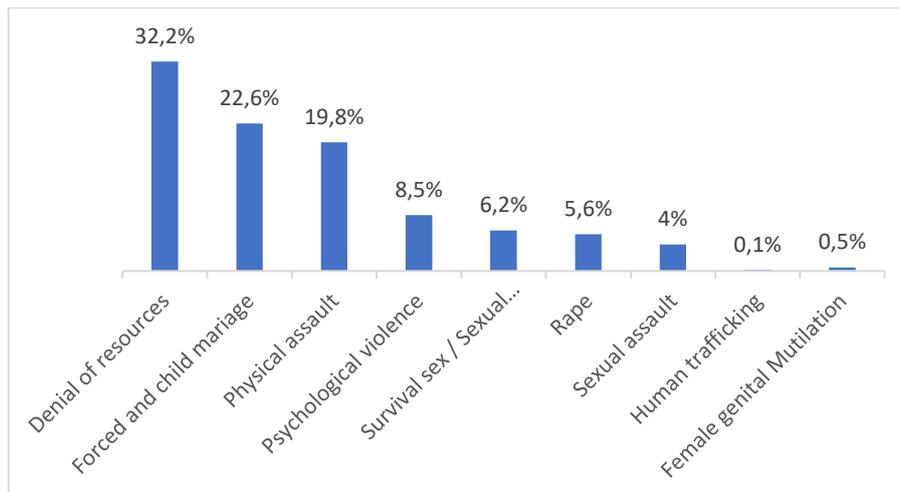
#### ➤ Age of identified survivors

Despite the relative decrease of SGBV on minors in 2019 compare to 2018 (55%), Child protection remains a real concern in N.E. Out of the 1,666 identified SGBV cases, 35 % were minors.

### 4. Typology of reported SGBV incidents

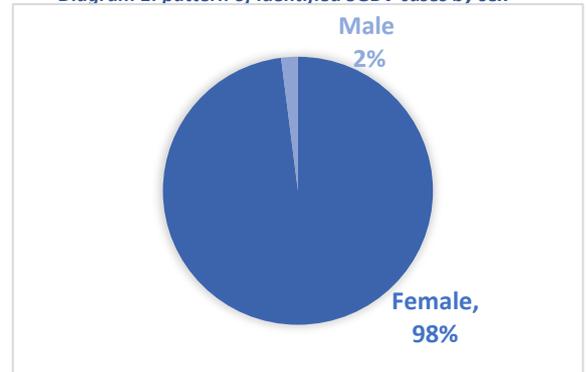
During the reporting period, a total of nine typologies have been monitored comprising of Rape, Sexual assault, Female genital mutilation, Child and force marriage, Psychosocial violence, Physical violence, Denial of resources, Survival sex and sexual exploitation, Human trafficking.

**Figure 3: Types of reported SGBV cases from January to December 2019**



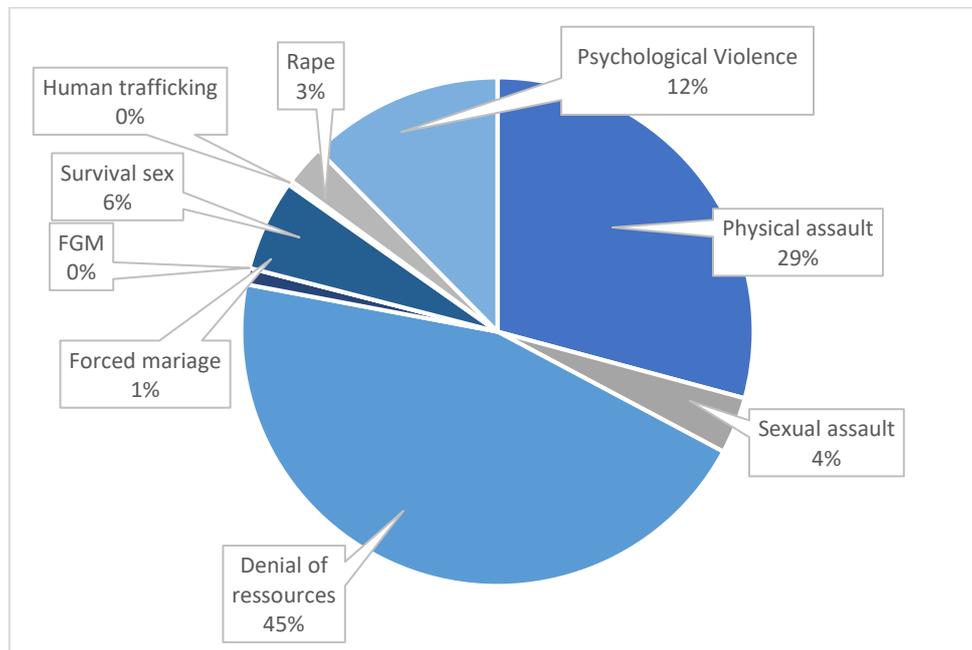
Unlike in 2018 where forced and child marriage was predominant followed by physical assault, 2019 have seen a drastic change. Denial of resources was identified as the most common SGBV type amongst IDPs and returnees.

**Diagram 1: pattern of identified SGBV cases by sex**



## A. SGBV against Women

*Figure 4: Types of reported SGBV cases on Women IDPs and returnees*



In 2019, more than fifty percent (63,2%) of reported SGBV affected women above the age 18 only.

a. **Denial of resources, opportunities and services** has been identified as the most predominant (45%) SGBV type faced by women in 2019 followed physical assault, psychological violence and survival sex.

- During focus group discussions with IDP women, it was reported that several type of denial of resources, opportunities and services occur in camps. According to the participants, some pregnant women are being deprived the right to attend antenatal care activities by their husbands based on their socio-cultural believes. Some husband prefers the traditional antenatal practice and some of them are afraid of male doctors who could get in touch in their wives during the visit to the clinic.
- Some women whose husbands are still missing (killed or detained or abducted) as a result of the crisis are equally being deprived the opportunity to remarry even after fives years by their husband's relatives.
- Women with registered SIM cards for cash-based food assistance reported that the husbands used to forcibly collect their cards in order to withdraw the cash for their personal use.

*An IDP woman said: "Some of our men although not all, collect sim cards from us, and withdraw all the cash meant for food and later you hear he has got a second wife and the family remains with no food. This a big problem with some of our husbands although not all of them do that. If you refuse to give the sim-card, they beat you."*

- Negative social practices have been identified as a cause of denial of services and resources. Widow are sometimes prevented from accessing inheritance (property, land, gratuity and or pension) from their late husband's relatives.

b. **Physical violence** has been identified in most case as a result of denial of resources between spouses. About 29% of SGBV against women are physical assault by intimate partners including slapping, kicking and beating.

- Women reported that they are being beaten by their husband for several reasons such as when they refuse to give the SIM card containing cash-based food assistance; when a woman is making more money than the husband or when there is a reduction of food ration.
  - Other women reported domestic violence when their husbands tried to sell part of the foods or NIFs for personal use or in order to finance a second marriage.
- c. Psychological or emotional violence** against women is common among IDPs. About 12% of women survivors were affected by different types of psychological violence including humiliation, intimidation and insult.
- Women reported that most men do go out of the camp with the intention to look for food and money. Unfortunately, they end up spending six months or even a year. Sometimes, they may get married elsewhere before coming back. They do not show interest in their wives and children, thereby starving and denying them.
  - Women mentioned several times that polygamy is a contributing factor to emotional violence.

IDP women said:

*“My husband calls me all thoughts of things such as fool, stupid, useless, baboon etc. whenever I disagree on giving him the sim-card to withdraw money”*

*“Polygamous marriages have killed the love our husbands had for us. We are now considered as second wives while the new ones are treated with love. This is the reason our husbands call us all thoughts things e.g useless, nothing, fool etc” from stadium camp*

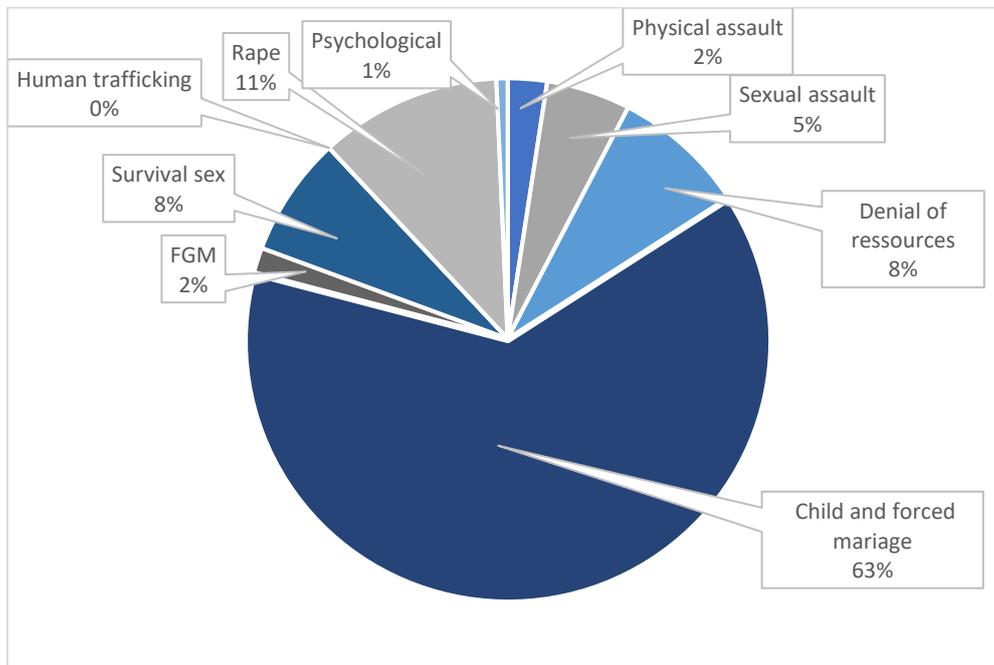
*“Most of us were forced to marry people we didn’t love because of our condition. Some of us were married young before we could make our own choices. Now we have grown up and everything is strange” from Gubio Camp*

- d. Survival sex** remain a major protection concern among women IDPs and returnees. In 2019, about 6% of reported SGBV cases against women were related to survival sex. Well known as a widely spread negative coping mechanism, IDP women engaged in survival sex reported that lack of livelihood opportunities has contributed to its occurrence. The trend is accompanied by negative social impact such as unwanted pregnancies.
- In February 2019, UNHCR released a report on increased exposure of women and girls to survival sex in IDP camps of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (Dalori I, Bakassi and Gubio). Alarming findings demonstrated that lack/insufficiency/inadequacy of basic services such as food, NIFs, shelters, limited access to livelihood have contributed to survival sex. For instance, in Gubio Road Camp, young women and girls mainly exchange sex with businessmen including Keke-NAPEP riders who are in the position of power to provide basic needs. Some of these survivors have created links with “potential men” in Maiduguri Town or Keke-NAPEP riders for such negative coping mechanisms.

NB. Case of rape were reported on young women particularly those mentally unstable as well as those with physical disabilities.

## B. SGBV against Girls

*Figure 5: Types of reported SGBV cases on Girls IDPs and returnees*



From January to December 2019, 34,7% of reported SGBV cases were related to Girls under 18. Displaced Girls faced almost all type of SGBV. More questing, majority of gender-based violence affecting girls are of sexual nature including rape, sexual assault and survival sex.

- a. **Child and forced marriage** remain of concern regarding child protection and almost 100% of cases were associated with Girls. Although child marriage is identified as emotional violence, it is well known that it always ends up in a sexual violence. Most cases identified during the reporting period involved girls have been abducted and forced to married NSAG.
  - According to discussions with IDPs, the trend of child marriage in the camps is changing (Stadium, Bama, pulka). There has been a slight decrease of new case of child marriage compared to 2018. During focus group discussions, men reported that the decrease is due to the awareness on dangers of child marriage as well as new innovations to address root causes by engaging the community widely especially by humanitarian partners and mentioned the Zero Tolerance Village Alliance as well as the peer to peer strategy implemented by UNHCR. People are also aware of where to access services when need arises. Men also mentioned that they have got enlightenment on dangers of forced/child marriage and they do not want to risk even in situations where they face temptations. Young girls have also started to know the dangers of child marriage such as those that result during giving birth. Some have also gained knowledge on importance of education and hence have enrolled for skills training or gone back to formal schools.
  - However, out of Maiduguri, young girls are still trying to use child marriage to protect themselves against forced marriage by NSAG. In Damasak for instance, girls reported that their mother married them because they cannot follow high school as there is no Junior secondary school opportunity.
- b. **Rape** accounts for 11% of all SGBV cases identified in 2019 on girls under 18 years. Most reported cases happened in single headed families, especially where the family head was female. Females heads of households are frequently absent from home, along with their youngest babies, off to food distribution points, out fetching firewood, or the way going to collect water. They often leave young girls aged 4 to 10 years at home alone and defenseless. Other girls were reported to be victims of rape perpetrated by adult men while hawking or begging on the street.

On the other hand, cases of rape on girls were also reported to have occurred in the night around toilets as these areas are often not illuminated. Some girls were raped along with their mothers by NSAG on their way to fetch firewood.

This trend paints an alarming and negative portrait of the unfavorable protection environment in which IDPs girls are born, growing and living.

- c. **Survival sex and sexual exploitation** is becoming a serious protection concern among girls. According to UNHCR assessment in 2019, human trafficking in camps was linked to survival sex. For instance, in Pulka, Dikwa, and MMC (Dalori 1) Camps, findings adolescent girls were involved in sexual exploitation organized by their good mother usually called “the Magajya”. The magaiya serve as the link between survivors and the alleged perpetrators. They negotiate the price and thereafter collect money. The “Magajyas” will later pay the survivor between 100 and 500 Naira although in most times this is left to her discretion. The cycle continues and according to participants the “business” seems to be beneficial and to all the parties involved.

### C. SGBV against Men and Boys

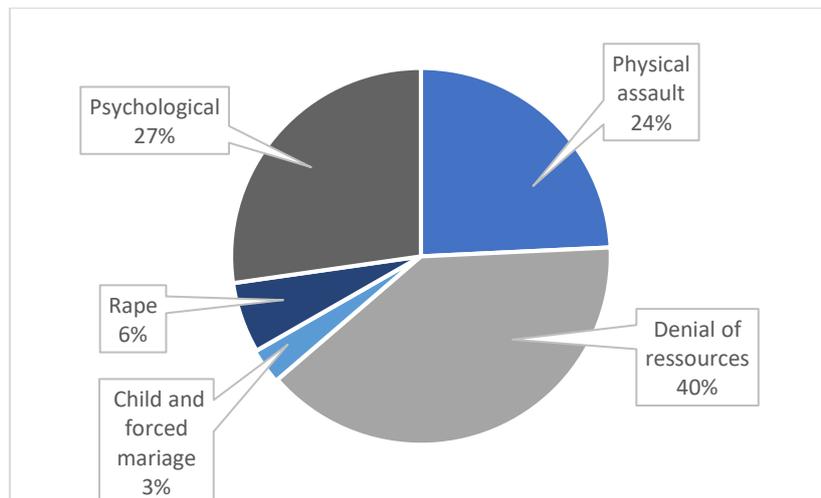
In 2019, about 2% of all identified SGBV survivors were men and boys. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against male is still ignored in North-East by different stakeholders and seen as a taboo within the community due to socio-cultural constraints. It is a noiseless crime highly under-reported and not documented.

In addition, existing SGBV prevention and response structures within the camps do not have specialised services to address the need of male survivors.

About 99% of safe spaces established in the camps are adapted for women and girls. It has been assumed that women and girls faced challenges to speak up about the sexual and gender-based violence. In fact, it even more challenging for male survivors to come out.

UNHCR has strengthened the implementation of protection desk with monitors trained on SGBV. This approach has helped to bring out few cases of SGBV particularly rape on male minors as well as denial of resources.

*Figure 6: Types of reported SGBV cases on Men and Boys IDPs and returnees*



**a. Denial of resources, opportunities and services and Psychological violence**

are predominantly common SGBV in all camps especially between husbands and wives. About 40% of identified SGBV cases against men from January to December 2019 were related to denial of resources. For instance, in Dalori 1, Stadium and Goubio, men said apart from normal Food distribution and sometimes NFIs, men feel deprived from any other resources particularly livelihood.

It is important to note that denial of resources is closely linked to psychological violence among men as well as physical assault against women. When they have no resources to show or to use in supporting themselves, they get mental torture and stress, they feel useless to their household. According to men IDP, women tend to disrespect their husbands by being so rude to them because they are the ones getting the resources directly in the camps.

- During Focus Group Discussions, men said that they lost all their livelihood assets in their villages and upon arrival in IDP camps, only Wives/women were targeted with humanitarian assistance. For instance, wives/women are in-charge of sim-cards provided for receiving monthly cash outs as cash for food package. In other IDP camps where food ration cards are still being used, women are in-charge of receiving and controlling the food rations. There is no alternative activity or skill for earning or gaining income, living men purely dependent on their wives even for personal needs such as clothes and inner wear.

- For instance, in Dalori 1, Pulka and Banki, it was observed that men have turned to water and firewood collection as the only means of livelihood, which also put them in the dangers of being attacked, raped, abducted or even killed.

Women (wives) and girls arrived in IDP camps earlier as some of the men (including husband) were still either on the run, abducted by the NSAG or detained by the military. Upon arrival in camp, their women received the food ration cards, NFIs and sim-cards for monthly cash for food where provided. Unfortunately, men reported that women don't share with them resources under their control, they ask for more.

According to men, humanitarian organizations were deliberately targeting women and girls as the most vulnerable and main recipients of assistance. Also, they believed women were more faithful and good stewards and thus take good care of their families compared to men.

There is also a general held thought that men are either polygamous or misusers of items.

*An IDP man said "They think we are womanisers; they think some of us are misusers or resources and so they don't trust us. They think when we are given resources, we shall abuse our women and yet some of us don't do that"*

There is no programmes or activities targeting men empowerment, all initiatives such as skills acquisitions, etc. are for women and girls.

- b. Physical assault** against men occurs in IDP camps however it has been highlighted that none wants to speak up. About 24% of men and boys were affected by physical assault by their wives, mothers or relatives. However, the burden of the culture remains a major barrier for men to report gender-based violence. In the stadium IDP camp for example, men said that in their community if you speak up, they call you "**half man**" and because of that they wouldn't want to get public embarrassment.

During a participatory assessment conducted by UNHCR in collaboration with partners GISCOR and BOWDI, *an IDP man said "This is the first time I am hearing of these questions from humanitarians, coming talk to us face to face about our problems. Others just come and ask us about women and girls, they want us to tell them how bad the situation of women is and yet they ignore us, they think we don't face abuse and we are only there to abuse women, not knowing some of us have wounds both internally and externally"*.

- c. Rape** was reported in 6% of SGBV cases affecting men and boys in 2019. All survivors were composed by boys under 18 and the incidents were disclosed by the parents through the protection desk.



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*Boys from IDP camps in Maiduguri listening to the radio jingle in Hausa (local language) on Sexual and Gender based violence.*

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## Recommendations regarding the trends of SGBV

### Denial of resources, opportunities and services:

- There is need to strengthen livelihoods supports to vulnerable and at-risk women, girls, boys and men in IDP camps, host communities and returnee areas. This should go along with more inclusive skills acquisition and empowerment alongside provision of start-up capital for vulnerable Men, women, boys and girls to enhance their access to resources and their participation in decision-making.
- It is recommendable to Identify and address social norms and practices such as taboos, belief that perpetuate SGBV risks and inequality in access and control over resources and humanitarian services for women and girls, men and boys.
- Although it is widely acknowledged that women and girls are most vulnerable and have less access and control of resources at household level, evidence in North east Nigeria BAY states shows that Men and boys are equally, overly distorted having lost their assets to the Boko haram insurgency. Infact, Men have for long lost their traditional duties of providing for their families because of this factor. Moreover, at IDP camp setting, men and boys are often discriminated against and isolated while accessing opportunities and services such as SIMCARD for accessing cash for food assistance and NFIs let alone being left out during beneficiary targeting for other services because of assumed masculine status. This calls for advocacy with stake holders at state and national level for policy change and deliberately ensure that both government and humanitarian service providers target men and women, boys and girls in assistance provision.
- There is evidence among communities in North east Nigeria BAY states, especially in Borno state that although girls are admitted to school, they are denied access to further education as they are often forced to drop out of school and are married at young age. Moreover, parents prefer to invest in boys' education, because they are regarded as full members of the family unlike girls who will be given away in marriage. Advocacy needs to be done at state level for a policy on education of both boy and girl child at equal footing to be passed and signed into law and to deliberately promote girl child education and punish perpetrators. Continued monitoring of girl child school attendance needs to be encouraged alongside awareness at both school and community levels.

### Combating Child and Forced Marriage:

- Child marriage is particularly common among Nigeria's poorest communities in the North east. Nigeria has committed to eliminate child, early and forced marriage by 2030 and launched a National Strategy (The national strategic Action Plan 2016-2021) to End Child Marriage under Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development. Unfortunately, this strategy has not been embraced in all parts of the country especially in the North eastern BAY state of Borno. There is a need for a call to advocacy for adoption and rollout of this strategy in the state.
- Advocate for better access to quality education for girls and boys: While access is being emphasized for both, more effort is required as both girls and boys express their ambition to attend higher level education (tertiary level).
- Facilitate/advocate for access of adolescents at risk of child marriage and girls (especially the out of school young mothers) to vocational training institutions and apprenticeship.
- There is need to generate evidence in form of assessment to demonstrate the benefits of delaying marriage and of keeping girls in school during adolescence at state level. This could go along with gender disaggregated assessment on the impact of child marriage in key sectors and target groups. This could then be disseminated through structures such as community forums, legislative forums, conferences, seminars, print and electronic media to advocate for girl children in the BAY states.

- There is need to advocate for Strengthening of civil registration systems in Nigeria especially in the North east to protect boys and girls from sexual and physical violence that lead to or arise from child marriage.
- Child and forced marriage are embedded in the culture and religious beliefs of communities BAY state. There is need to tackle the socio-cultural determinants of child and forced marriage through engagement of traditional and religious leaders, mass and continuous community awareness and sensitization while strengthening the community-based systems to identify and report incidents.
- Need to facilitate and support the establishment of adolescents' groups which offer safe spaces for girls and boys to talk about sensitive issues. Also, through safe space arrangement, capacities for girls and boys in life skills and agency including self-esteem self-defense and confidence could be built to end Child marriage. It is recommendable to increase Coverage of girls' safe spaces more so in deep field locations in BAY states in terms of number and other resources.
- Through community empowerment approach, UNHCR and its partners alongside other humanitarian actors should develop strategies of engaging both families and girls to envisage alternative roles for girls. This comes along with awareness creation on implications of child and forced marriage.
- There is need to engage young girls in programmes with economic empowerment components, such as conditional cash transfers, or the provision of a goat or chicken, which have proven successful in increasing the age of marriage.
- Strengthen advocacy and coordination with all stake holders at state and national level to stop child marriage through signing of a law on child and forced marriage, establishment or strengthening of an information management system at state level and monitoring and evaluation.

#### **Combating sexual violence (rape, FGM, Sexual exploitation, survival sex, sexual assault)**

- Inside the camps for new arrival cases up to dozens of families live together in un-partitioned houses or in the open in this case, Men, women, boys and girls sleep together, sometimes without any privacy. Some-times latrines cannot be locked or lit. Often the camp borders are not guarded." These are all recipes for Sexual violence including for new arrival women and girls. There is need to pay attention to screen new arrival population for SGBV. Proper planning for new arrival needs to be done on the onset to ensure conducive arrival environment to avoid exposing them to risk of harassment and impunity.
- Promote economic empowerment programmes alongside skills acquisition for women and girls to empower them economically and reduce risk of exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse/survival sex. Recent evidence from focused group discussions in IDPs camps in N.E show that economically empowered women are less prone to sexual exploitation and abuse/survival sex and are able to make informed choices and decisions.
- Work with stake holders to promote collaborative approaches to strengthen risk assessments for women and girls and develop key mitigation measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of Sexual Violence.
- Conduct continuous awareness raising awareness at community level to pass critical information on sexual violence and SGBV. There is needed to develop a robust Information, Education and Communication strategy on Sexual Violence and SEA along with strengthening community -based mechanisms to prevent and respond to SGBV.
- At state level throughout the BAY states especially in Borno, promote joint advocacy for adoption and signing of a law on sexual Violence at. Perpetuators should be punished and not escape with impunity.

### III. Key Achievements: Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Multisectoral Response

#### ➤ PREVENTION

##### a. Community Engagement and Participation in SGBV prevention and response:

Addressing root causes of SGBV in North-East is very sensitive as it may challenge some cultural, traditional and religious norms. In 2019, UNHCR in partnership with FHI360 and BOWDI used the Age, gender and diversity Community participation and engagement approach to open frank discussions around prevention and response of SGBV.

UNHCR supported establishment of various community-based Gender Based Violence structures.

In Borno state (Bama, Pulka, Damasak and Maiduguri), UNHCR in collaboration with BOWDI introduced **the peer to peer approach**. This approach is aimed at training a few identified leaders, of different age and sex who will in turn train their peers groups in a step down training and the new group formed will spilt into two to also train other groups of peers, so doing the knowledge of SGBV will be spread throughout the community as they will also come up with prevention activities to prevent the next occurrence of SGBV in their communities.

In the instance where cases are identified from the network of peer to peer support groups, the case will be referred through the established inter-agency pathways for appropriate response. The peer to peer groups met on a bi-weekly basis and are supported by the advisory groups. Advisory groups are composed of community, religious and traditional leaders.

Women and girls peer groups provided opportunities for learning and experience sharing on SGBV and related issues and in this way, it was easy to exchange ideas on risk factors that predisposes women and girls to SGBV, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for non-criminal cases. Slowly with the peer group approach women and girls are breaking the culture of silence and are beginning to open and speak freely to challenge gender and cultural barriers. During the reporting period, the project recorded positive feedback from the peer to peer sessions and success stories.

Women and girls have gained their self-respect and dignity and have developed self-awareness and solution seeking behaviour. The peer group approach has proven useful in providing SGBV awareness to members of different age groups at community level as members of the same age and sex groups have demonstrated comfort in sharing their life stories and experience.

During the reporting period, a total of **560** peer to peer supporters were trained and equipped.

*For example, in Banki and Ngala LGAs of Borno state, the men agreed to a joint participatory session with women in community to discuss ways to change perception, behaviours, attitudes and mindset of the community members on GBV related issues.*

In addition, UNHCR implemented **the Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA)** Community based model in the prevention of SGBV in two pilot sites (stadium camp in Maiduguri and GSSS camp in Bama LGA, Borno state) in Borno state. The ZTVA methodology requires changing of gender norms and involvement of all community members (particularly men and women) and ultimately, a village to take ownership of the issue of SGBV, understand the need to ensure a 'zero-tolerance' environment against SGBV, and demonstrate motivation to have their community branded that way. Through this tool, community members were supported and guided to define their criteria for inclusion into Zero Tolerance status, to make pledges, to reaffirm their commitment and select the village committee of community members to work as activists, monitors, community liaisons, and mobilisers. Through the ZTVA approach so far, the level of awareness on SGBV issues and available services has improved. There is hope that the approach will lessen stigma around admitting personal experiences of SGBV. Public denunciation of SGBV and pledge

taking as well as naming and shaming of perpetrators which is promoted by this approach will greatly support UNHCR's efforts in reducing the risk of SGBV and improving the quality of services provided.

Regarding **male engagement**, UNHCR conducted in 2019 a community assessment to understand community's perception, practices, knowledge and attitude on men's role on SGBV prevention and response. Results of this assessment informed the first line actions that led to the establishment of proactive groups of men and boys borrowing from the male engagement model. These groups were trained to support fellow men in their communities to appreciate challenges around SGBV and the need for their proactive involvement. Conversation groups of between 15-20 men were organised on weekly basis and facilitated by a group of 3 trained men and boys on SGBV and the concept of masculinity with the aim to encourage the adoption of a positive masculinity that shuns violence against women and girls.

These initial engagements have greatly contributed to awareness of men and boys in the targeted communities on SGBV issues and the need for their involvement in playing a supportive role of prevention. The men and boys' groups also create awareness, community advocacy and dialogues with men and community leadership.

In partnership with FHI360 in Adamawa state (Yola and Mubi LGAs) and Borno state (Ngala and Banki LGAs), UNHCR supported the establishment of **Community Volunteers (CV)**. A total of **60** CVs male and female was trained and coached on GBV core concepts and messaging, community entry and mobilization strategies, use of information education and communication (IEC) materials in sensitization and information dissemination. The CVs played a pivotal role in disseminating quality information on SGBV prevention and response during community mobilization and sensitization activities. The same approach was used in Borno state (Damasak, Bama, Pulka and Maiduguri), in partnership with BOWDI to established **24** community volunteers.

#### **b. Awareness on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence prevention, Risk mitigation and response:**

In 2019, UNHCR in partnership with FHI360, BOWDI and GISCOR organised several tailored awareness sessions for IDPs and returnee community on SGBV.

A total of **30** mass awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention, SGBV risk factors, risk mitigation and multisectoral response reaching out to approximately **75,000** persons of concern in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno states.

The commemorations of UN international days such as the International Women's day, the International day of the girl Child and 16 days of activism against Gender-Based Violence were used to intensify campaign engaging different stakeholders such as the market vendors in the camps, Tri-cycle riders (largest means of transportation in NE for IDPs and returnees), teachers and pupils (including youth clubs in Yobe state), security actors, etc.

SGBV information, education and communication materials (pictorial and illustrative designs) were developed, tested and produced in local languages to support the sensitization campaign.

Radio call in program was aired out at Peace FM 102.5 in Maiduguri to sensitize the public on SGBV issues and group radio listening was organized in various IDP camps in Maiduguri and Bama. Radio Jingle programs were developed in local languages.

#### **c. Capacity building:**

Technical and institutional capacity building is a key element in UNHCR strategy to ensure sustainability of the efforts made to improve quality of protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other Persons of Concern.

In 2019, UNHCR in partnership with FHI360, BOWDI, NHRC and NBA conducted several trainings at the state, community (LGA/IDP camp), organizational and workforce levels using a variety of methods to increase knowledge and promote awareness among Partner staffs, humanitarian actors and the Persons of Concern (POCs) in all SGBV programme operational areas especially in Borno and Adamawa states.

In addition, UNHCR strengthen institution capacity of a woman led organisation BOWDI to ensure sustainability of actions.

A total of **1,536** Persons of Concern (internally displaced persons and refugee returnees) received training, coaching and mentoring on basic concept of SGBV prevention and response and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The trainings were intended to expose beneficiaries to the meaning of the power relation in SGBV and processes through which persons of concern could access help and support in case of a violation. Equally, **448** staff, government counterpart, security actors (*Civilian Joint Task Force, Nigerian Army, Nigerian Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Immigration Services and Police*) and humanitarian partners were trained. Case workers and case managers were trained on case management, concept of consent, women economic empowerment and power dynamics.

*A community leader from Bama said: "I used to physically abuse my wife, I thought it was alright since no one ever confronted me of my bad attitude and behavior towards my wife. I knew that as a community leader, I can do anything to my wife and never saw anything wrong in other men beating their wives too. Whenever their wives could complain I used to accuse them of disrespecting their husbands. Thanks to the UNHCR training that has opened my eyes. I will never beat or physically abuse my wife again"*

*An IDP woman Leader from Stadium Camp in Maiduguri: "The training and continuous awareness you have created have helped us a lot in this IDP camps. We are now aware of our rights. We used to think that as women we are value less in the community. We never knew we can do what men do. Your trainings have helped us gain our space. We are willing to speak for our rights and me as a woman leader, am willing to mobilize all other women in my community against any form of violence and Abuse. We give thanks to UNHCR and partners for your activities which are more involving for us all"*

#### **d. Combatting Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

In October 2003, the UN Secretary General issued a bulletin (ST/SGB/2003/13) on special measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). For years, UNHCR has been engaged to the fight SEA against persons of concern by its staff and partners. Unfortunately, a decade later the phenomenon is still raising concerns around in humanitarian settings with tremendous grave risks and consequences for UN agencies operations in the field (Reputational risk, staff security and safety...).

As such, PSEA has become an area to be factor in as key priority in programming as reflected in the Guidance on planning for PSEA.

To combat Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, UNHCR in Nigeria commits in line with the Global Action Plan to:

- Reinforce the capacity development and conduct awareness raising sessions for the staff, partners, contractors as well as Person of Concern (PoC).
- Strengthen/establish the Community Based Complaint Mechanisms for further safe reporting and across the operation in close collaboration with the inter-agency PSEA network and the GBV sub-sector.
- Regularly monitor and evaluate risk points.

During the reporting period, UNHCR ensured the continuity of safe reporting channels such as the toll-free number, the reporting mail, complaint boxes including those children friendly, the protection desks, the women and girl safe spaces.

In order to raise awareness on PSEA, IEC material in English and local languages for staff, partners and PoCs were developed and are being printed: stickers, posters, standing banner, No-excuse pocket card, Rubber hand band. The visitor access badge has been reviewed in order to include disposition on PSEA at the back.

All UNHCR staff received the SG Bulletin and **100%** of staff undertook the mandatory online course on PSEA. All UNHCR partner received and signed the appendix 2 of the PPA as well as the new UN protocol on allegations of SEA involving implementing partners.

In addition, in relation to the PSEA checklist, partners received:

- SOPs UNHCR-NGO partner cooperation on investigations: Referral of cases of possible misconduct
- SOPs UNHCR-NGO partner cooperation on investigations: Sharing of sensitive materials and case information
- Guidance note- Investigation and Ethical Considerations Bipartite Project Agreement
- IASC Minimum Operating standards on PSEA
- CHS Alliance PSEA Implementation Quick Reference HANDBOOK
- Awareness raising tools (No Excuse cards)

**e. Community based complaints and feedback mechanisms**

UNHCR has established Community based Complaints and feedback mechanism (CBCM) led by the community as well as communication structures led by partners to receive complaints and give feedback for IDP/returnee men, women, boys and girls.

For the CBCM led by the community, UNHCR supported the establishment and training of Protection Action Group members (PAG), Community volunteers, advisory groups and peer to peer groups to receive complaints and feedback from their community.

In addition, UNHCR established a multi-channel mechanism for complaints: protection desks, women and girl safe spaces, complaints boxes including child friendly boxes, toll free number (SMS, call and WhatsApp) and a reporting mail. All feedback and or complaints registered were referred appropriately actions.

➤ **MULTISECTORAL RESPONSE**

UNHCR has established a more comprehensive approach to respond to the need of Sexual and gender-based violence survivors. The multisectoral package covers psychosocial support, access to justice, material support, skills acquisition with livelihood activities and safe rooms. The strategic partnership with FHI360 complement the project with health services in particular the clinical management of rape and the reproduction health services.

- **Psychosocial support/case management:** To support vulnerable women and girls including SGBV survivors, UNHCR supported a total of **09** safe spaces managed by partners (FHI360 and BOWDI) in Adamawa (Mubi and Yola LGAs) and Borno (Bama, Pulka, Stadium, Dalori, Goubio, Banki, Ngala LGAs) where displaced people can have easy access to information and education (SGBV, family management, PSEA), counselling, recreational activities (dancing, storytelling and singing), skills acquisition (Hand fan making, soap making, Vaseline making, knitting and crocheting), material support and referral for specialised services.

UNHCR established in 2019, the first ever “Integrated women and girl safe spaces” in North east. A total of **03** integrated space fully furnished and supported by qualified case managers, social workers and legal advisor. The Integrated safe spaces are inclusive and easily accessible by women and girls in the camps. They are equipped with a child friendly space for 20 children, a large room for mass sensitization, **02** private rooms for individual counselling, **01** room for group psychosocial support, **02** safe rooms with a capacity of 04 people, **01** storeroom, **03** latrines and 1 shower. Those safe spaces are offering women and girls IDPs a place where they can speak out without fear, feel safer and empowered.

In 2019, at least **21,133** vulnerable women and girls accessed various services through the safe spaces. About **46%** of identified survivors seek for psychosocial counseling and case management and those in need received dignity kits.
- **Livelihood support for SGBV Survivors:** Socio-economic response is also an important element of service provision in IDP contexts for survivors in need, including those coming from abduction. About **6%** SGBV survivors were referred for livelihood assistance in Borno and Adamawa state.
- **Legal services:** Access to justice for SGBV survivors in BAY states remains a major challenge most particularly in Borno state. There are several impediments on Access to Justice for IDPs and returnees including lack of institutional support such as funding, inadequate legal frameworks, inexistence of effective legal structures as well as absence of civil authorities in some LGAs. However, UNHCR through NBA and FIDA managed to provide **legal counselling, representation** and conducted sessions on **legal awareness, SGBV, HLP, Human Rights** through its access to Justice program. UNHCR continues in 2019 to support the 02 mobile courts in Goubio and Bakasi camps in collaboration with the Borno state judiciary.

About **2%** of identified SGBV cases requested and received support to access justice in Borno and Adamawa states. Most of the cases were related to denial of resources, divorce, domestic violence, rape, sexual exploitation, etc.)

Legal assistance provided to women especially the female headed households in Borno state have been very key in resolving probate and inheritance matters cases as well as obtaining letters of administration to deceased parents/Spouses, matrimonial and family disputes; land as well as housing and property issues.

Currently, women, men, boys and girls feel confident to report and complaint abuse facing them within their respective communities.

## ➤ RISK MITIGATION

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in IDP camps occurs in environment where a lot of contributing factors exist. Lack of livelihood opportunities for both men and women is listed as the major factor followed by insufficient access to basic services.

In displacement settings, because of their vulnerable status, many women and girls of reproductive age cannot afford to acquire their own sanitary/dignity materials as well as other basic needs. Men tend to take this advantage which contribute to sexual exploitation and abuse. A great number of IDP women and girls in Maiduguri have been caught in a trap of engaging in survival sex as a result of lack of basic needs.

Findings of UNHCR assessment based on age and gender in Maiduguri revealed that lack of dignity materials such as soap, smearing oil, pads, underwear among others for women and girls was one of the driving factors that promoted SGBV/SEA.

In addition, the 2017 joint assessment report by UNHCR, FAO and WFP on changes in wood fuel availability and multi sectoral challenges associated with wood fuel collection in displacement settings showed that 95% of the displaced population interviewed depend on firewood and charcoal for their daily cooking energy needs and 85% indicated that they face protection risk during firewood collection. Unfortunately, 70% of them have no access to the wood fuel resources and in the immediate environment.

The situation is quite severe for women and adolescent girls who are abused (raped, abducted, killed, beaten, etc.) while performing such basic tasks as collecting firewood, fetching water or using communal latrines. Women faced sexual exploitation within the camp in the process of getting firewood from men.

In camp settlements, particularly out of Maiduguri, public lights are not authorized due to the security context. Unfortunately, this situation has increased the number of sexual assault and rape incidents around latrines areas in the camp and women and girls particularly new arrivals often reported that they don't feel safe in the camp during the night.



In 2019, UNHCR contributed with:

- Material support:** UNHCR considers distribution of dignity kits as an important part of its risk mitigation measure to ensure that women and girls of reproductive age live dignified and respectable lives and are safe from exploitation and abuse.

A total of **18,243** vulnerable women and girls of productive age including the newly displaced, SGVB survivors, survivors of abduction, and girl pupils received **critical gender-based material** (dignity kits).

The dignity kit distributed with effective participation of women leaders was composed of 1 Blanket, 1 pair of slippers, 5 female underwear, 5 sanitary napkins, 1 mosquito net, 2 detergents powder, 5 antiseptic soaps, 1 Solar lamp & 1 plastic bucket.



**An IDP women of productive age said** *“I have not been using dignity items because I couldn’t afford them. I remember getting serious hygiene problems every time I had my monthly periods because of using other local materials as the alternative. I thank the UNHCR for providing my basic needs. Everything came timely because we value everything in the kit. And this is our first opportunity to get this kind of assistance”.*

**An IDP girl of productive age said** *“I have been using pieces of old clothes to help myself, but I thank Allah for giving that conviction to UNHCR. UNHCR has done us proud and we shall not forget the support you have given us. I value everything you have given me and I will use it”.*

- Promoting Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE):** In 2019, UNHCR supported **5,200** women and girls with individual solar lamp. In addition, UNHCR supported solar lighting of the stadium camp, the **06** protection desks as well as integrated safe space. In coordination with the SAFE working group, UNHCR distributed **2,000** fuel efficient stoves to household in order to reduce the need in fuel, thus the protection risks.
- Protection safety net:** At the safe spaces, FHI360 enrolled about **839** women and adolescent girls in skill acquisition activities and distributed **50** startup kit such as sewing machine. In partnership with AUN and Caritas, **4,021** vulnerable women and girls representing **66%** of all beneficiaries received support in Microbusiness and vocational training; sustainable agriculture and fertilizer distribution for dry season farming, livestock distribution and small ruminant animal training.



Stock of fuel-efficient stoves made by a group of IDPs trained by FAO in Borno.

#### IV. SGBV - KEY CHALLENGES IN 2019

- Protection needs for SGBV and SEA remained huge and complex. Reports of young displaced women engaging in survival or transactional sex continued. Risk Assessments conducted by UNHCR on PSEA and survival sex in Bakasi, Goubio, Dalori 1, Bama, Camp revealed that several young women and adolescent girls resorted to survival sex for basic needs and essential services. While this was not a new concern, it was not clear whether the recent evidence indicated an increase in the incidents or whether reporting was improving; hence the need to explore this further.
- The inaccessibility of certain areas and socio-cultural constraints have led to under-reporting of SGBV incidents by the community. Therefore, establishing the real scale of SGBV among women, girls, men, and boys internally displaced or returnees in North-Eastern Nigeria during and after the conflict remained a challenge.
- The lack of lighting during the night in camps especially out of Maiduguri continue to expose women and girls to risks of sexual assault and rape around latrine areas.
- The federal and state government capacities to address all SGBV-related issues were overstretched, and IDPs need support for SGBV prevention and response. In order to encourage SGBV survivors to seek assistance, the availability of specialized services and safe spaces are critically essential. Survivors also need emergency and life-saving services including medical care, NFI and dignity kits which are often inadequate or lacking in most camps and host communities out of Maiduguri. Psycho-social and legal support services need systematic and institutional support to strengthen their capacities.
- Need to increase access of young women and girls as well as SGBV survivors to livelihood programs and provide them with requisite life skills to increase their economic power and help them regain dignity and self-respect.
- Weak implementation of national and international laws although success was registered in Adamawa State where the State Governor signed into law the “New Penal Code and Administration of Criminal Justice Law” after it passed the last reading in the Adamawa State House of Assembly. Some laws such as the UNCRC and penal code have not been adopted in some states such as Borno although ratified at federal level. There is equally no civil administration in some LGAs which makes administration of justice challenging.
- Survivors face significant challenges accessing quality GBV multi sectoral response services. This more challenging for male survivors who don’t have safe space to express the traumatic experiences they face without fear of stigmatization.
- Pre-existing situation of gender inequality and power imbalance among communities in North-East Nigeria coupled with the ongoing conflict have affected drastically the protection environment for women and girls.
- It was reported through Protection Monitoring that a considerable number of “individual abductions” of women and girls by NSAG is still happening on a daily basis. This situation remains a real challenge to get the real scope of the phenomenon but also to respond adequately to survivors of abductions.
- Protection incidents including SGBV against women and girls during firewood and water collection (rape, killing, etc.) have been reported in locations where alternative source of energy was not available.
- The level of vulnerability with regards to SGBV and PSEA increased especially among women (widows) whose husbands went missing or were killed. They account for a larger percentage of those affected under the circumstance.

## V. SGBV – MULTISECTORAL PARTNERSHIPS IN 2019

### ■ Implementing Partners

States	Access to Justice	Critical protection material (NFIs including dignity kits)	Livelihood	Identification through protection monitoring	Community mobilisation and awareness	Psychosocial support	Capacity Building
<b>Borno</b>	NBA	FHI360, BOWDI	AUN, CARITAS	GISCOR, NHRC, CCEPI	FHI360, BOWDI, GISCOR, NHRC, CCEPI	FHI360, BOWDI	FHI360, BOWDI, NBA
<b>Adamawa</b>	NBA/FIDA	FHI360	CARITAS	NHRC, CCEPI	FHI360	FHI360	FHI360
<b>Yobe</b>		NHRC	AUN	NHRC			

### ■ Operational Partners

UNFPA, IOM, UNICEF, FAO, FIDA, CHAD, NRC, IRC, Plan International, Legal aid, INTERSOS, Save the Children International, Care International.

### ■ Government

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Ministry of Women Affairs, Nigerian Immigration Service, Police, Nigerian Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Army, Civilian Joint Task Force.

## VI. SGBV – STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2020

- In 2020, UNHCR will maintain new areas of implementation in Adamawa state (Mubi and Yola) and will support establishment of one integrated women and girl Safe Spaces.
- UNHCR will establish a free space for men and boys to exchange on SGBV affection male but also any other concern related to the change of gender roles in humanitarian settings.
- Promote adequate access to basic needs and services in order to prevent survival sex and advocate at inter-sector level for GBV mainstreaming.
- Strengthen interventions for Safe Access to Fuel and Energy.
- Strengthen community engagement (male) and continue with the Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA) in Maiduguri and Bama North-East Nigeria.
- Continue to build technical capacity (training of trainers) by promoting establishment of a pool of trainers particularly among security actors on SGBV and SEA for sustainability.
- Improve identification and inter-sectoral referral of survivors from abduction for adequate services.
- Advocate for the return of civilian authorities at local government area level
- UNHCR will continue to advocate for lighting in the camps and advocate for Humanitarian Hubs to have lights in the same locations.
- Continue advocacy with the CCCM/NFIs/Shelter sector for the use of luminescent ink for the latrine gender-based signalization in order to improve visibility during the night.
- Strengthen collaboration with the faculty of law from the Maiduguri University for the review of conformity of the Borno existing legal framework for protection of women

# SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

## PREVENTION, RISK MITIGATION AND MULTISECTORAL RESPONSE 2019

NORTH EAST NIGERIA, MAIDUGURI

January 2019 – December 2019



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