



# **GENDER, PROTECTION AND AAP RISK ASSESSMENT 2022**



## Executive Summary

### Introduction

Borno state in Northeast Nigeria is experiencing a complex humanitarian crisis due to the activities of Organized Armed Groups (OAG), and natural disasters (such as floods, and desertification), resulting in displacement, an increased level of food insecurity, and malnutrition among the populace, and deaths. Thousands of pastoralists and farmers are left without their livelihood sources resulting in extreme poverty. The recent COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the problems faced by locals due to several restrictions resulting in the disruption of many economic and social activities. More so, is the general inflation in the prices of commodities and services.

**“After averting catastrophe in 2021, danger looms again for the people of north-east Nigeria if efforts are not sustained. In 2021 humanitarian actors quickly responded to stave off a potentially catastrophic food security and nutrition crisis, resulting largely from protracted conflict. Preliminary results from the latest round of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis project further deterioration of the food security situation in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in 2022, where more than 8.4 million people require humanitarian assistance and protection.”** [OCHA: North-east Nigeria Food Security and Nutrition Crisis. 2022.](#)

CARE Nigeria through funding from the UN World Food Programme (WFP) is carrying out Cash-based Transfer (CBT), General Food Distribution (GFD) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in Rann, Dikwa & Ngala LGAs of Borno state to address the worsening situation of food insecurity and malnutrition in the region. This project has a targeted caseload of 130,768 GFD/CBT and 18,519 BFSP project participants for Rann, Ngala, and Dikwa respectively.

The three targeted local government areas (LGAs) for this assessment are found in Borno state, and have their headquarters in the town of Rann, Ngala & Dikwa respectively. The 3 LGAs are among the most conflict affected LGAs in the state with frequent attacks from AOGs leading to a vicious cycle of internal displacement of populations. The estimated population of Kala/balge LGA is 67,000 inhabitants while Ngala has 145,000 inhabitants and Dikwa has 102,000. There are three IDP camps in Ngala, 15 camps in Dikwa and three camps in Rann.

To effectively ensure that protection and gender are effectively and efficiently mainstreamed while providing support to the affected populations in Rann, Dikwa & Ngala, CARE with support from WFP conducted a protection gender and conflict sensitivity assessment as part of the activities under the 2022 field level agreement (FLA). CARE facilitated a multi-thematic

qualitative data collection, in coordination with WFP and other actors covering Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann, with the aim of understanding the prevailing and emerging risks around protection, gender and accountability to affected population, within the context of the WFP supported food assistance. In achieving this product, CARE engaged in both primary and secondary data collection, to support broad and specific analysis of emerging realities whilst ensuring that existing information gaps are also identified. The data collection process was conducted for 5 days from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2022 across Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann. The structured FGD guide was developed by WFP and was based on standardized Protection, Gender, and AAP draft indicators proposed for the FLA, with reviews by the CARE team. CARE collected both primary and secondary data having interacted with 168 participants across various focus groups and 21 key informants.

## Highlights on Key Findings

### Population Movement and Intentions

Internally displaced participants, participants formerly abducted or associated with armed groups, and returnees continue to arrive in Dikwa, Ngala and Rann under dire conditions. **Most of the respondents indicated that they cannot return to their homes now even if they wanted to** and their reasons centered around the ongoing armed conflict. Women are less likely to return home than men and this they attributed to food assistance which is available for them within garrison towns, lack of support and care for themselves in unsafe villages of origin, fear of abduction and absence of NGOs who play key roles in protection. Most communities are hopeful about returning to their original homes one day, however, some who are yet to recover from the psychological trauma caused by the protracted crisis say they'd rather remain in their present location even if safety returns to their original homes.

### Gender

Across the three project locations, communities say gender roles have changed from the times before the crisis. **Women are taking more risks stepping outside the safe zones to source for means with which to support their families while most men who are at risk of death outside the military covers remain within the safe zones.** Most of the principal recipients of food assistance are women. This has so far shifted power dynamics in households as it happens alongside critical livelihood shortages for men. Access and control of various resources and services vary across gender, and this is underpinned by cultural perceptions, the ratio of women to men in IDP communities (more women, than men) and household vulnerability conditions. **People living with disabilities generally feel excluded** by community leaders and marginalized by the general population. Given the emphasis on targeting women and girls for gender-related interventions especially those with direct support components, communities express concern that if the men are not also engaged in a way that will make them appreciate the humanitarian efforts, then they may begin to grow increasingly dissatisfied and aggressive.

### Conflict sensitivity

Most community members and key informants who participated in the assessment believe that there hasn't been a history of conflict or tension between individuals or groups in their respective communities. The minority of the participants who indicated the contrary, said there had been instances of misunderstandings between those targeted for food assistance and those dropped or excluded from food assistance. Across all locations one consensus response was that differential targeting for life-saving services can stir tensions amongst communities, especially when only a specific group out of all those bounded by the same situations, are selected for such services or interventions.

### Protection Risks & Threats

Most communities in Dikwa and Rann reported feeling safe within the garrison towns while in Ngala, most communities indicated increased feelings of insecurity even as resettlement efforts are being bolstered by the state government. Persons living with disabilities are at a disadvantage especially in the event of attacks when communities attempt to flee towards a safe cover. The fact that some groups are currently not benefitting from food support is a red flag that makes some IDPs feel unsafe. Psychological distress arising from the uncertainty of the AOG attacks continues to bedevil IDPs. The existence of landmines and explosive detonations leave communities in danger of losing many lives. The lack of a wide variety of health interventions implies that community members with complicated health emergencies may die due to a lack of health interventions.

### Food Availability & Coping Strategies

Food insecurity continues to rise to intimidating levels across already hard-to-reach communities in Borno. In Dikwa, members of host communities reported that most of them have resorted to begging for food from relatives and anyone who cared enough to help as a way of coping with the food crisis amidst a ridiculous consistent rise in the cost of living. In Ngala,

participants during the assessment pointed out that the WFP food assistance is the major source of food for both IDPs and Host community members and that the fact that majority of host community members were dropped to prioritize IDP might give rise to feelings of deprivation and contempt on the side of the host community members. In Rann, participants say they mostly depend on humanitarian aid to cope with their present conditions. Only a few participants are engaged in one sort of petty trading while a few farms on a subsistent scale. Across the 3 locations, people overwhelmingly believe that males (sometimes men alone, and sometimes men and boys) have access to income generating activities. The fact that some groups are currently not benefitting from food support is a red flag that makes some IDPs feel unsafe.

## **Barriers and challenges in accessing WFP assistance**

### **Targeting and Registration**

Communities believe that some households should have been registered for food assistance were not registered while others believe the selection process for food assistance project participants was fair and transparent.

### **Safety and integrity in accessing food assistance**

Communities say that project participants, including participants with disabilities, do not face significant challenges while redeeming their entitlements. Participants say this is because of equitable actions both from protection actors and collective efforts from members of their communities. A large majority of the participants across the three locations indicated that the distance between their homes and the FDPs are relatively safe. Across the three locations, communities indicated that participants sometimes have to pay money to transport their entitlements to their homes.

Regarding the overall convenience of accessing food assistance, participants and informants were asked how comfortable they felt as regards availability of shade, availability of mats for sitting, availability of safe drinking water, orderliness, gender sensitivity, and special considerations for aged and disabled participants.

- In Dikwa, all participants and informants indicated the availability of shades, in Ngala, majority said there were shade provisions at FDP, in Rann, shades are provided at the clearance point and the FDP and to ensure that the shade is enough to protect the participants, they are mobilized in batches using the token system.
- Majority of the FGD and KII participants in Dikwa and Ngala indicated that there were mats available for them to sit, also, in Rann, sitting mats are made available both at the clearance point and at the FDP.
- A slight majority of participants in Dikwa indicated that drinking water was made available during redemption, in Ngala and Rann a slight majority of the FGD participants indicated that drinking water was not provided during redemption, although information triangulation shows that water provision is made available at FDPs across all three locations.
- Majority of the FGD and KII respondents in Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann indicated that the distribution was orderly and well organized.
- Across the three locations, participants confirmed that separate lines for women and men were created. When asked why they thought this was done, the majority said it was in line with their custom of women and men not mixing up. Some also pointed out that this was done to avoid women being involved in a physical struggle with men and boys in queues.
- Participants indicated that vulnerable persons and aged individuals were given special considerations during redemption..

Most of the communities in Dikwa indicated in-kind food distribution as their preferred food assistance modality and the same was the opinion of participants in Rann. In Ngala however, the majority indicated that they preferred the e-voucher modality.

### **Cash Based Initiative (CBI)**

The majority of FGD participants in Dikwa and Rann indicated that tension or conflict can arise between recipients and non-recipient of WFP cash intervention. This phenomenon portended risks to peaceful coexistence and a sense of being discriminated against on the grounds of residential status. Recommendations proffered by some community members on how to manage the risks associated with cash-based initiatives include reverting back to GFD in-kind (Dikwa), Piloting cash through a bank (Ngala), and conducting an assessment of risk associated with cash-based interventions in Rann.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Most of the community members hear about WFP program by word of mouth and this information communities say gets to almost everyone whenever it is shared. Communities also however pointed out that participants living with disabilities may experience challenges in getting to know about WFP plans and activities on time. Most participants prefer sensitization by word of mouth from staff and/or PMCs.

The most preferred method used by communities to lodge complaints, make inquiries or give feedback in all three locations

is verbal/one on one discussion with staff. Participants likewise indicated that the information regarding WFP assistance gets to everyone whenever it is shared. The most preferred method used by communities to lodge complaints, make enquiries or give feedback, was verbal discussions with staff, a few indicated preference for accessing a helpdesk. Of all the participants, the majority said they were comfortable with the feedback method they used. Most key informants in Dikwa and Rann said they preferred accessing a helpdesk for real-time feedback and documentation of concerns.

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## Assessment Background

### Context<sup>1</sup>

The conflict in north-east Nigeria has proceeded unabated and has clocked 12 years since 2009. The BAY states have borne the brunt of shattered local economies, damaged infrastructure, widespread insecurity, loss of livelihood, and freedom of movement for millions of people. Borno – being the epicenter – has suffered the most of this. These conditions, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and deteriorating food insecurity leaves a **projected 8.4 million people in severe need of humanitarian and protection assistance in 2022.**<sup>2</sup> Among these are 2.2 million IDPs.

The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview published by OCHA holds that no party holds a clear military advantage, and this summarizes the main factor sustaining the conflict. Both Nigeria Army Forces (NAF) and the Non-state Armed Groups seem to pursue a war of attrition punctuated by hit-and-run attacks – an occurrence bearing dire consequences for civilians.

Communities across the BAY states have suffered the most severe impacts of the conflict. Tens of thousands have suffered violent deaths. Millions have fled their homes, escaping armed clashes, the threat of being caught in armed operations, the NSAGs’ brutality to civilians, the risk of forced recruitment as combatants, following the loss of assets, and the extreme insecurity of farming. The loss of essential infrastructure and services has further impoverished the already low quality of living in areas experiencing attacks.

IDP camps or host communities are overcrowded, and services and resources are strained as most people who have chosen to flee have had no choice but to find refuge in the garrison towns, particularly in places where the flow of humanitarian aid is constricted by insecurity on the roads. Living in such proximity to military forces, who may be inadequately trained on human rights and the protection of civilians, comes with its risks. There are great protection concerns as well for those arriving from NSAG-controlled areas, who may be suspected of, and even persecuted for, being NSAG supporters.

The impact of the conflict on food security and livelihood is best captured by the HNO 2022 report which holds that agriculture employs between 65% and 80% of the BAY states populations and contributes over 50% of the regional GDP. **Sadly, enormous numbers of agriculturalists have been displaced, mostly to garrison towns, which has severely curtailed agriculture.** Venturing out of these towns’ protective trenches to try to farm is fraught with the danger of an NSAG attack. Input suppliers have difficulty reaching their customers; processors face a shortage of workers available to operate machinery; traders and consumers alike limit their movements to markets for fear of attacks. Many **farmers cannot invest in agriculture and lack access to land, assets, capital and key inputs.** Mass displacement of people has further reduced the labor pools and caused

<sup>1</sup> Most of the information provided in this section were informed by the Humanitarian Needs Overview published in February 2022 and referenced below.

<sup>2</sup> [Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 \(February 2022\). OCHA.](#)

lands to be abandoned. As a result of all this, the agricultural value chain seizes up. Moreover, the NSAGs' steady theft of cash, products, and equipment, plus extortion of farmers and transporters of their produce, shows that they are targeting the agricultural sector for cash and food.

The protracted crisis in north-eastern Nigeria has worsened already existing gender inequalities and resulted in severe consequences for affected communities, especially women and girls who are the most affected. As extracted from OCHA HNO report for 2022, cultural and religious factors in the north-east tend to sharpen the gender disparities. Although many such disparities manifest themselves in ways more difficult to measure statistically than education, few would disagree that women and girls in the northeast have less access than males to services, income, justice, or political processes. Traditionally, for example, in many north-east Nigeria communities' women and girls consult male relatives before leaving the house, even to go to the hospital or visit family members. The crisis has affected men and women in diverse ways and worsened pre-existing gender inequalities. **80% of those in need are women and children.** Death and destruction alter the structure and dynamics of households, including their demographic profiles and traditional gender roles. Men make up most direct conflict deaths and have been subjected to abduction and forced recruitment by NSAGs as well as mass arrests, human rights abuses, and extrajudicial killings. Women and children make up 82% of the displaced population. Women's and girls' lives have become increasingly dangerous. Many of them face sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) both at the hands of NSAGs and of the people who are meant to protect them. In some IDP camps, access to quality health services and justice is often limited, causing mental and physical health concerns.

Displaced women have limited options for work and survival, and they have difficulties accessing resources. It is common that **desperation drives women into "transactional sex" to survive.** Widows often struggle to retain access to property and savings that a deceased husband's relatives may claim; this is one of several reasons why households headed by widows can be especially vulnerable to poverty.

At the same time, the conflict has in some senses generated more freedom of movement for women and girls, as households need them to bring in additional income and access humanitarian services. When accessing these services, women often prioritized meeting the immediate needs of their family, such as food, water, and non-food items (NFIs). Early marriage, of which there are many reports, occurs not only because of abduction but also as a measure of protection for local girls and as an economic coping mechanism. Violence against women is widespread but often goes officially unreported. Gender-based violence (GBV) is deeply entrenched in the northeast, yet rarely reported. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented key challenges in displacement contexts with higher risks of domestic intimate partner violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Directly and indirectly, COVID-19 and the responses it necessitated have caused loss of income (with resultant household stress) and barriers to help-seeking options for survivors of GBV. **Ninety-nine percent of the incidents of GBV reported by survivors who sought help at various service points involved women and girls;** 20% of the reported incidents were perpetrated against children (below 18 years old); and 2% were reported by survivors with disability. Sexual violence (rape and sexual assault) accounted for 18% of the reported GBV and forced marriage constituted 9%. Over 70% of the GBV incidents for which survivors sought help were perpetrated by intimate partners.

Over the last four years, CARE in Nigeria has partnered with WFP to deliver assistance through Cash-Based Transfers across various locations in Borno and Yobe State. In 2022, CARE signed an FLA with WFP in pursuance of providing critically life-saving food assistance through in-kind general food distributions in Rann and cash-based transfers in Dikwa and Ngala.

The centrality of protection is an IASC policy that enforces that protection is a primary component of any and every programming in northeast Nigeria. From experience, nowhere else is the centrality of protection primary as in the food nutrition, security, and livelihood sector where program participants are vulnerable to various risks including transactional sex for food/survival, physical abuse, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse, child early and/or forced marriage amongst others.

It is for this purpose that CARE, through the support of WFP is embarking on gender, protection, and Accountability to Affected populations risk assessment, to gauge the extent of the risk exposures affected populations face, advertently or inadvertently as a result of food assistance.

## Demographic Profile

An estimated 13 million people currently live in the BAY states. The population is predominantly Muslim and comprised of individuals from the Kanuri, Fulani, and Hausa ethnic groups. The ongoing conflict, combined with the COVID-19 pandemic and looming food insecurity, has placed up to 8.4 million people in need of humanitarian aid in 2022. Of these 8.4 million people, 2.2 million are internally displaced participants, 1.5 million are returnees who lack essential services and livelihoods, and 3.9

million are members of communities affected by their hosting of internally displaced people. Women, girls, and boys constitute over 80% of the people in need of humanitarian aid.<sup>3</sup>

Dikwa Local Government Area (LGA) is in eastern Borno. Dikwa town lies 90 km east of Maiduguri and is a gateway to Bama, Ngala, Mafa and Marte LGAs. Nine of the ten wards in Dikwa LGA are inaccessible to humanitarian partners due to insecurity. The humanitarian response is therefore limited to the people in Dikwa town, who are dependent on humanitarian assistance due to lack of livelihoods opportunities. Most of the IDPs are farmers from the inaccessible neighboring villages/LGAs. The estimated population of Dikwa LGA is 113,9021, that includes 75,470 internally displaced participants (IDPs). 81 per cent of the IDPS live in formal camps, while 19 per cent live with the host communities. 38 per cent of households are female headed in the formal camp, and 23 per cent in the host community.<sup>4</sup>

Ngala Local Government Area (LGA), located in eastern Borno State on the border with Cameroon and the Lake Chad. The estimated population of Ngala LGA is put at 188,516 inhabitants including 68,058 Internally Displaced Participants (IDPs), with the vast majority of the area's populace constituting of members of the Kanuri and Hausa ethnic groups. Farming is a critical aspect of the economy of Ngala LGA with crops such as wheat, rice, beans, and peanuts grown in the area. A number of mineral deposits such as clay and bentonite are also found in Ngala LGA. Other important economic activities undertaken by the people of Ngala LGA include pottery, cross-border trade, and fishing.<sup>5</sup>

Kala Balge LGA is situated in Borno state, North-east geopolitical zone of Nigeria and has its headquarters in the town of Rann. The estimated population of Kala Balge LGA is put at 184,792 inhabitants with the vast majority of the area's inhabitants being members of the Hausa, Kanuri and the Fulani ethnic groups.<sup>6</sup>

## Projection of Food Security needs (Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022)

The October 2021 CH projects that up to 3.5 million people will be food-insecure and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance at the peak of the 2022 lean season (between June and August 2022) –while formidable, this is a 20% reduction from the projections for the same period in 2021 (4.4 million). However, the figure is above that for the pre-COVID period between 2018 and 2019, which implies that needs are still relatively high. Furthermore, Borno State has a population of 13,551 vulnerable people in Phase 5 - Catastrophe. Of the **3.5 million people projected to be food-insecure 31.3% are girls, 27.5% are boys, 21.6% women and 19.6% men**. IDPs make up 16%, host community members 62%, inaccessible or hard-to-reach populations 8%, and returnees 14%.

## Objectives of the study

One of the critical activities for this project is to conduct a protection risk, conflict sensitivity, and gender analysis at the inception of the project. The purpose of the assessment is to:

1. **Gain an in-depth understanding** of the different protection risks women, men, girls, and boys with and without disabilities are faced with as a result of conflict, displacement, and food insecurity.
2. **Understand the different vulnerabilities** of women, men, girls, and boys with and without disability and how individuals and communities cope with the protection risks affecting them.
3. **Understand gender roles and relations** and how these may have changed as a result of the crisis.
4. **Analyse the risk(s)** that WFP intervention in Rann, Ngala & Dikwa LGAs might inadvertently be caught up in conflict dynamics, to help determine whether the interventions might have a negative impact on the context and end up creating or exacerbating divisions, tensions and violence.

The findings of the protection, gender, and conflict assessment will assist in elaborating practical programming and operational recommendations to inform WFP of current and future interventions in LGA, in particular with regards to the identification of measures to mitigate protection risks and negative impacts.

In consideration of the three broad areas of this assessment - protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity - this analysis is designed to consider the following aspects:

### Protection:

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<sup>3</sup> [Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 \(February 2022\)](#). OCHA.

<sup>4</sup> [Fact Sheet: Dikwa Local Government Area - Borno State, North-east Nigeria, January 2020](#).

<sup>5</sup> [About Ngala: ManPower Nigeria](#).

<sup>6</sup> [About Kala Balge: ManPower Nigeria](#).

1. Understand the **threats** that women, men, girls, and boys with and without disability are faced with (*what are the threats? Who is responsible for causing the threats and what are their motivations? Who influences or supports those responsible for the threats?*)
2. Understand the different **vulnerabilities** of women, men, girls and boys with and without disability by considering individual characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, disability, family status, health, customs, local regulations, socio-economic situation, etc. (*who in the community is most exposed to the threat/at risk of harm? When are people most vulnerable? Where are people most vulnerable? Can the most vulnerable individuals access help?*).
3. Identify the existing community-based protection mechanisms and capacities (*What current coping mechanisms/strategies - both positive and negative - are affected people using to confront the threats? What resources can the affected people have access to?*).

#### Gender:

4. Understand how different groups such as men, women, boys, and girls with and without disabilities, minority groups, IDPs, and host communities are affected by the crisis and how their needs differ.
5. Examine the distribution of roles and responsibilities in the household and within the community, the relations/dynamics between women, men, girls and boys, who have access and control of assets and resources, participation in decision making processes, the capacity of different groups to access services and what may prevent one specific group or individual to gain access to service.,
6. Identify Specific groups at risk of discrimination, by whom and why (e.g. cultural, religious, economic, political reasons).

#### Conflict Sensitivity:

7. Examine the main characteristics of the conflict, who are the people impacted by the conflict, what is the impact of conflict on food security, the root/structural causes of the conflict, and the drivers and triggers of the conflict.
8. Understand the historical, political, and social dynamics within and between groups, including marginalized and at-risk social groups, and (in situations of displacement) relationships between displaced and host communities, and how these dynamics impact the crisis and protection risks.
9. Understand how WFP intervention interacts with the context and identify potential operational and programmatic risks by assessing the impact of WFP intervention on the conflict.

## Methodology

### Overview

CARE facilitated a multi-thematic qualitative data collection, in coordination with WFP and other actors covering Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann in Borno state, Northeast Nigeria, with the aim of understanding the prevailing and emerging risks around protection, gender and accountability to affected population, within the context of the WFP supported food assistance. In achieving this product, CARE engaged in both primary and secondary data collection, to support broad and specific analysis of emerging realities whilst ensuring that existing information gaps are also identified. A mixed methodology was applied for data collection in pursuit of the Protection and Gender Risk Assessment (GPRA), including separate women and men focus group discussions with IDPs and selected members of host communities who are benefitting of have participated in WFP food assistance across the three locations, participatory observations, semi structured interviews and interviews with key informants. In capturing the responses of focused groups, majority opinions were taken by way of consensus, varying views were however noted. A desk review of relevant related reports including the Essential Needs Analysis Assessment Report for Northeast Nigeria carried out in October 2020, [CARE Rapid Gender Analysis for BAY states, June 2022](#), post distribution monitoring reports and previous protection risk assessments conducted across Northeast Nigeria formed part of the methodology.

## Population of interest

The assessment was carried out in Rann, Ngala & Dikwa LGAs where CARE Nigeria is currently implementing a WFP food security GFD and BFSP interventions. This assessment was carried out across three wards 1 per LGA, (Dikwa central, Rann and Ngala wards). The assessment will be conducted in both IDP camps and host communities. The Assessment population targeted Internally Displaced Participants and Host Community members who are active project participants of WFP GFD and BFSP interventions including non-project participants. The assessment team ensured the inclusion of both male and female community members comprising of fathers, religious leaders, settlement and/or ward chiefs, mothers, volunteers including PMCs, representatives of organizations of participants with disabilities, women's groups, indigenous peoples' organizations, and protection actors.

## Secondary data review

A comprehensive secondary data review (SDR) was carried out in pursuance of this report partly to corroborate the findings therein but also to build on existing studies on this subject. This secondary data review feeds into this report and will inform some of the background information included in the GPRA action planning. Other secondary sources used for this assessment include:

- Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (February 2022). OCHA.
- Nigeria – Emergency Tracking Tool Report. IOM.
- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 272 | 18 – 24 April 2022
- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 273 (25 April – 01 May 2022)
- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 272 (18 – 24 April 2022)
- Daily Trust. Boko Haram: Displaced Wolgo residents return home, 2021.
- FAO Resilience analysis in Nigeria by LGAs and profiles, 2019.
- FAO Resilience Analysis Report No. 16
- REACH Risk Monitoring: Dikwa Update - Dikwa Town, Borno State, Northeast Nigeria (April 2021)
- HPG working paper. Inclusion and exclusion in the north-east Nigeria crisis, 2021.
- Essential Needs Analysis - Northeast Nigeria, October 2021 - February 2022 Assessment Report
- HPG working paper. Inclusion and exclusion in the north-east Nigeria crisis, 2021.
- Humanitarian Response Plan Nigeria, 2022.
- Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Update – May 2022 Bulletin
- Protection Sector Northeast Nigeria: Annual Report 2021
- Humanitarian Response Plan Nigeria, 2022.
- CARE -Plan Rapid gender Analysis Northeast Nigeria, June 2022.

## Primary Data Collection

The data collection process was conducted for 5 days from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2022 across Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann. The structured FGD guide was developed by WFP and was based on standardized Protection, Gender, and AAP draft indicators proposed for the FLA, with reviews by the CARE team. The discussion guide was administered as paper forms with adequate audio capture of responses in line with CARE data protection SOPs. The same tool was administered for KII interviews. The assessment was supported by a team of 18 enumerators (9 women, 9 men), 6 per location (3 women, 3 men). The enumerators were contracted as adhoc service providers for the duration of the data collection, cleaning, and entry and were supervised by CARE MEAL assistants in the respective locations. Before commencement of the data collection exercise, CARE mobilized already existing enumerators from the various locations to be trained on Key concepts of on Gender, protection, and safeguarding, ethical considerations, consent, and assent, Security/covid 19, reporting and referrals, Data collection, cleaning, analysis approach, Review of Data collection tools and understanding the tools in local languages.

## Sampling

Based on the approved Terms of Reference for the GPRA, the primary data collection process comprised of separate women and men focus group discussions with IDPs and selected members of host communities who are participants of WFP food assistance across the three locations, and interviews with key informants. Focus group discussions were conducted with representatives from the community consisting of women, girls, boys, men, elderly and disabled groups. Separation of male and female participants was done for the focus group discussions to enable women and men to discuss their specific needs, but also sensitive protection concerns within a comfortable environment. The report spoke to 168 people in focus groups and

21 key informants.

Key informant interviews were conducted with camp management, community leaders, women representatives, religious leaders, and local authorities. Per the plan, the distribution of the FGDs and KIIs is given below:

Respondents/Participants	Collection method	Rann (IDPs & HC)	Dikwa (IDPs)	Ngala (IDPs)
Women (18 – 49)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
Men (18 – 49)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
PWDs (Females)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
PWDs (Males)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
Youths (Boys)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
Youths (Girls)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
Elderly (50 ++)	FGD	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants	1 = 8 participants
<b>Total</b>		<b>7 Groups = 56 Participants</b>	<b>7 Groups = 56 Participants</b>	<b>7 Groups = 56 Participants</b>
SEMA Representative	KII	1	1	1
Protection partner	KII	1	1	1
Community Leader	KII	1	1	1
Youths' rep (Female)	KII	1	1	1
Youths' rep (Male)	KII	1	1	1
PMC (Female)	KII	1	1	1
PMC (Male)	KII	1	1	1
<b>Total KII</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

## Data Processing & Analysis

The approach for this assessment was such that data quality checks and cleaning were conducted using the paper-based data collection tool while cross-referencing with audio recordings of the FGDs and KIIs. Preliminary quality checks on the manually filled data collection forms served to point out inconsistencies with the filling of forms while a more detailed cleaning exercise combined verification of written responses with recorded audios from the data collection. Post quality checks and cleaning, the responses were inputted into carefully designed Excel sheets to allow for thematic coding of responses ahead of analysis.

## Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations applied in the course of this assessment include the following:

- i. The rights and dignity of participants during the discussions and interviews were respected (specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing the length of survey/discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)
- ii. COVID-19 Preventive measures were put in place during interviews e.g., use of hand sanitizers and maintaining social distance.
- iii. The assessment was coordinated with relevant stakeholders to garner needed support and to support mobilization activities
- iv. During the data collection process, security measures such as involving CARE SSU during the training of enumerators to provide relevant security operational briefs, were initiated to ensure that the process did not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection
- v. The data collection process did not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection
- vi. Protection indicators were carefully framed to reduce trauma during questioning. Enumerators were trained on basic protection principles and sensitivity in asking any potentially traumatizing questions. Participants were repeatedly

told they may halt their participation at any point having trained the enumerators to pause or stop the discussions if the individual(s) becomes distressed.

- vii. Per plan, Youth male and female group FGDs were conducted across the locations. In selecting participants, older adolescents and young adults were identified to provide relevant perspective especially given protection concerns as impacts on child headed households.
- viii. Data was collected in line with CARE SOPs for management of personally identifiable information and non-disclosure clauses.

## Limitation of the Study

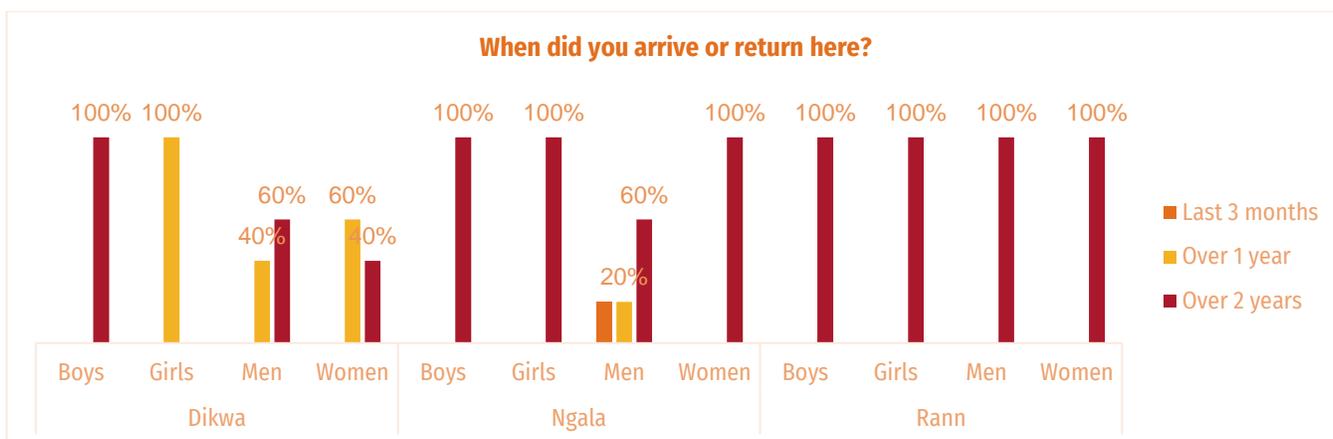
**Application of only qualitative methodologies without a primary quantitative method:** Because the assessment methodology is qualitative, there was initially little or no closed-ended question. This seemed to challenge the research logic of establishing generalizations and then providing contextual details around root causes, capacities etc. This also meant that the assessment could not authoritatively speak in terms of percentage proportions since no generalizable statistic were generated rather all responses by design were to be qualitative. This was somewhat managed as closed-ended questions were added or adapted from existing open-ended questions while the open-ended questions provided the context around the closed-ended questions.

**Lack of adequate follow-up questions:** the tool provided for this assessment had a major limitation in that some key line of questioning that required follow-up questions were found not to have such follow-up questions with the total number of questions already considerably too much for qualitative methodologies. This meant that the tendencies for respondents' fatigue was already high and even at that some questions that required additional questions did not have such additional questions and for the sake of managing an inevitable situation of respondents' fatigue, those follow-ups were omitted even by the enumerators.

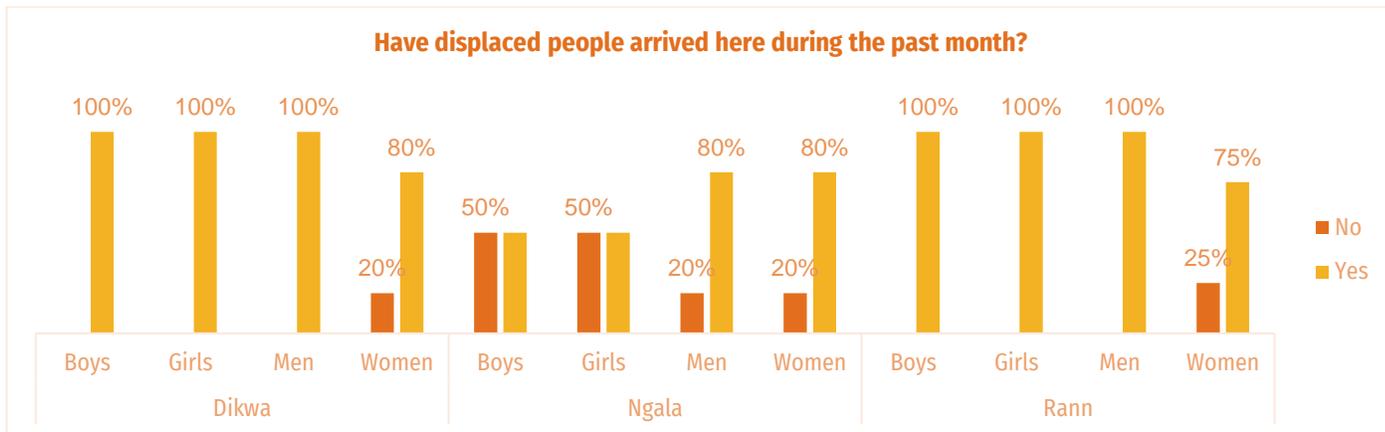


## Analysis and Key findings

### Population Movement and Intentions



Participants were asked about their arrival and duration of stay in their current locations as a way to gauge the influx in and out of accessible areas and hence the proportion of people who have been benefiting from Food assistance. The majority of the FGD participants in all 7 groups in Ngala and Rann indicated that they had been in their current locations for over 2 years, 5 of the 7 key informants in Ngala said they had been in their location for over 2 years and the same can be said for the 7 informants in Rann. In Dikwa, the majority of the FGD participants in 5 groups said they had been in Dikwa for over a year, 2 groups were dominated by participants who had been there for over 2 years. 5 of the key informants who participated in the interviews had been in Dikwa for over 2 years. This data reflects some **seemingly relative stability in Ngala and Rann when compared with Dikwa**. It can also imply that a good number of persons benefitting from WFP food assistance in Dikwa are persons who got there less than 2 years ago.

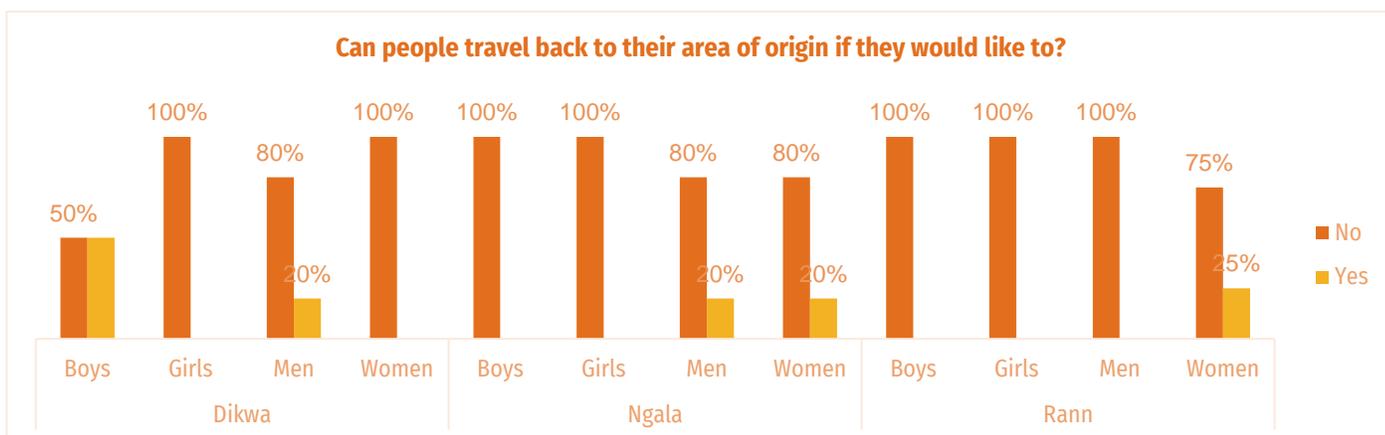


In Dikwa and Rann similar responses indicate that displaced persons have arrived at the locations one month prior to this assessment. In Ngala, half of the groups of boys and girls interviewed indicated that there have been no new arrivals in their location in the last month. While the majority of the key informants indicated that displaced persons have arrived in Ngala.

In Dikwa participants some of the factors or incidences triggering the arrival or returns of displaced individuals include improved security around the Dikwa town, economic difficulties, poor government aid in the previous place of stay, food and health insecurity, lack of basic amenities such as water, fear of abduction, loss of assets (homes) and livelihoods (farming) and a general psychological distress caused by the unrest. In Ngala participants mentioned lack of safety, difficult living conditions, food insecurity, ongoing armed clashes between state and non-state armed groups, and a general psychological distress caused by the unrest as reasons for arrivals/returns. In Rann, the factors triggering returns include ongoing armed clashes between state and non-state armed groups, lack of basic needs and food insecurity. Participants disclosed that there were instances when AOGs attacked and killed the male community members who went out into the bush to source for wood and instructed the females to go back to the safe zone.

IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix reports show that from March 2022 (ETT Report: No. 268) till June 2022 (ETT Report: No. 279), new arrivals have been registered in Dikwa, Ngala and Rann<sup>7</sup>. ETT Reports details that in April 2022, 154 arrivals were recorded in Kala/Balge, all due to poor living conditions<sup>8</sup>, in Ngala, 279 arrivals, all due to voluntary relocation<sup>9</sup>, and 172 arrivals in Dikwa mostly due to improved security conditions.<sup>10</sup>

Additionally, secondary reviews show that the high influx of returning IDPs to various communities mostly across northern Borno is in the effect of the Borno state government’s policy to resettle all IDPs in formal camps within Maiduguri by the end of 2021. Reports show that about 115,000 households were resettled across 11 reconstructed communities in Borno state.<sup>11</sup>



<sup>7</sup> Nigeria – Emergency Tracking Tool Report. IOM.

<sup>8</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 272 | 18 – 24 April 2022

<sup>9</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 273 (25 April – 01 May 2022)

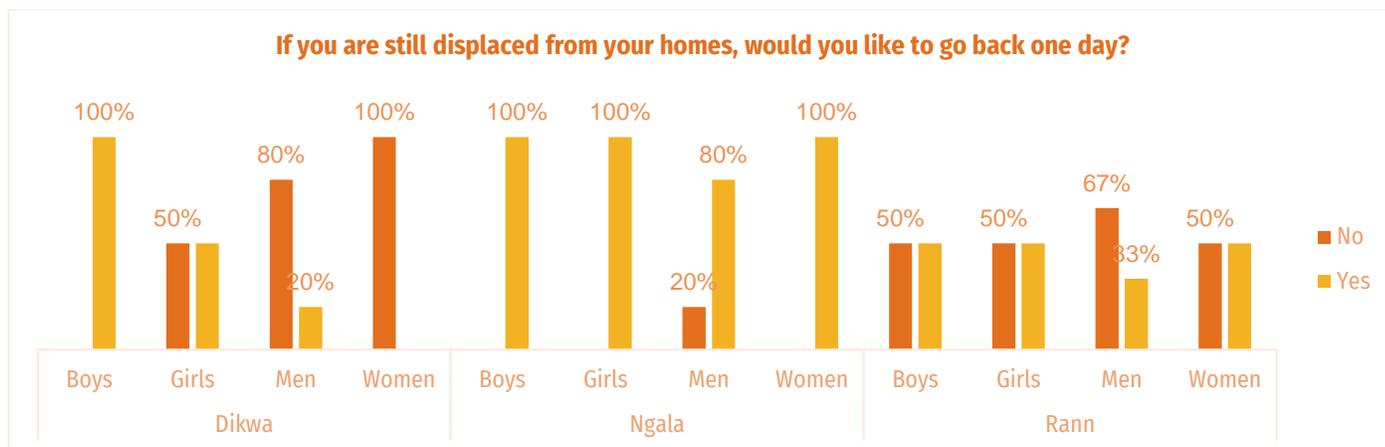
<sup>10</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix – Nigeria. ETT Report: No. 272 (18 – 24 April 2022)

<sup>11</sup> Dateline Nigeria, December 2021

In Dikwa, the presence of small clusters of AOGs in bushes, a lack of military presence, and lost homes and assets were also highlighted as reasons why community members could not return home, as some of them put it, **“there is no home to return to, all our houses have been leveled down, our village right now looks more like a flat field with no standing structures”**. Girls who participated in the focused group discussion said **“The place is still not safe to go back to. Young girls are the main target so we cannot go back”**. Key informants provided that 5 kilometers away from the military cover in Dikwa is very unsafe. The villages are worse in terms of safety levels. Some also pointed out that the government has not approved returning to the villages, which is why community members could not travel back home. Following this response, they were asked if they thought government approval was the only hinderance to returning home, they said no, but that the journey begins from there since before approving their return, the government might have put things in place for their safety and revitalization.

In Ngala, FGD participants detailed that they could not return home because of many reasons. First, they pointed out that they had lost their homes and properties. Many participants said that some who possessed livestock have lost them all, and many can no longer remember the location of their farmlands. **“Our villages are not the way they were any longer. Most of them are just open fields now and people must send someone who is willing to take the risk of going, to help them locate their lands. A place like that is not only unsafe at the moment, but also inhabitable”**.

In Rann, participants noted that the vicinities of their community are still under the control of AOGs and are currently occupied by them. One participant pointed out that for her, dealing with the psychological trauma that she witnessed in her village is the main reason why she doesn't contemplate returning home. She said, **“I don't think that my village would be nice to live in again because I already lost my loved ones and properties over there”**. Some Key informants sighted the failure of the government to give a 'green light' to return communities back as the major reason why people cannot travel back home.



On whether or not communities maintained the enthusiasm to return home someday if situations improved; this situation shows a causal link between the extent of communities' resilience and the link between the present and past disposition of communities, especially in political and economic terms. The majority of communities in Ngala wish to return if the situation improved, partly because they consider that their economic and political state before the crisis was better than their present situation. People in Ngala maintain a position of comparative advantage on a trade route between Nigeria and Cameroon. Some of them pointed out that since the liberation and resettlement of Wolg<sup>12</sup>, they have begun “bouncing back” and they believed the same will be the case should they be able to return back under the same circumstances as Wolg.

Although Rann also borders Cameroon, and even showed a resilience capacity index of 43.9 (5 points more than Ngala)<sup>13</sup>, the realities expressed by communities indicate that they value their safety just as much as returning home, if not more. Participants showed that psychological deterrence caused by reflecting on previous violence is a major factor. This psychological deterrence is corroborated by FAO research carried out to assess the resilience of communities in Borno when it said **“In Kala Balge, Bama and Jere the psychological aspects of the violence were significant, especially that ensuing from being a witness of violence.”**<sup>14</sup>

In Dikwa, the apathy to return home can be closely linked to the high volatility of the area. A REACH risk monitoring report indicated that while security in Dikwa town has improved in the immediate term, surrounding areas remain highly volatile.<sup>15</sup> Also,

<sup>12</sup> Daily Trust. Boko Haram: Displaced Wolg residents return home, 2021.

<sup>13</sup> FAO Resilience analysis in Nigeria by LGAs and profiles, 2019.

<sup>14</sup> FAO Resilience Analysis Report No. 16

<sup>15</sup> REACH Risk Monitoring: Dikwa Update - Dikwa Town, Borno State, Northeast Nigeria (April 2021)

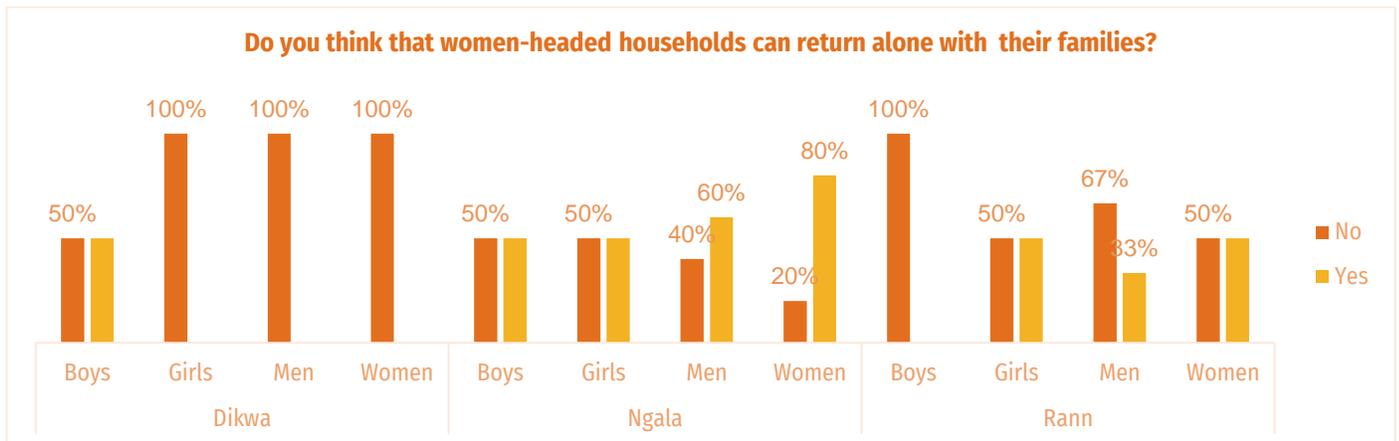
the contrast between what participants know as presently obtainable in their villages of origin and what they have even though in an inconducive camp setting, stands as a deterrence to their return. Many of them pointed out that they have no homes to return to as **“no block is standing on another there.”**

For those who indicated preserved optimism in returning home, they specified conditions that would precede their return. The conditions include government efforts in addressing the root causes of the conflict and preventing further displacements, the reconstruction of destroyed and in some cases severely dilapidated homes for the community members by government or development actors, security adequate security cover, installing of a sense of safety for all community members, the availability of adequate basic amenities such as health and WASH, education and livelihood support, food security and access to farmlands.

**“If it were possible for me to regain back everything I previously had, then, I would return but as of now, I will have to remain here. If we get the kind of support we need, then I’ll surely return home because everyone deserves to be in their homes”.** a key informant noted.

In Ngala, **participants noted stable security, comfortability, psychological safety, normalcy, and access to farmlands and grazing fields as conditions for return** while in Rann, participants noted that conditions that will precede their return include stable security, livelihoods, functional health infrastructures, schools, shelter, and clean water.

**“What we want is an assurance of safety from our government. While they do that, humanitarian and development partners can support us build back our communities, support livelihood and provide us with dignity restoring services in a safe environment, but safety is key and the first responsibility of the government”** – Key Informant, Rann.



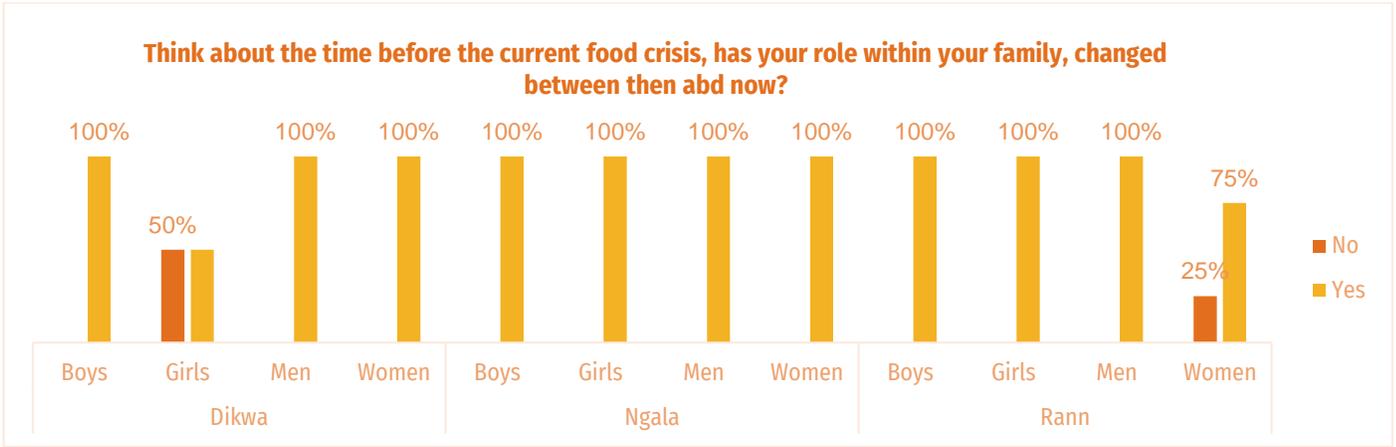
The majority of the FGD and KII participants across the three locations thought it wasn’t safe to return home with their families. When asked specifically if women-headed households could return with their families, a slight majority indicated women-headed households could not return alone with their families. Their reasons included **lack of support with unpaid care work, lack of adequate care for they themselves, fear of abduction by AOGs and forced marriages among other gender-based violations and absence of NGOs and security cover in the villages.**

Other reasons provided as quoted include, **“It will lead to idleness which will, in turn, make them vulnerable to violence and negative coping strategies...it is not safe for women to stay alone, and they cannot bear the weight of feeding a family alone”.** A woman noted that **“the role and responsibilities of woman is to take care of children at home while men go out and bring something to eat, so there would be nobody to give us food if we return alone.”**

In Ngala, one woman noted that women cannot return with their families because in the context of the crisis they face, women and children are more vulnerable than men. In Rann, most of the **women noted that the fear of being not just abducted but used as sex slaves** is the primary reason why women cannot embark on a trip back home with their children alone.

## Gender dynamics

The Gender, Protection, and AAP risk assessment looked at the roles and responsibilities of women, men, boys, and girls in the various locations both now and before the current crisis.



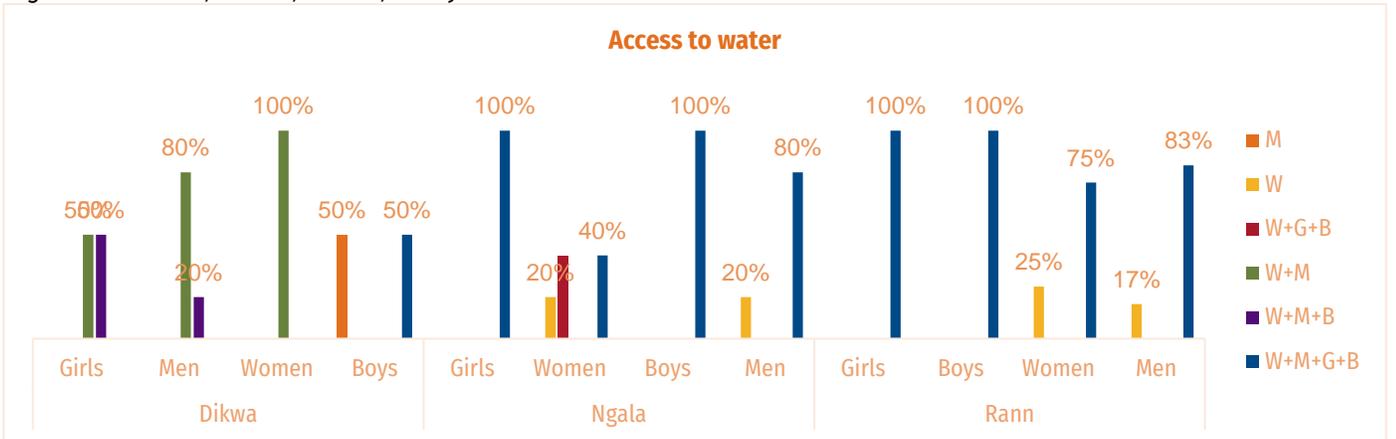
One group in Dikwa noted that before the crisis, men go to farms with their sons and some of their grown-up daughters but **presently women that go to farms more, and that this is because the AOGs mostly attack and kill the men**. Responses suggest that the crisis has largely disrupted livelihoods and has imposed the worst consequences of these disruptions on families including poor nutrition and health, low productivity and idleness and a shift in gender roles and responsibilities. One male key informant narrated that **“a lot has changed because of this crisis. I was a businessman. Before now, I could feed my family, but now we depend on my wives for food as I am not able to feed them. Even the respect from my wives and children has changed”**.

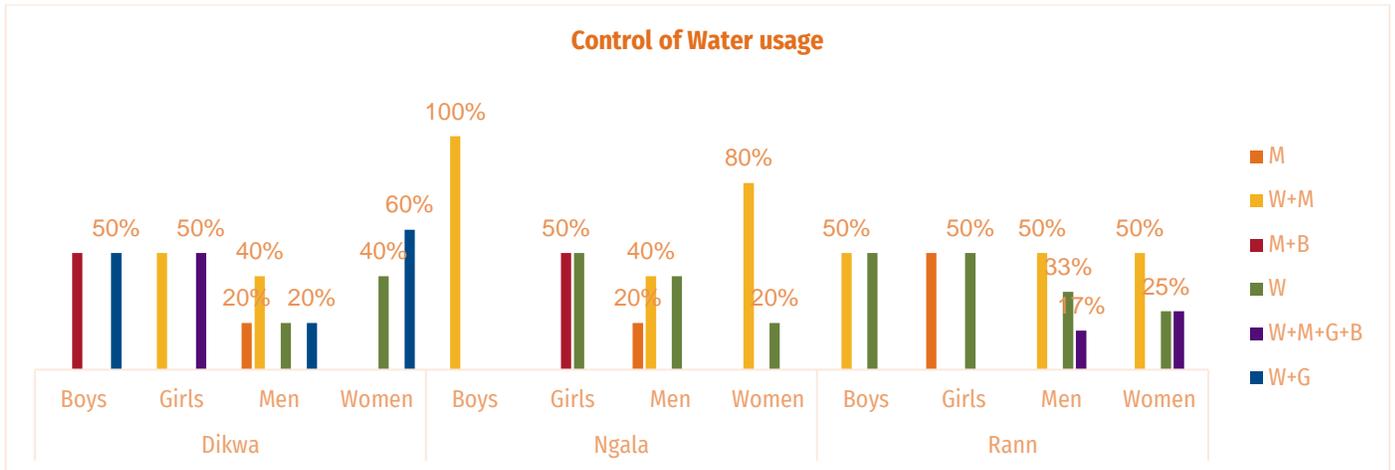
In Ngala, participants noted that the capacities of household heads to provide food for their families have drastically depreciated. Some noted that **household food rations have changed, detailing that the best they get now is 2-sqm meal as opposed to 3 before the crisis**. Key informants noted that because livelihood formed a super-structure for most of their cultural values, the **disruption of livelihoods caused by the crisis is tantamount to disrupting some cultural values**. For instance, respect that is given to men as providers in a household is no longer there. They noted that hardship has negatively impacted many family relationships, causing rifts, strife, and disaffection, and has reduced the care they once showed one another since everyone is struggling to survive.

In Rann, the main changes they felt were around livelihoods and consequently some of their traditions, for instance, farming.

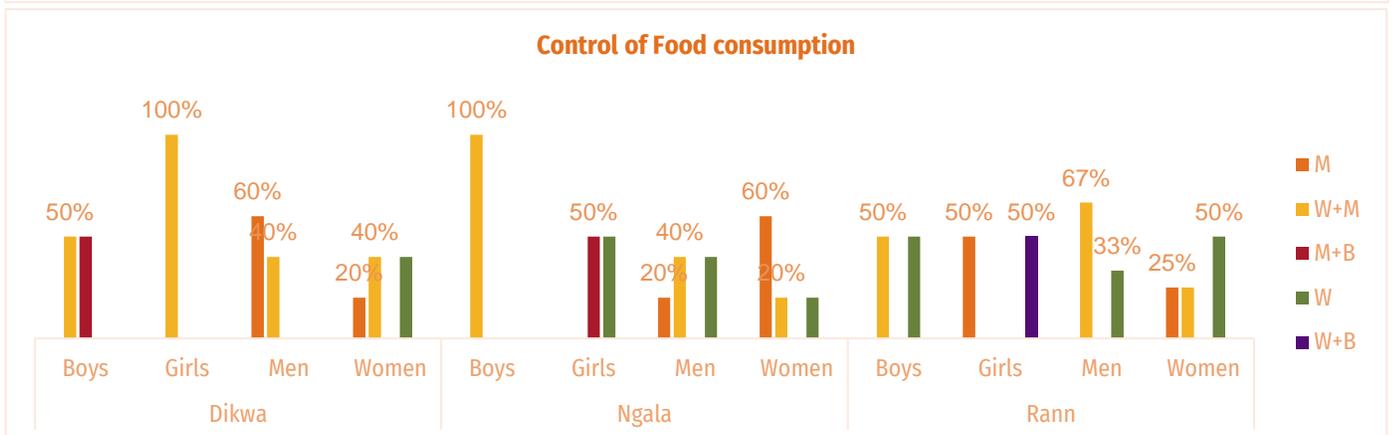
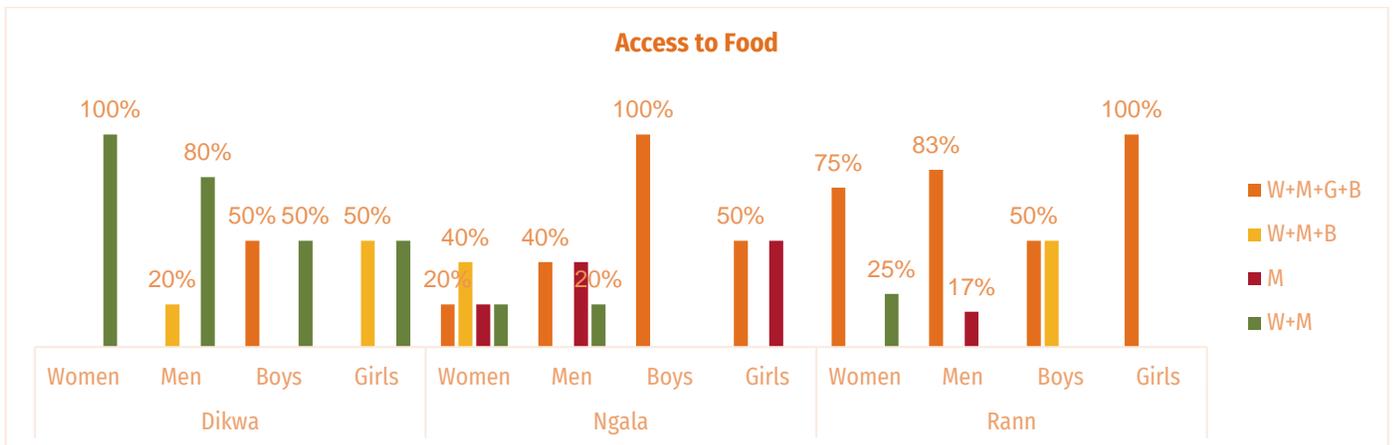
Communities were asked about differences in access to and control of resources within their households as of the present time. Responses gathered as presented below show the different opinions of Women, Men, Girls and Boys on who accesses and controls their resources.

Legend: W=Women, M=Men, G=Girls, B=Boys

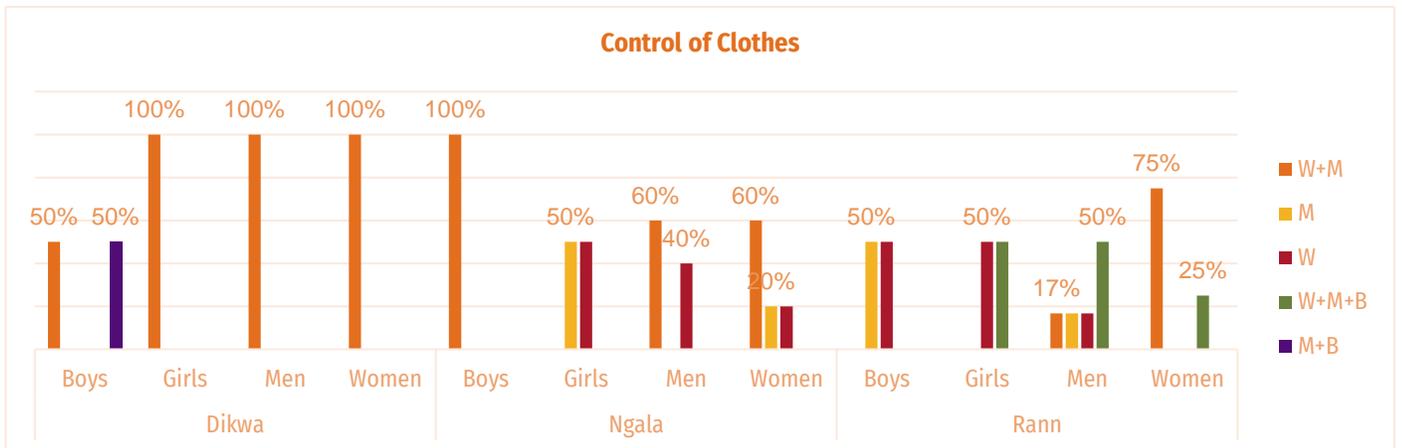
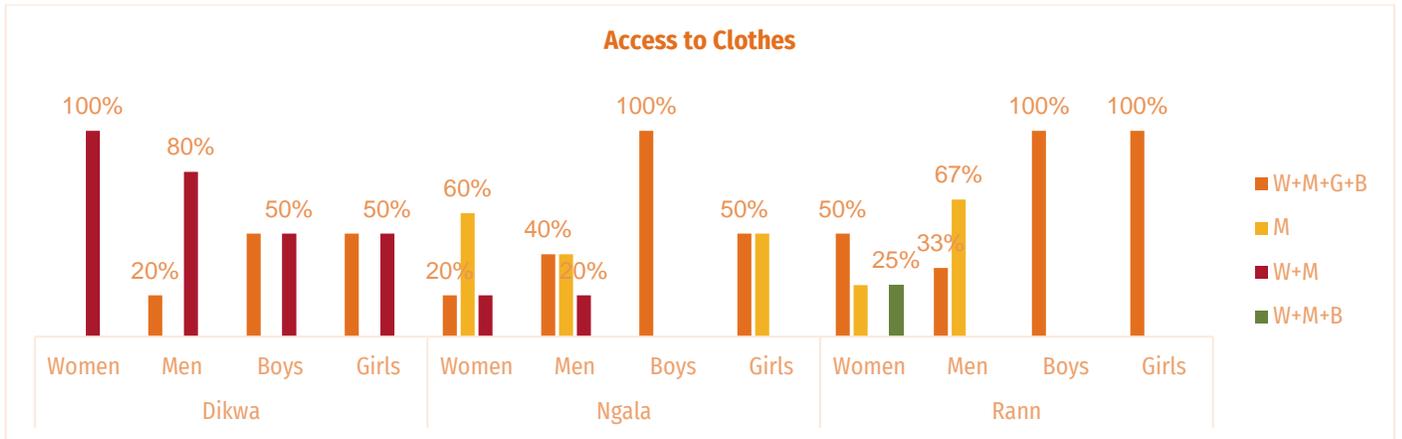




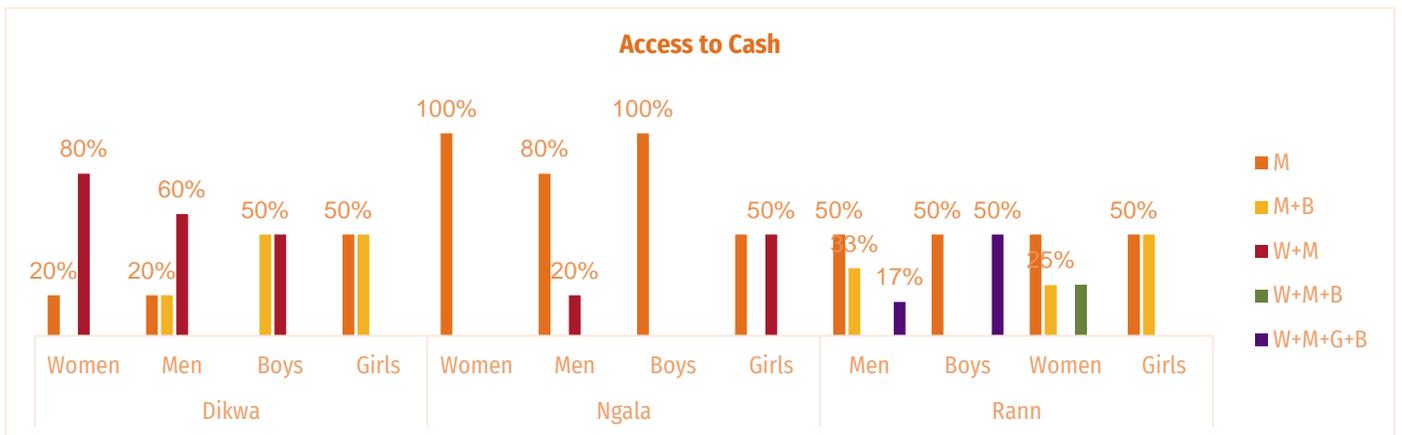
In Dikwa, the majority of the FGD participants say mostly women and men have access to water while women and girls control its usage. In Ngala, the majority of participants thought women, men, girls and boys all have access to water but only women and men control its use. In Rann, all participants said women, men, girls and boys have access to water but only women and men control its use.

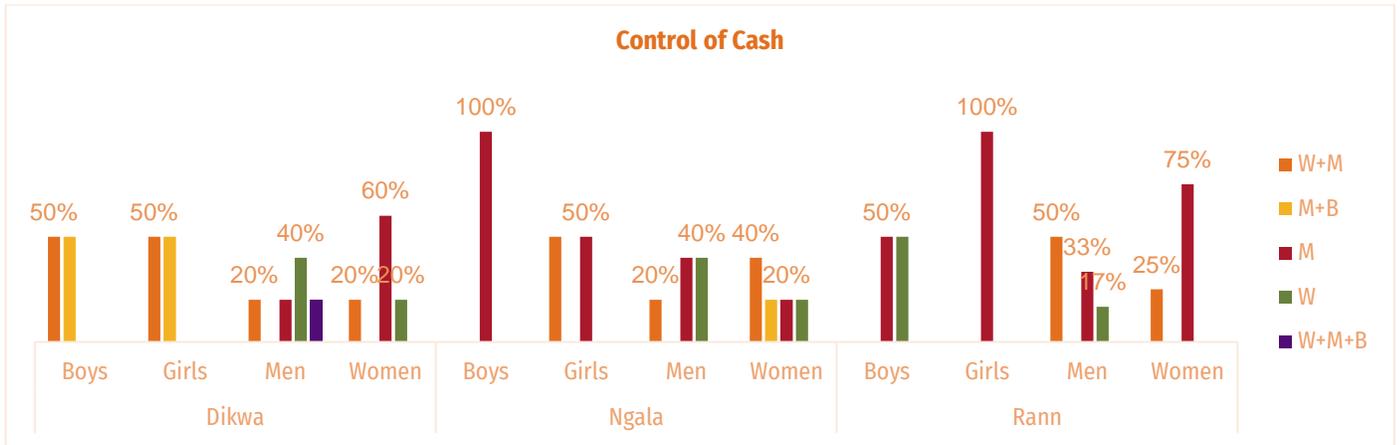


In Dikwa, all FGD participants say only women and men have access to receiving food assistance while some key informants say that although women and men are the primary persons who get food assistance on behalf of their households, occasionally, girls and boys also redeem food rations on behalf of their families. As for control, most FGD participants say women and men control food consumption while most of the informants say only men control food consumption in households. In Ngala, FGD participants maintain that both women, men, girls, and boys have access to food while most of the informants thought only men had access to food. In terms of control, most FGD participants in Ngala said men control food consumption while majority of the key informants say women control food consumption. In Rann, most participants and informants tend to think women, men, girls and boys have access to food but only women and men have control.

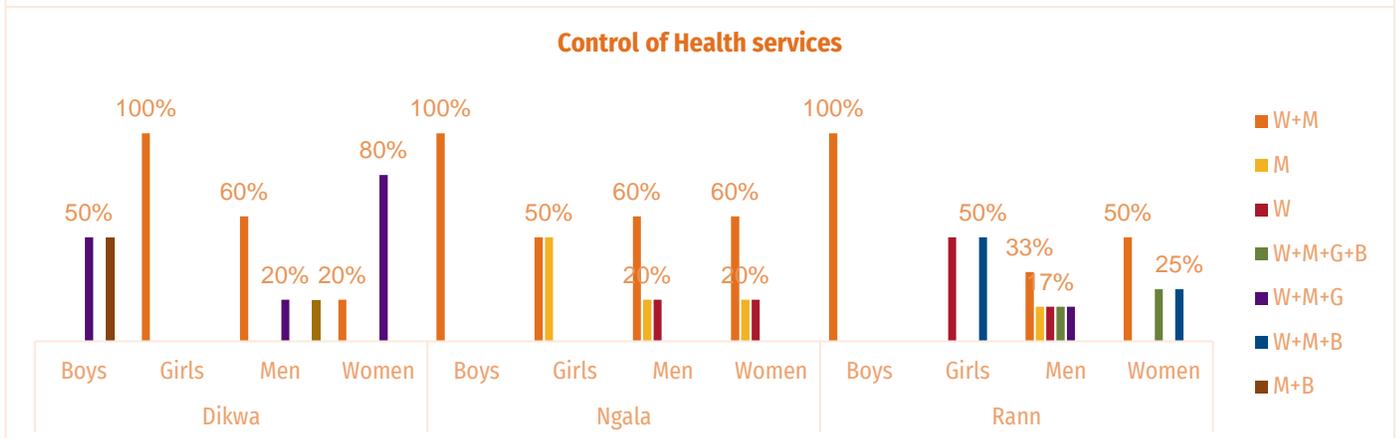
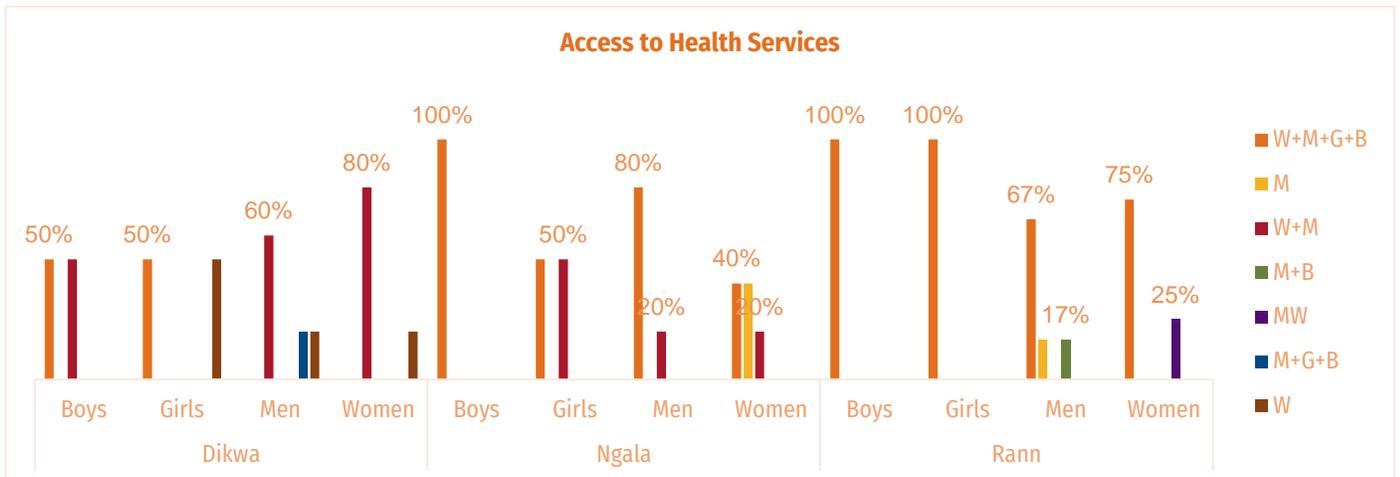


In Dikwa, the majority of the FGD participants and key informants indicated that only women and men have access to and control of clothes or the means to get clothes. In Ngala, the majority of FGD participants said women, men, girls, and boys have access to clothes, but most informants said only men have access to clothes. As for control, responses show that mostly women and men have control over what they or their family members wear.

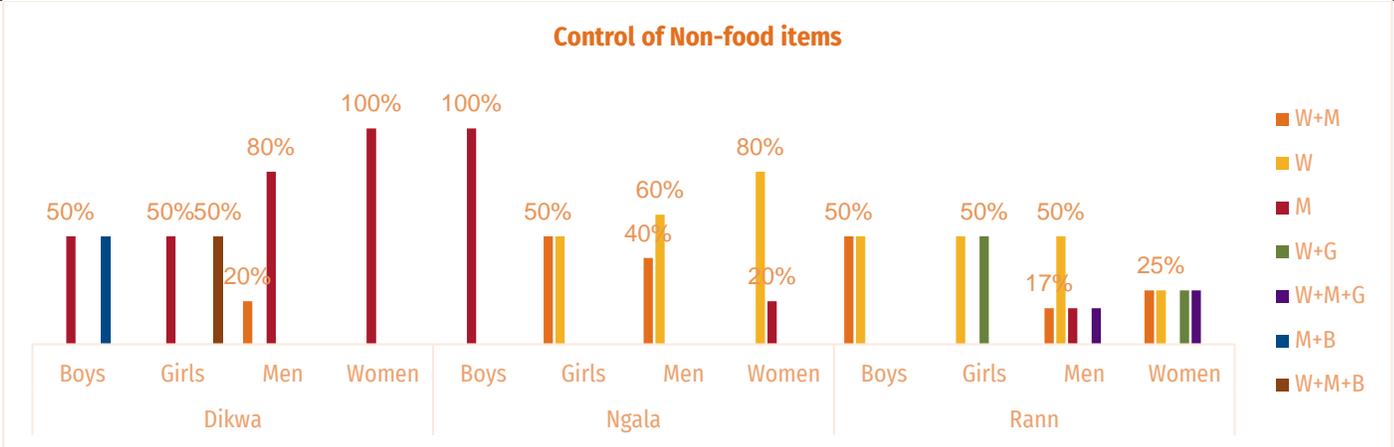
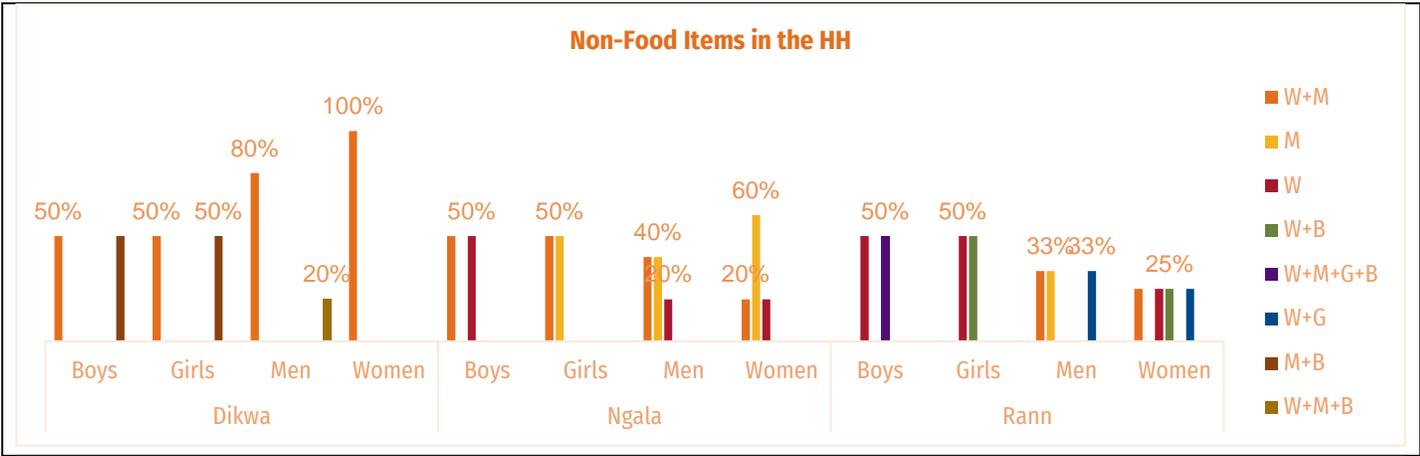




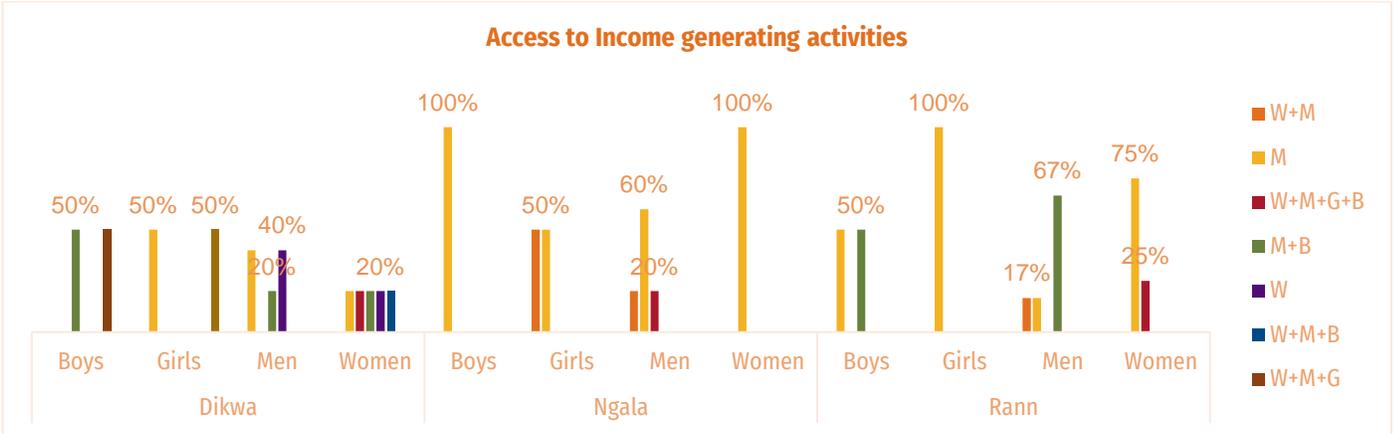
In two out of three regions, people believe that men have the most access to cash—more than women do. In Dikwa, FGD responses show that only women and men have access to and control of cash and cash assistance, with some informants suggesting that boys also have access to cash. In Ngala, both FGD and KII participants say men are those who primarily have access to cash and the same also admitted that control of cash resources is split between men and women. In Rann, the majority of FGD participants say men only, have access to cash with some informants saying boys also have access to cash. On control, both FGD and KII responses indicated that men, women, and boys control cash in households.

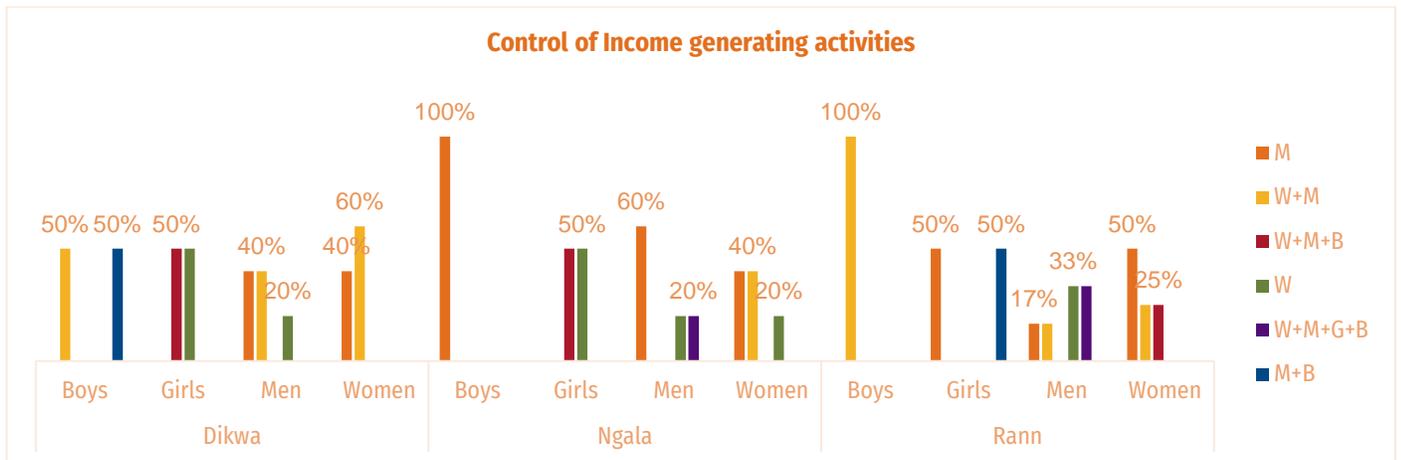


For access to health services, in Dikwa, the majority of the FGD groups said women and men have access to health services, and a smaller proportion of informants said women, men, girls and boys have access to health services. Across the groups and interviews, responses gathered show that women, men, and girls control health services in households. In Ngala and Rann, participants and informants said that women, men, girls, and boys have access to health services while only women and men have control of who accesses health services at the household level.

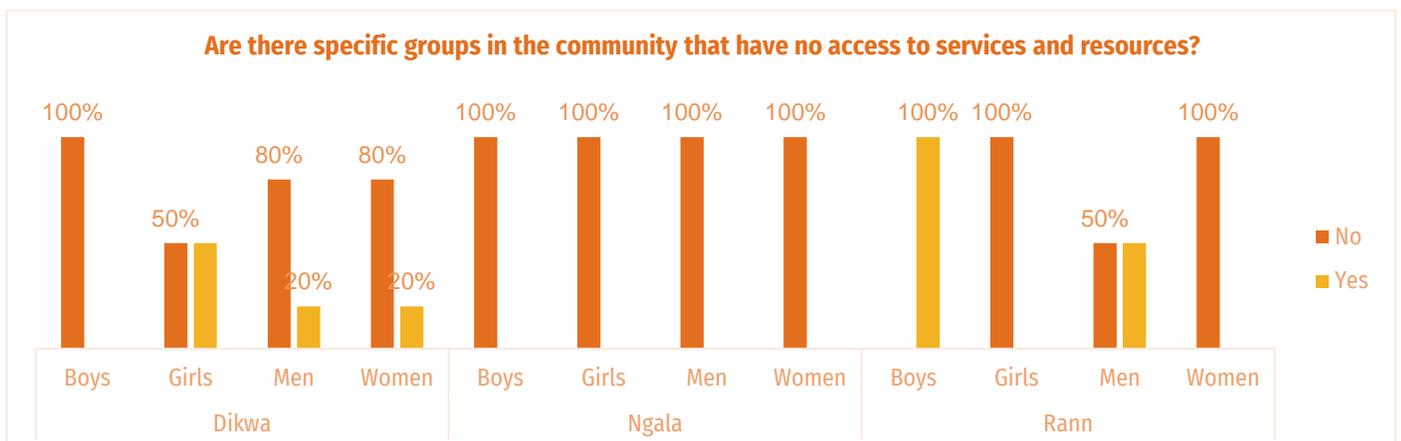


In Dikwa, responses show that most women and men have access to non-food items while most men possess control. In Ngala, participants suggested that mostly women and men have access to non-food items while mostly women possess control. In Rann, responses suggest that mostly women and girls have access to non-food items with women being the ones who mostly control its use.





Across all three districts, **people overwhelmingly believe that males (sometimes men alone, and sometimes men and boys) have access to income generating activities.** In Dikwa, 33% of FGD participants say most men have access to income generating activities, and 43% of informants say mostly men and boys have access to income-generating activities. 43% of FGD participants and informants thought women and men control income generating activities while 29% thought only men controlled such. In Ngala, 71% of FGD participants and 86% of key informants said mostly men have access to income generating activities. 57% of FGD participants and 43% of informants said men also control income generation activities. In Rann, 57% of FGD participants said mostly men have access to income generating activities while 43% of informants suggested that mostly men and boys have access. 29% of FGD and KII participants said women and men control income generation activities while 43% of informants said it is mostly men who control income generation activities.



In Dikwa, participants provided that, people living with disability have less access to general services like the few livelihood interventions that have come and gone, sometimes non-food items assistance and cash assistance. Members of host communities pointed out that they were accessing WFP food assistance although they had been told about it before they were dropped. Key informants noted that children and persons living with disabilities do not have access to cash and income generation activities. In Rann, participants noted that **persons living with disability, especially those living with mental health condition, have no access to services and resources.** They also noted that women are not engaged in income generating activities.

Key informants pointed out that in addition to people living with disability not accessing income generating activities due to restrictive stereotypes towards their condition, women also do not access income generating activities due to the culture that believes men should work as women take care of home chores and children. Also, they noted that newly wedded couples in their communities do not get registered as a new and expanding household, for WFP food assistance.

Secondary data relating to exclusion in northeast Nigeria show that people living with disabilities generally felt excluded by community leaders and marginalized by the general population. **Organizations of people with disabilities also felt marginalized by aid actors and not consulted enough,** although some felt this was slowly changing. The IAHE on gender (2020) confirmed that people with disabilities 'generally experience a lower level of engagement, as they tend to be consulted less frequently and

regularly than other groups, and their needs are not systematically considered across sectors' (IAHE, 2020). CBM UK and the Joint National Association of Persons with Disabilities (JONAPWD) (2019: 6) found that 'stigma and exclusion remain a common experience for people with disabilities and this is reinforced during the conflict.<sup>16</sup> The same document noted that in addition to longer-term drivers of exclusion, the conflict has created specific drivers of exclusion. While men are not generally considered at risk of social exclusion in Nigeria, men, and boys of fighting age (generally understood to be 14–40 years old) have faced specific impacts of the conflict and displacement and are at greater risk of recruitment, death and detention in the north-east crisis. These factors mean that men and boys of fighting age are under-represented in IDP camps and humanitarian data. Their absence is often interpreted as not requiring assistance. As one UN worker highlighted, 'there has been a lot of targeting of women and that is because the conflict has a proportion of almost 81% and above of displaced people who are women'. Instead, the absence of men and boys of fighting age should be seen as a symptom of the differentiated impact of the conflict on them.

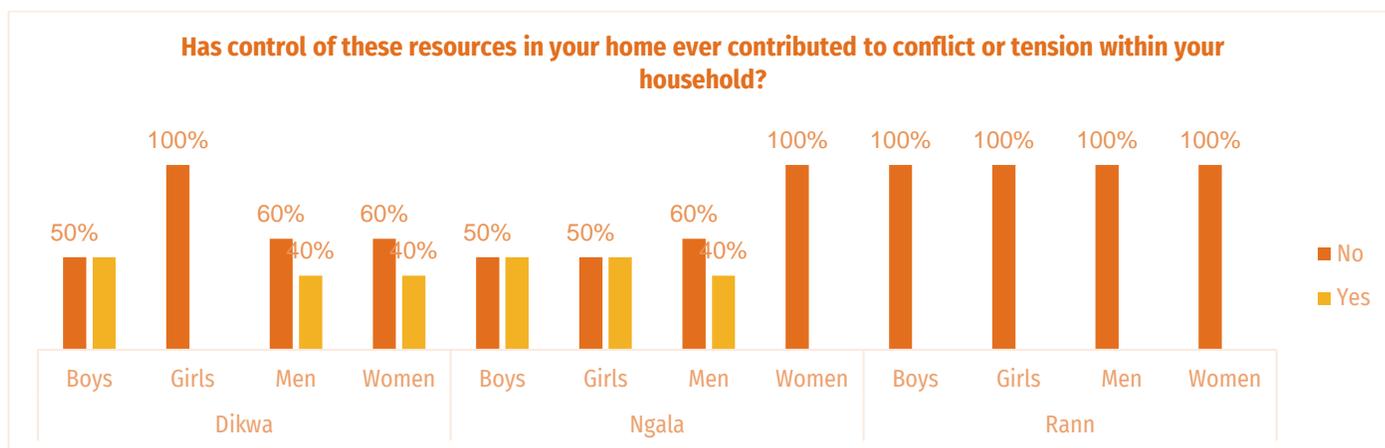
The main barriers to access and control for these groups who currently do not access one service or the other include:

#### Dikwa

- Stereotypes that suggest that persons living with disability are incapacitated and cursed.
- A fall in communal morals of helping the disabled
- Reduction of targeted project participants from food assistance (Funding constraints)
- Culture and norms that suggest that if a girl accesses money by herself, she would be mischievous
- Ongoing armed conflict leading to highly volatile environs characterized by insecurity
- Power imbalance between men and women

#### Rann

- Lack of adequate information about services
- Inability of communities to raise complaints about their problems
- Challenges with registering individuals who were previously part of a household but now have a family of their own



In Dikwa and Ngala, a significantly high proportion of FGD participants and informants indicated that control of and access to resources has at one point contributed to conflict or tension within households. When asked to provide context to this phenomenon, participants in Dikwa stated that control of household resources has contributed to tension in majority of households where persons living with disabilities are the heads of the households because they get little to manage, and their household members may not understand this due to the influence of social and gender norms. One person living with disability pointed out that **“as I speak with you my wife has left me and returned to her father’s house and it is not because I am not good to her, it is because I am not able to provide for her as much as she would get while in her father’s house”**. Some said the tussle for authority in the homestead can cause tension as women are most likely to be targeted for food assistance instead of men and hence, this shifts the norms as they assume the position of a provider. Some women pointed out that when men are prioritized and targeted as heads of the household and are targeted for food and cash assistance, they take this as an opportunity of having more power and take on more wives. This creates a situation of conflict with their other wives and children. One woman stated that **“If as a woman is the person getting food for the family, the husband demands some of the food from you to either sell or give to someone else, mostly another wife and if you refuse, he will begin to contemplate divorcing you because to him it means if you have more power and will disrespect him more”**.

In Ngala, responses gathered from a male FGD was that **“we are not used to controlling resources equally, so this will lead to**

<sup>16</sup> HPG working paper. Inclusion and exclusion in the north-east Nigeria crisis, 2021.

**conflict especially in homes”**. Participants alluded to the fact that majority of the conflict in homes arises on the grounds of disagreements on how to use resources in the household.

Participants and informants highlighted what they perceived to be the unfulfilled needs of women, men, boys, and girls. Their responses are given below:

**Dikwa**

- Livelihood support and shelter (Women and Men)
- Food items (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- Free education for our children (Girls and Boys)
- Adequate water supply all over Dikwa (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- Integrated health programs that will provide major services including surgeries (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)

**Ngala**

- Education (Girls and Boys)
- Means of livelihood and livestock (Women and Men)
- Income generation activities and addition of increased food rations (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- Non-food items (Women and Girls)
- WASH interventions (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)

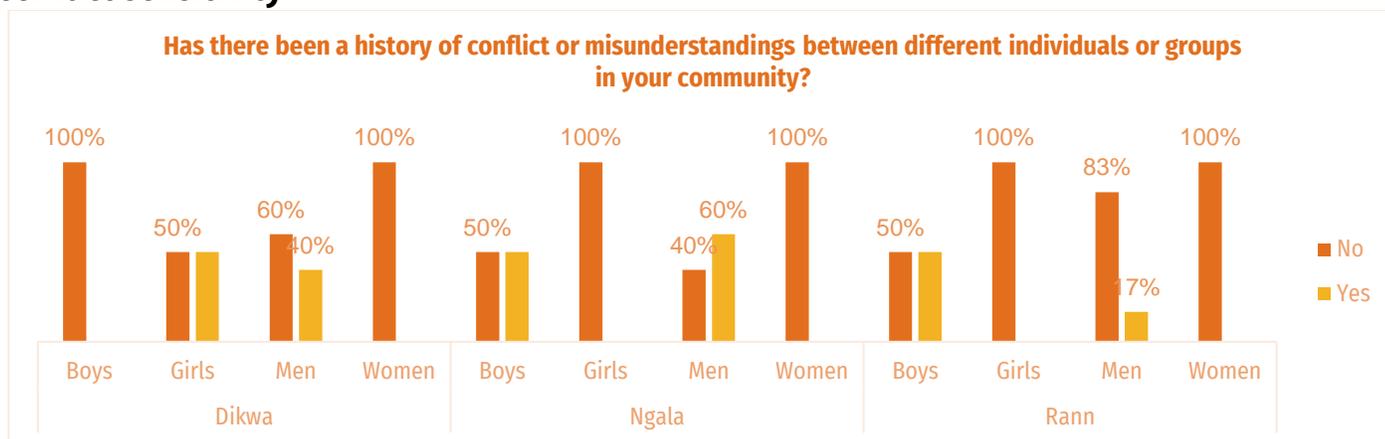
**Rann**

- Functional health facilities and health programs (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- Livelihood and relevant inputs such as tools and improved seeds (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- WASH (Women, Men, Girls and Boys)
- Education (Girls and Boys)
- Income generating activities for persons with disability (Women and Men)
- Skill training center for boys and girls (Girls and Boys)
- Individuals scope update (Women and Men)
- Menstrual hygiene management for women and girls’ sanitary items for women and girls (Women and Girls)

**Household priority needs**

Households overwhelmingly identified food assistance as a priority especially in Borno and Yobe. Livelihood support, health/medical needs, and water are mentioned as second, third and fourth priorities respectively. Households mentioning food assistance as their priority generally show higher levels of deprivation in terms of food consumption, monetary poverty, and non-monetary poverty. On the other hand, households reporting health/medical as their priority are likely to be better-off households.<sup>17</sup>

**Conflict sensitivity**



In Dikwa, participants noted in their communities, there had been instances of quarrels between villages heads (Bulama) over the drop of members of host communities from WFP food assistance. They also noted that the fact that IDPs get food and host communities do not get food is a recipe for tension should any other issue ensue between the two groups.

One key informant noted, **“most of tension occurs in relation to exclusion from services. Currently IDPs benefit from food assistance while host communities do not yet they are just as much affected by the situation. Previously ICRC was providing**

<sup>17</sup> [Essential Needs Analysis - Northeast Nigeria, October 2021 - February 2022 Assessment Report](#)

**food to host communities but not to IDPs and this sort of differences can brew into contempt**". An informant also noted that ethnicity is still practiced even to the extent of discrimination in Dikwa.

In Ngala, the main instances of tension between groups were cited to be caused by differential targeting of individuals for support. Key informants noted that waterpoints are a hotspot for conflict between IDPs and host communities. They also noted that some humanitarian actors carry out distribution activities without informing relevant community leaders and hence cause misunderstandings amongst people. In Rann, one key informant narrated that **"we have instances of men divorcing wives just because she has control over the food they benefit from WFP and does not allow them to sell the food items for their (men) personal needs"**. Issues of tribalism between Shuwa and Kanuri were also brought to the fore as they claimed it has resulted in many quarrels amongst children of Kanuri and those of Shuwa extractions.

Per responses gathered during FGDs and KIIs, factors that can divide the community or bring tension within the communities include:

#### **Dikwa**

- Differential targeting and exclusions from humanitarian services
- Discrimination against some groups
- lack of cooperation
- Lack of respect for one another
- Fights amongst children which sometimes lead to fighting among parents
- Scuffle over brides

#### **Ngala**

- Differential targeting and exclusions from humanitarian services
- Discrimination by communities and sometimes, some NGO staff
- Prioritization of more females in humanitarian assistance
- Greed of some of the community leaders as they may want to get more than others

#### **Rann**

- Gender inequality in terms of distribution especially as it affects adolescent girls not benefitting from some key humanitarian services.
- Improper project participants selecting for humanitarian assistance
- Lack of sensitization and proper awareness of beneficiary selecting criteria
- Partiality in distribution assistance by humanitarian workers
- Partiality among the NGOs staff during their recruitment
- Tribalism
- Imposing decisions without community consultations or consent

Residential status appears not to project the realities around vulnerabilities in field locations. Contrasting views suggest that while IDPs hold notions that those living in host communities are better-off, those in host communities say they are equally as vulnerable as the IDPs with the only difference being their residential status. When asked to describe the current relationship between IDPs and host community members, participants in Dikwa said they maintain cordial relationships between themselves. The IDP participants, however, indicated that they should be prioritized for humanitarian services because the majority of those living in host communities have relatives in Maiduguri and as such are less vulnerable than those with families living in camps. One key informant noted that though the relationship between the 2 groups seems cordial at present, the likelihood of disruption of this peace is high given the exclusion of host community members from most humanitarian support, particularly food. The informant went ahead to note that majority of those in host communities are also displaced persons and returnees who returned to little or nothing with which to sustain themselves and as such they consider themselves just as vulnerable and just as in need of food and other support as the IDPs.

In Ngala, IDPs who participated in FGD noted that there exists a contempt from host communities towards them and noted that it can be traced to them (the IDPs) being the main targets for majority of humanitarian assistance. They, however, established the existence of relative peace between the 2 groups. Some key informants contrarily pointed out that host community members feel disrespected by IDPs. They also noted that IDPs and host communities live different lives and as such they may disagree on a lot, but at present live in harmony. In Rann, FGD participants said host communities and IDPs maintain good relationships, and this is evident in the fact that they share community facilities and marry one another. Key informants similarly noted that there's a strong sense of solidarity and harmony between IDPs and host communities. They noted that they carry out communal responsibilities together like condolences, offering prayers, attending wedding and burial ceremonies, and cultivating each other's farms together.

Participants were asked in what ways they thought the presence and activities of WFP and other organizations contribute to tension or disagreement between different groups in their communities. Across all locations one consensus response was that differential targeting for life-saving services can stir tensions amongst communities, especially when only a specific group out of all those bounded by the same situations, are selected for such services. In Dikwa, an FGD participant noted that **“Some women are in perpetual disagreement with their spouses because they are selected to redeem food on behalf of their households, and hence, they refuse giving their husbands portions of the food to sell and cater for some personal needs.”**

Some pointed out that although WFP and their partner CARE ensure transparency in communicating the activities under the project and also consult adequately with stakeholders, it still will not stop the fact that if host community member are not receiving food assistance, they will feel excluded and dissatisfied. Key informants in Dikwa noted that dissatisfaction with targeting is one way that humanitarian services contribute to silent tensions within communities. They noted that the dissatisfaction with targeting is not only on the side of host communities who were recently dropped from food support, but also on the side of IDPs who feel excluded from some support especially livelihoods which has largely targeted members of host communities. In addition, some key informants pointed out that some elements of partiality as portrayed by some aid workers can also fuel tensions in the communities if not addressed.

In Ngala, although the majority opined that WFP assistance does not in any way contribute to tensions and conflict, some clearly stated that what they consider to be improper beneficiary selection can contribute to hatred amongst the communities. In Rann, FGD participants stated that delegating community leaders to distribute verification tokens would contribute to tension within the communities because in most cases, the community leaders do not distribute the token based on the set criteria. They mentioned a lack of proper awareness during beneficiary selection as another way in that humanitarian assistance can contribute to tension. One participant noted that **“some NGOs do not consider gender equality in their interventions and that may eventually lead to tension within the community. It is good to target the women and empower them but if the men are not also engaged in a way that will make them appreciate the humanitarian efforts, then they may begin to grow increasingly dissatisfied and aggressive.”** Key informants provided that sometimes actors do not select project participants based on equitable vulnerability criteria, and other times, discrimination by humanitarian actors and corrupt practices can also contribute to tensions in the communities. One informant noted that **“sometimes an organization might mistakenly or due to poor planning, give out more tokens for assistance than the actual amount of assistance available for distribution and this situation can cause tensions.”**

## Protection

### Mapping of Needs and Services

The 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan released in February of the same year details that of the 8.4 million persons in need of humanitarian assistance in the 2022 program cycle, 5.5 million individuals were targeted with a response funding requirement of \$1.15 billion, and about 79 implementing partners<sup>18</sup>. Of those targeted, 22% are women, 62% are children while 7% are persons living with a disability. The HRP captured the severity of humanitarian needs by LGA and captured Dikwa under severity 5 (catastrophic) and Ngala and Kala/Balge as severity 4 (extreme). It also notes that of those in need of humanitarian assistance in Borno, 32.6% are IDPs rated as 5 on the severity scale<sup>19</sup>, 29.5% rated as 4, 15.5% rated as severe, and only 2.3% rated as 2. 19% of those in need are host communities rated as 4, 10% of them rated as 3 and 24% rated as 2 while 44.8% were rated as 1. Also, the proportion of those in need include returnees, 5% of whom were rated 4, 5% rated 3, 1.5% rated 2 and 2% rated 1. members of communities considered inaccessible constituted 8.7% of persons rated 4, 5.5% rated 3, 4.5% rated 2 and 8.8% rated 1. 1.6 million of those targeted for assistance were considered highly vulnerable and they comprise of 0.32 million children with severe acute malnutrition, 0.84 million pregnant and lactating women and 0.36 million people living with disabilities. The HRP notes particularly that the crisis in northeast Nigeria is not abating, and the situation of affected people is not improving. **They still live with great unpredictability – privation that goes far beyond chronic poverty – and daily threats to their health and safety**, many of which could prove fatal or inflict irrecoverable harm. A major part of these manifests in the form of protection violations.

The intended outcome of the 2022 HRP was framed around 3 strategic outcomes:

Strategic Objective 1: Affected people receive life-saving assistance to remedy and avert the most severe threats to life and health, to reduce (excess) mortality and morbidity

Strategic Objective 2: Crisis-affected people enjoy a safer and healthier environment for living, with adequate access to essential services.

<sup>18</sup> [Humanitarian Response Plan Nigeria, 2022.](#)

<sup>19</sup> 1=Minimal, 2=Stress, 3=Severe, 4=Extreme, 5=Catastrophic

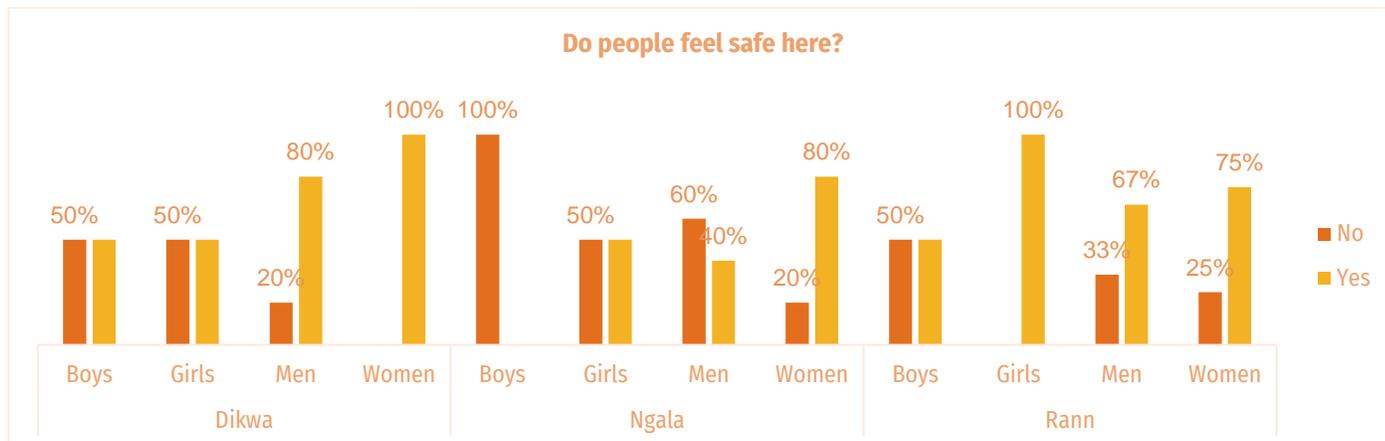
Strategic Objective 3: Some people's needs for recurrent multi-sectoral humanitarian aid decline in accessible areas by the end of 2023.

Strategic Objective 4: The affected population enjoys adequate protection of their rights including safety and security, unhindered access to humanitarian assistance, and solutions that fulfill norms and standards.

Findings from the HRP indicate that the preferred needs of communities were identified as food (32.8%), cash assistance (23.1%), NFIs (17.0%), shelter (7.4%) and WASH-NFIs (7.3%), while others (11.5%) preferred miscellaneous services, mobile cash transfers, cash cards or vouchers.

Across the three locations of this assessment, information gathered regarding the available services by gender and residential status is given in the annex section. [Insights on Service Mapping](#)

## Protection Risks & Threats



When asked what made people feel safe in their respective locations, participants and key informants provided the following responses.

### Dikwa

- No human rights violations when compared to the situation from where they came from
- Stable security situation
- Access to food and non-food items from NGOs
- Better living conditions when compared with previous conditions
- Consistent surrender of AOGs to government forces shows that peace is beginning to return to the community
- Presence of humanitarian and security actors.
- Improved access to previously inaccessible areas around Dikwa

### Ngala

- Improved security infrastructure to ensure the protection of lives and properties
- Access to some basic needs

### Rann

- Stable security situation
- Improved security infrastructure to repel AOG attacks
- Access to food assistance from WFP
- Assurance of safety by the government
- Efforts of the military and local hunters in patrolling the perimeters
- The knowledge of rights of individuals especially the right to choose what to participate in and what not to

For those who opined that they do not feel safe, they gave the following reasons to back their point.

### Dikwa

- Persons living with disabilities are at a disadvantage that there are incidences of attacks because during such times, nobody cares about the safety of the next person let alone persons with disabilities
- There are still flashes of attacks on Dikwa and during those times, everyone gets confused
- The fact that some groups are currently not benefiting from food support is a red flag that makes some IDPs feel unsafe
- Psychological distress arising from the uncertainty of the AOG attacks
- The occurrence of house-to-house operation by a suspected member of AOG where they search your household for collectibles and even kill if anyone resists

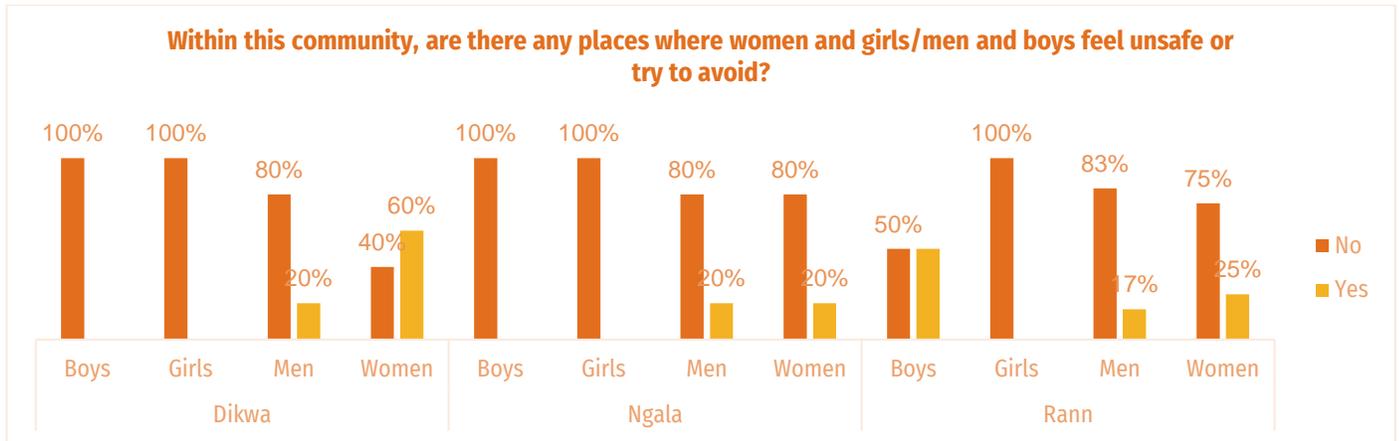
- Proximity of AOG clusters to Dikwa environs leaves the risk of attacks high and this frightens communities especially when incidences such as that which happened the previous week (week of 6<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> June 2022) where about 24 persons were killed by AOGs in an area not so far from the town.

**Ngala**

- As of presently, AOGs infiltrate into Ngala town often to scavenge for food, and some time they kill people in the process
- Stray bullets that fly around during gunfire exchanges between state and non-state forces pose serious threats to lives
- The existence of landmines and explosive detonations leave communities in danger of losing many lives

**Rann**

- Low confidence in the willingness of the military to stand and defend the civilians – **“Sometimes we feel as if they may run and leave us”**
- The lack of a wide variety of health interventions implies that community members with complicated health emergencies may die due to a lack of health interventions.



The majority of the FGD participants and key informants across the three locations indicated that there were no areas in the communities which they considered unsafe. However, a minority of FGD participants and key informants across the three locations indicated otherwise. As a follow-up, a participant who disagreed that there were no unsafe places went ahead to provide details of unsafe places as captured below.

LGA	Unsafe Place(s)	Time considered unsafe	Why it is unsafe
RANN	Military Barrack	5:00pm to 6:00am	AOGs used to attack during the mentioned time
	Gate one (the main entrance)	5:00am to 8:am	AOGs used to come through the main entrance to attack the Town.
	WFP MSU (HUB)	5:00am to 6:00am	It's within the military trench and the military doesn't like unnecessary movements during the mentioned hours. AOGs used to attack through the mention location
	CJTF Gate within the trench	5:00pm to 7:00am	AOGs used to attack the CJTF at the gate during the patrol time and or try to cross the trench to attack. That why we consider the gate as unsafe place during the mention hours
	Waterlog side	Thought-out the rainy season	Children and some adolescents are dying as a result of playing in the water, and the place was dug with depths holes.

LGA	Unsafe Place(s)	Time considered unsafe	Why it is unsafe
Dikwa	Freedom (do or die)	6:30 pm - Dawn	GF were drink alcohol and sometimes fight and shot periodically. Some of them are even raping girls in dark under the influence of alcohol
	Ministry of work	5:00pm - Dawn	It is close to the army barrack and most of the

			attacks were coming through that axis by AOG. Considering the OAGs are always targeting GF
	Fulatari camp	8:00pm	Frequent attacks by AOGs and snatch food and non-food item from the IDPs.
	Kunbori	12 am	Criminalities in the dark by unknown actors

LGA	Unsafe Place(s)	Time considered unsafe	Why it is unsafe
Ngala	Wulgo / Ladari	4:00pm-Dawn	Anybody seen by this time is considered an AOG suspect.
	Bulu (bridge)	4:00pm-Dawn	AOGs operate in those surroundings and usually lunch attacks targeting the GF.
	Logmani	2:00pm-Dawn	AOGs were attacking civilians, and GF seized food and non-food items from a break down vehicles.
	Kanumburi/Yobe	10:00pm-Dawn	AOGs usually penetrate through those axes into the communities in search of food commodities.

## Food Availability & Coping Strategies

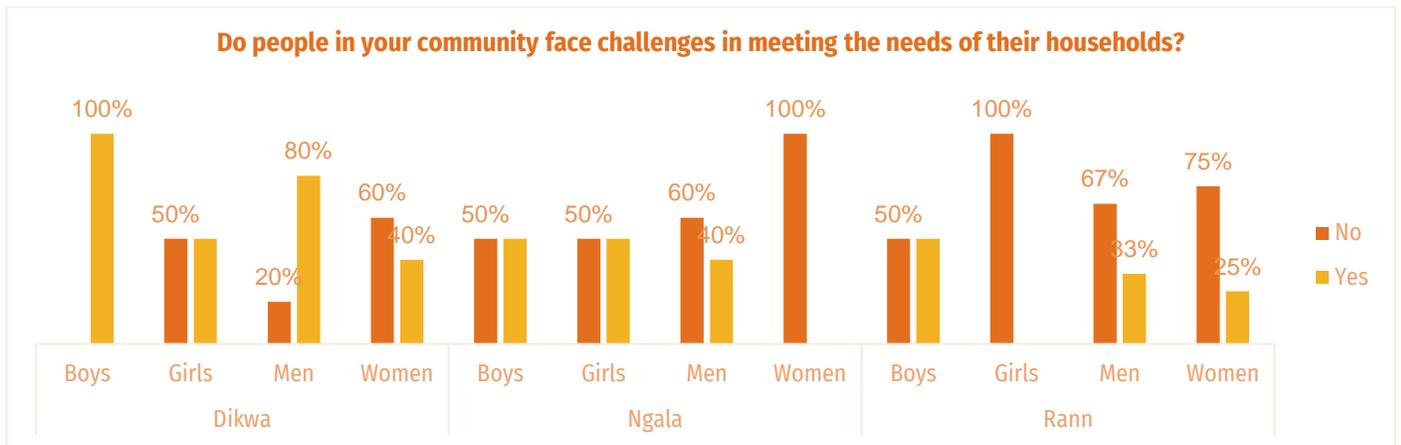
Participants were asked about how they cope with the current food situation.

In Dikwa, responses gathered from FGD show that host communities are struggling through a dire food insecurity crisis. After being targeted for in-kind food assistance which received for a while, they woke up to the reality of not benefiting from such assistance. Some of the participants said in coping with the situation, they had to beg for food from relatives who support them from time to time, however, noting that their support was too meagre compared to what they and their families need. The majority said they engage in small trades to get some money to purchase food. Majority of the IDP participants noted that for them, the WFP food assistance is their only source of food and added that most times the rations are not enough to provide them with adequate meals per day but in the absence of no viable addition, they have to manage. One participant noted that **“some young girls in our communities have decided to prostitute themselves to be able to feed, although it is not rampant, even if it were one girl who engages in it, it is still very sad to say because it is against our culture.”** One key informant gave a piece of her mind saying **“to me begging is the lowest a person can go in suffering because it simply means that all hope of sustaining yourself is lost. A lot of people are forced to beg now not because they want to, but because they have no choice. Where I came from people do not beg because every household had enough to even feed those around them because we were farmers, and we ate our farm products. But now, I have seen people from my community begging for money and food because they do not have any means of getting it”**. While stating that most community members both IDPs and host communities depended solely on WFP food assistance, they also pointed out that a few community members engage in manual labor such as grading farmland and fetching firewood for sale which comes at the cost of risking one’s life.

In Ngala, responses gathered from FGDs show that most of the community members are coping with the food crisis courtesy of the WFP food assistance and other humanitarian assistance while a few engage in firewood sales. Key informants credited communities’ ability to cope with the situation to the presence and support from various humanitarian and development partners.

In Rann, participants say they mostly depend on humanitarian aid to cope with their present dispositions. Only a few people are engaged in one sort of petty trading or the other while fewer farms were ever so subsistent.

Key informants echoed this opinion stating that humanitarian assistance is by far the only hope they must survive the current crisis. One key informant pointed out that **“the WFP in-kind food distribution is benefitted by more than 20,000 individuals in Rann and most of us use our ration for the sole purpose of feeding our families, because poor access in and out of Rann coupled with the AOG presence around the area, has cut it off from many opportunities so even if community members intended to sell their food, they cannot even take it out of Rann and within Rann, most people don’t have money to buy anything”**.



Representatives of persons living with disability disclosed that they face challenges with mobility around the community and with challenges to movements come difficulties in providing for families. Lack of livelihood, poor security situation and presence of AOG members around nearby villages where community members go to fetch firewood were also noted as a challenge. A woman who participated in one of the group discussions recounted **“at times we have no choice but to go into the bush to search for firewood which we will bring back for sale. When you decide to go, you will not think of the eventuality of being attacked or abducted because at that time, you are more concerned about getting money to feed your family and the fear is not much, but when you are out there, then you start remembering what it can be like if you are attacked. It is God that protects us because we are not doing it for ourselves, it for our children”**. Participants noted that the current WFP food assistance is the primary, if not the only, reason why there has not been a ridiculous spike in the rate of unwanted pregnancies, and sexually transmittable diseases. They said this, to the effect that providing for households was becoming very challenging and if it persists, many young women and girls in IDP camps may begin to engage in transactional sex that will lead to those consequences.

In Ngala, most participants pointed out challenges with access to livelihoods as the most challenging aspects of providing for a family. Some women noted that part of their challenges, was from a nutritional standpoint as most of them face challenges with accessing condiments with which to prepare balanced meals. Some participants also noted challenges with accessing NFIs and cooking fuel.

In Rann, FGD participants noted a lack of income to meet up with household needs. They linked this to a lack of livelihoods and lack of access to most of their farmlands. Participants also mentioned challenges with accessing cooking fuels (firewood and charcoal) and sometimes adapting other methods of cooking for instance, using cow dungs to cook food.

In Dikwa, FGD participants noted some coping strategies employed in dealing with the challenges they highlighted.

- Petty trading business
- Scrap metal collection from surrounding villages
- Firewood collection and sale
- Begging
- Support from some relatives who are into business
- Cap knitting
- Prayers made for God’s help
- Sale of small portions of food assistance provided by humanitarian actors to support buying other necessities

In Ngala, the Majority of FGD participants explained that there wasn’t much they did in dealing with the challenges they faced. Some, however, noted the collection and sales of firewood as a coping strategy.

In Rann, participants noted that they engage in petty trading, farming, firewood fetching, scrap metal (Ajakuta) collection, and adapting other methods of cooking, for instance, using cow dungs to cook food in the absence of firewood.

## Food gap-related protection risks

**Staple food prices continue to increase** and remain atypically higher than long-term averages when compared to previous years thus significantly affecting household food access and reduction in the Households minimum expenditure basket. Sickness and loss of employment are other major shocks affecting households in hard-to-reach areas. Due to the prevailing violence and socioeconomic hardship in those areas, dozens of households continue to flee their homes to seek safety and support to rebuild their livelihoods, and better services in internally displaced camps and host communities<sup>20</sup>

The Nigeria Protection Sector Annual report of 2021 cited the reduction in food rations by WFP, a global action caused by funding

<sup>20</sup> [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Update – May 2022 Bulletin](#)

shortages, left a huge proportion of the affected population food insecure, and this hurt children's welfare, as more and more parents were forced to send their children out into the streets to either beg for alms, or hawk petty items. Child labor and child and forced marriages were also seen to be on the rise, as well as reports of GBV incidents against children.<sup>21</sup>

## Coping strategies

Additionally, the findings from the HSM showed concerning food consumption deficits and limited diversity of diets in the inaccessible areas surveyed. **More than half of the surveyed households (50.8 percent) struggled to have sufficient food intake and nearly 72.5 percent experienced a crisis or higher levels** (CH Phase 3 and above) of food deprivation and hunger, further evidenced in the pervasive use of food-based coping strategies.<sup>22</sup> The report further notes that 40 percent of the households relied on crisis coping strategies to meet their food needs, which heightens economic vulnerability due to the negative impact on the future productivity of the most affected households. The elevated levels of consumption gaps, malnutrition, mortality, and unsustainable usage of emergency coping strategies are largely driven by the limited availability of food stocks, restricted access to functional markets, and poor water, health, and sanitation services, which might further increase morbidity risk, and impact more negatively on households' ability to engage in labor for food or resource gathering.

More than 70% of all households practice agriculture and for more than half, agriculture constitutes their main source of income. This is followed closely by petty trading and livestock farming, mainly as second or third sources of income. 10% of households engage in unskilled wage labor, begging, or daily laborer as the main income source.

The most used coping strategy is consuming less preferred food items, which was reported by 86.5 percent of all households. Reduction of quantities by adults or mothers so that children could eat was another coping mechanism applied by households. Borrowing money and spending savings are coping strategies popularly used by households to meet their essential needs, whereas around 10% of households sell productive assets or resort to selling animals unsustainably.

In Dikwa, participants highlighted that members of their communities take risks to pursue alternative livelihood options. Some of their responses were best captured as quoted by them.

**“We have no alternative but to risk our lives to survive. It is better to die while making efforts to provide for your family than to die of hunger or watch your family become something bad because they cannot bear the hunger. Men risk their lives when they go out to fish, or farm, women risk their lives when they go out to farm or fetch scrap metals, and they are mostly accompanied by their older sons who are at risk of either getting killed or being abducted. The sad part is that even if we get attacked today, we will have no choice but to take the risk again tomorrow”.** The advent of women gathering scrap metals for sale was noted to be recent and influenced by the fact that there are little or no alternative income generating activities for them to engage in. Participants also noted that the entire communities are at risk of being exposed to explosions as some of the women or their children may pick up improvised explosive device - IEDs) and bring them into the community unknowingly. They added that sometimes, the biggest risk they take is the risk of risking their lives to go in search of such scrap metals and yet return without any. They said some young girls take the risk of exposing themselves to sexually transmittable diseases and unwanted pregnancies when they engage in sex for money or food.

In Ngala, participants noted that the main risks they take to provide for their families involve going into bushes to source firewood. Some others said they had to access some small portions of farmland where they try to cultivate but that this came at the risk of either losing their lives or being abducted. The occurrence of multiple explosions within and around Ngala because of stepping on land mines has also heightened the risks communities take in trying to source for a livelihood when almost no alternative exists.

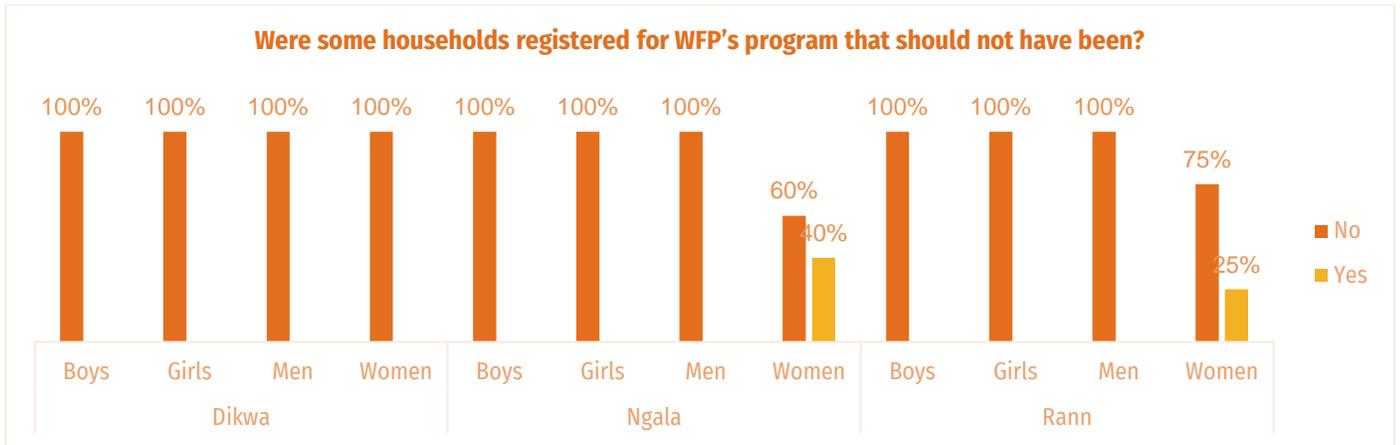
In Rann, responses suggest that some community members beg for money and food as a way of coping with their lack. Some participants also mentioned venturing into highly unsafe bushes in search of firewood and scrap metal remains of destroyed military equipment (Ajakuta). Some Key informants noted that some men venture into Cameroon to be hired as daily workers to earn some money to meet the needs of their families.

## Barriers and challenges in accessing WFP assistance

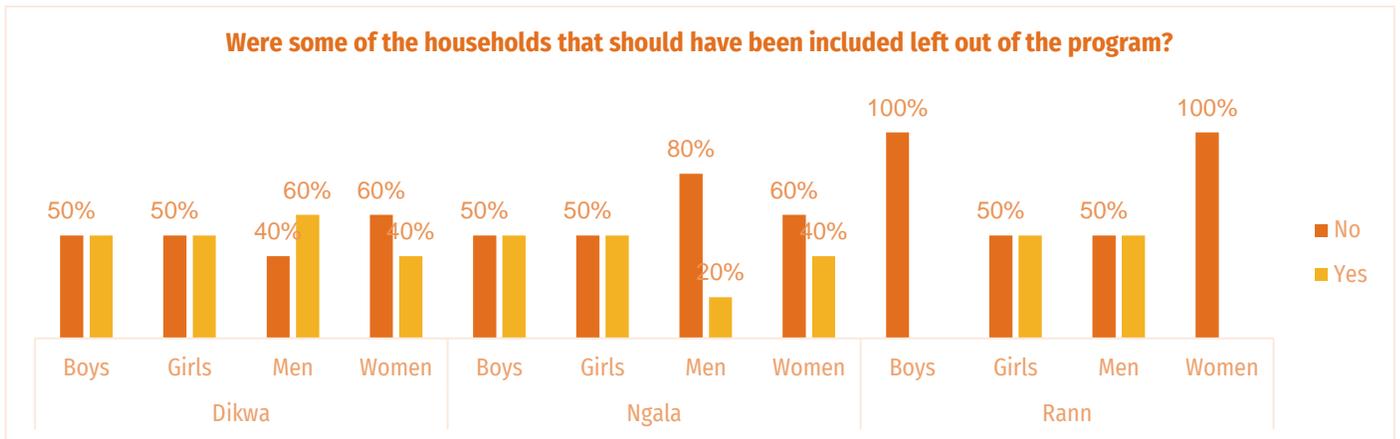
### Targeting and Registration

<sup>21</sup> [Protection Sector Northeast Nigeria: Annual Report 2021](#)

<sup>22</sup> [FMARD Humanitarian Situation Monitoring Update – May 2022 Bulletin](#)

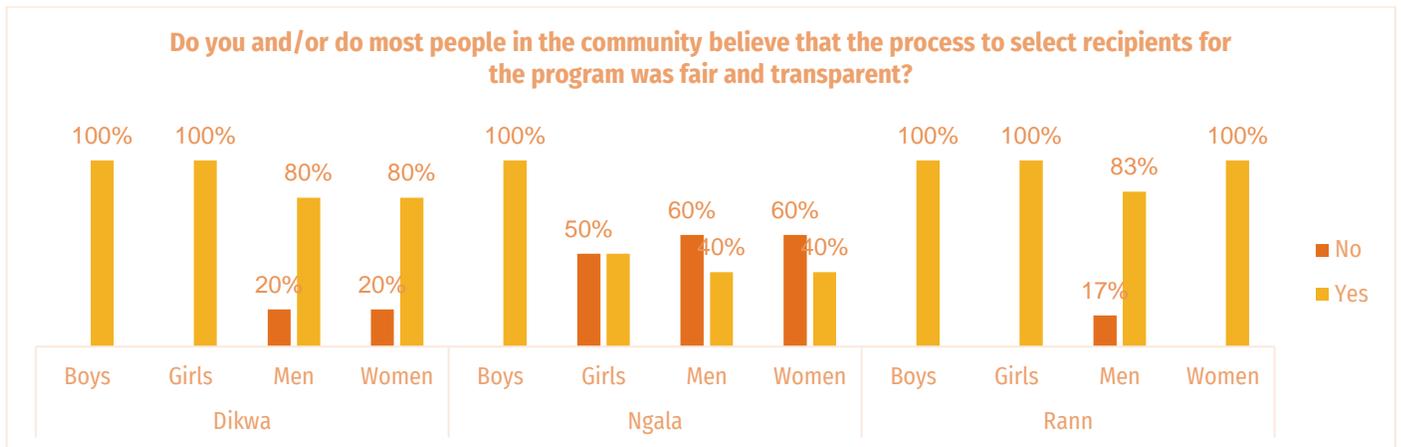


In Dikwa, all the FGD participants and the key informants unanimously said that there were no households registered for WFP food assistance who they thought should not have been registered. In Ngala and Rann, all the key informants and the majority of the FGD participants pointed out same. Their reasons for thinking such households should not have been registered were either that for some, they were already businessmen with a means of income, or that they were government workers receiving salaries, or that some of them (the households) had politicians as relatives. On how they got registered, only a few respondents mentioned that community leaders influenced the registration of such persons.



In Dikwa, a few of the FGD participants and most of the key informants pointed out that in their opinion, some households who should have been registered for food assistance were not registered. In Ngala, a significant minority of FGD participants and an even smaller minority key informants said some household who should have been registered for food assistance were not registered. In Rann, a small minority of FGD participants and a significant minority of informants pointed out that in their respective opinions, some households who should have been registered for food assistance were not registered. Across the three locations, they attributed this reality to the following factors:

- Absence during registration
- Disability
- Illness during registration
- Late arrival during scope registration
- Delayed scope update



Across the three locations, majority of the participants confirmed that the selection process was fair. Of all the locations, Ngala had the most participants who felt the selection process was not transparent. For participants who felt the selection process was not fair, when asked why they thought the selection process was not fair and transparent, participants in Dikwa submitted that some IDPs had arrived as new arrivals and only got served food once and they had been in camp since over 3 months and some disabled persons were not registered because they couldn't access the registration points. Similarly, in Ngala, participants referred to the one-off food rations given to new arrivals as unfair as it may take them a long time to familiarize themselves with the communities to identify any coping mechanisms if any. Some participants noted that some of their neighbors were excluded from the scope registration, and nobody told them why.

Those who believed the selection process was fair and transparent were asked to highlight strategies that worked well in achieving it. Their responses included:

#### Dikwa

- Participation of community members during the selection process
- Collaborations with community leadership structures
- Constitution of project management committees (PMCs)

#### Ngala

- Adequate sensitization
- Household based registration ensuring that the full household is registered once by fingerprint capture

#### Rann

- Mass sensitization prior to registration
- Registration best on family size
- Prioritization of vulnerable groups
- Involvement of community leaders and PMCs
- Gender sensitivity

### Suggestions for ways to improve the targeting process include:

#### Dikwa

- IDPs and host communities should be equally targeted
- Mitigate fraudulent activities around token distribution by assigning monitors to follow community leaders to distribute token
- Scale-up of targeted project participants
- Increase prioritization of persons with disability
- Update to household size on scope cards
- Continued participation of credible community members to curb discrimination or exclusion
- Improve the size of the rations

#### Ngala

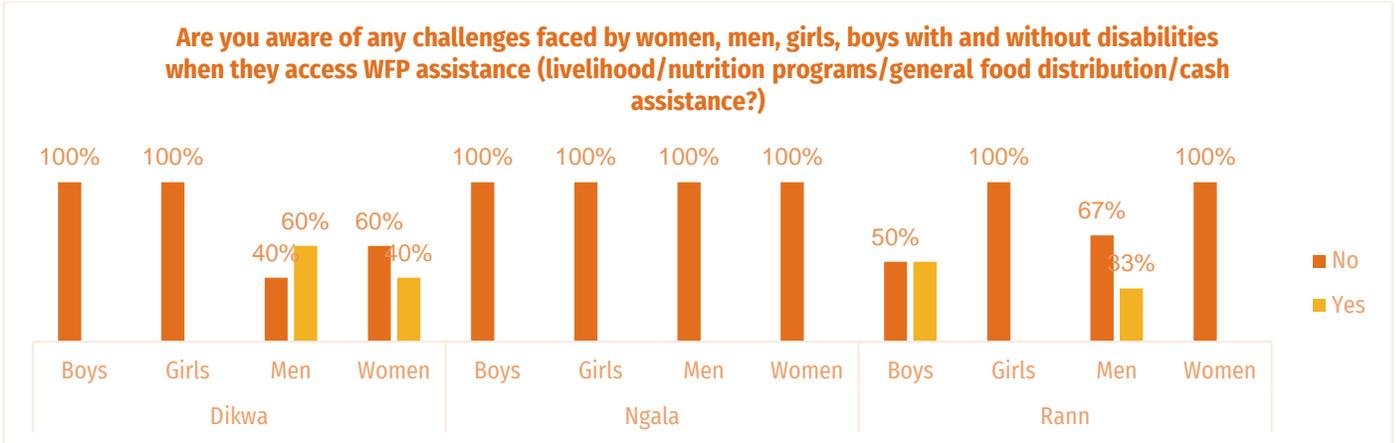
- Ensuring equal access to food assistance
- Work with community leaders to reduce instances of host communities claiming to be IDPs
- Carrying out regular beneficiary management where the household sizes are regularly updated, and complaints speedily addressed.

#### Rann

- Special considerations to ensure gender equality, respect for culture and religion
- Building trust with the community members and involving them in other activities apart from the food assistance

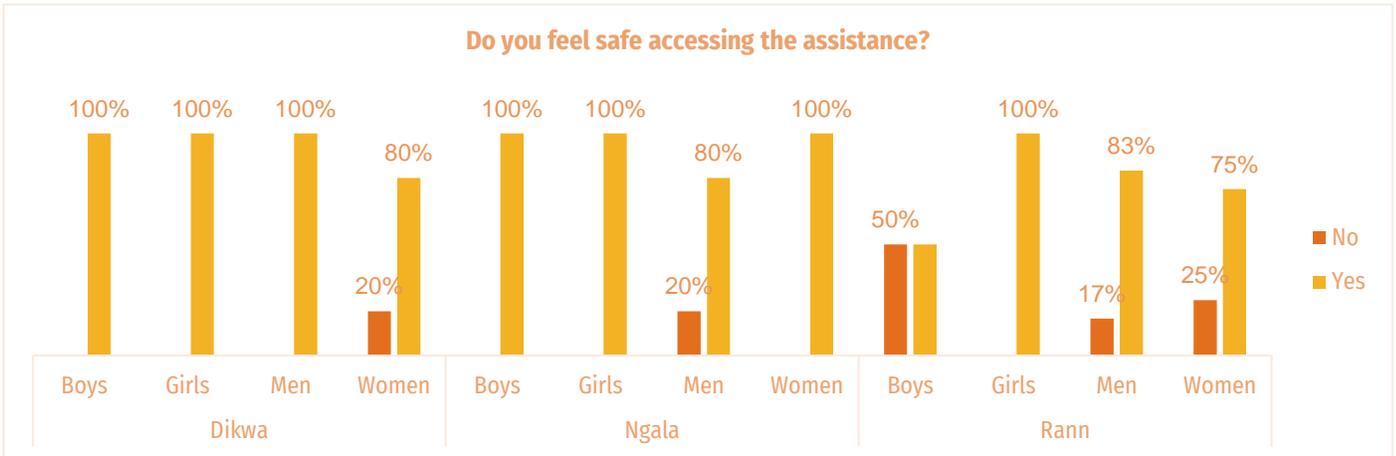
- Commencing every activity with sensitization and community engagement
- Prompt response to complaints regarding cards

## Safety and integrity in accessing food assistance

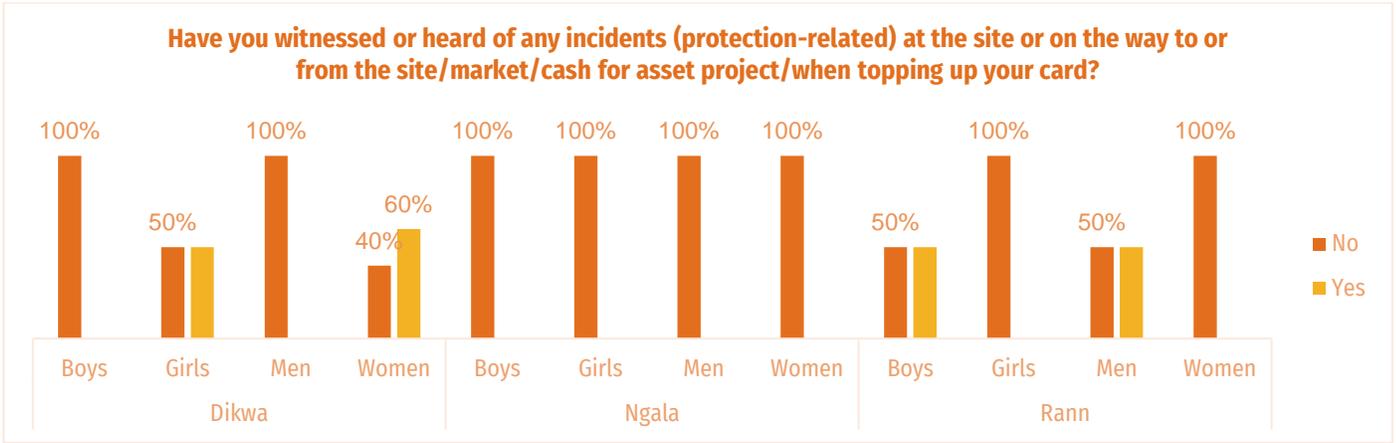


When asked to highlight what challenges they think people face, participants mentioned the following:

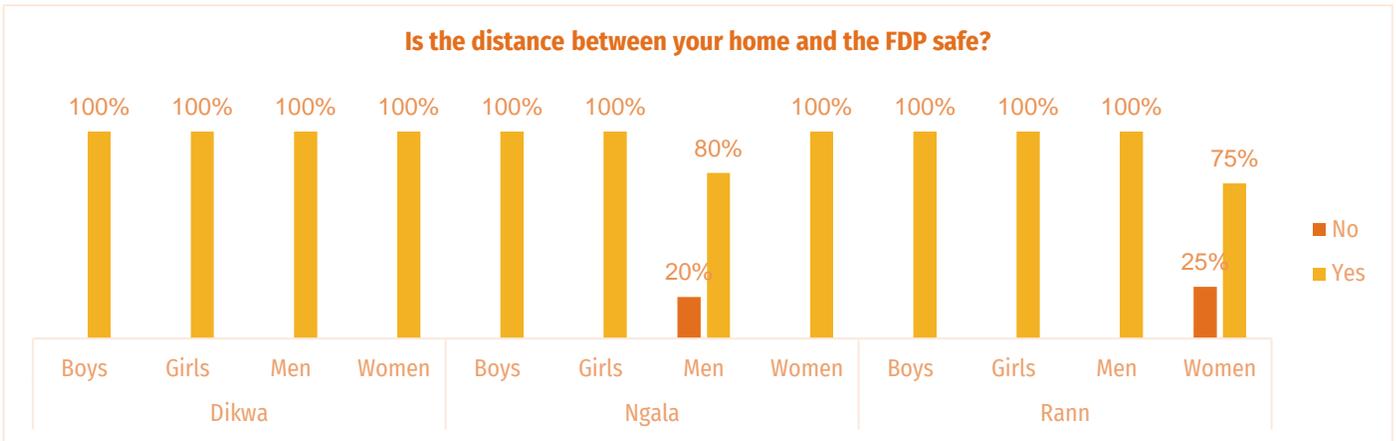
- Challenges with transporting entitlements from FDP to project participants' houses
- Challenges in mobility for persons with disabilities
- Anxieties and fears of being bullied to release portions of entitlements
- Sometimes project participants do not get their nutritional needs from the vendors because some vendors do not provide all varieties of food items in their shops.
- Persons living with disability experience challenges in transporting their entitlement to their homes



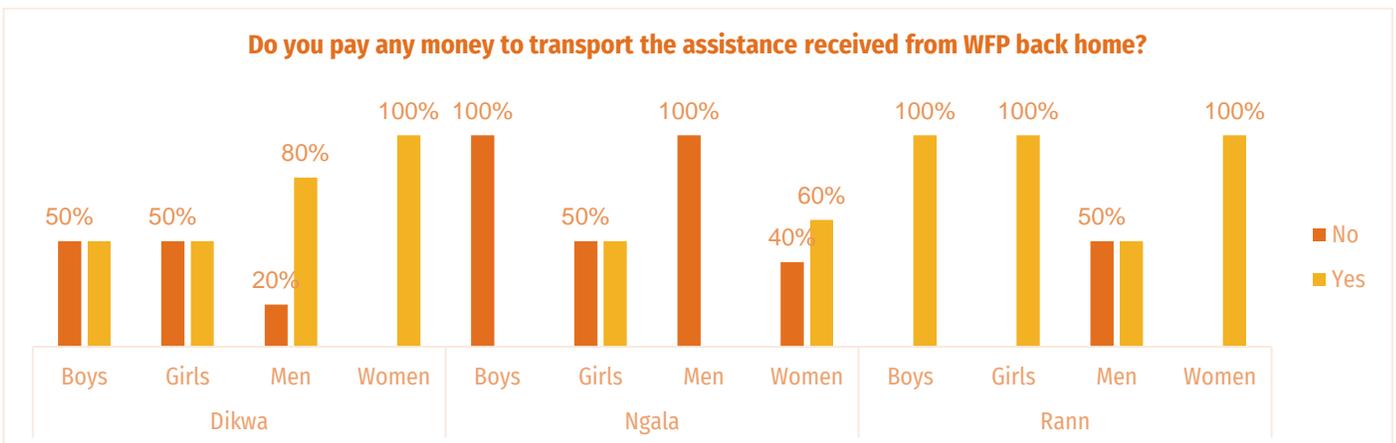
Amongst all the participants and informants, the majority indicated feeling safe while accessing food assistance. The minority of key informants in Dikwa who indicated not feeling safe accessing assistance pointed out that disabled persons feel unsafe as they are not carried along to participate fully in decision-making and other activities. In Ngala, the minority of FGD participants who indicated feeling insecure with redeeming entitlements added that they felt so because members of host communities were scaled down from the target which leaves them (IDPs) always worried in anticipation of an eruptions or disagreement between IDPs and host communities.



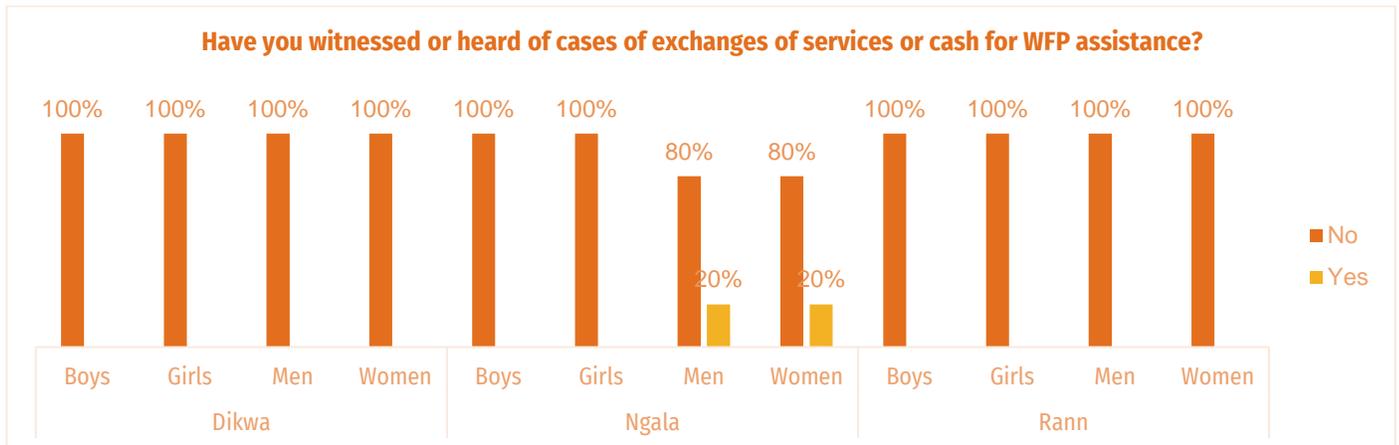
The majority of the FGD and KII participants opined that they had not witnessed or heard of protection related incidents at food distribution points or in transit from food distribution points. In Dikwa, a significant minority of FGD participants indicated that they had either witnessed or heard of a protection incidence as it affects project participants either at FDP or on their way home. This they attributed to intra-family scuffles over the decision on the use of food entitlements which sometimes get physical and theft in the process of transportation. They also mentioned child labor in that children are made to carry food entitlements for long distances sometimes. In Rann, **key informants noted that project participants feel afraid of being robbed of their entitlements by those who are not benefiting.**



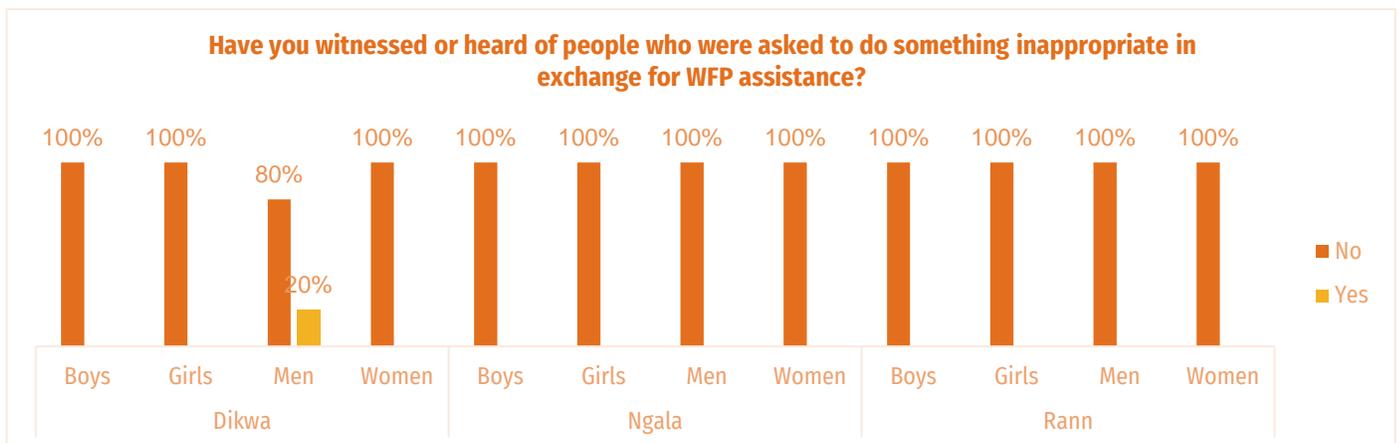
A large majority of the participants across the three locations indicated that the distance between their homes and the FDPs are relatively safe. On average, participants in Dikwa indicated an average of 5 minutes at the least and 30 minutes at the most to get to the FDP on foot. In Ngala, the participants indicated an average of 10 minutes at the least and 20 minutes at most to get to redemption sites. In Rann, participants indicated average walking time as 5 minutes at the least and 30 minutes at most.



In Dikwa 57% of key informants indicated that project participants sometimes must pay money to transport their entitlements to their homes, the same was the opinion of 57% of FGD participants in Ngala. In Rann, all the FGD participants and 57% of the key informants said they pay money to transport their entitlements home. Participants indicated that the price range varies by distance. Depending on the distance, project participants in Dikwa pay from N100 to N300, those in Ngala project participants pay between N50 and N500. In Rann, project participants pay between N100 to N500. Speaking on how they get the money to pay for transportation, participants said they sell portions of their entitlements (either 1 mudu of beans or 2 mudu of sorghum, small portions of oil) to pay for transportation. Few indicated that they have relatives who worked as community-based volunteers who they get money from to pay.



All participants across the three locations except for 29% of key informants in Ngala, all said they never witnessed or heard of cases of exchange of services or cash for WFP assistance. This inquiry was clarified to mean exchange of services or cash between targeted population and WFP and/or WFP partners.



All the FGD participants across the three locations and majority of the key informants, said they never witnessed or heard of cases of people who were asked to do something inappropriate in exchange for WFP assistance.

Participants were asked to make recommendations on ways in which their safety can be improved while accessing food assistance support. Their responses were captured per location as follows:

**Dikwa**

- Increased food rations
- Increased Health interventions in Dikwa
- Livelihood support
- Improved security coordination
- Strengthening monitoring and follow-up on vendors

**Ngala**

- Livelihood support for host community members and IDPs
- Increased food ration
- Life skills training support

## Rann

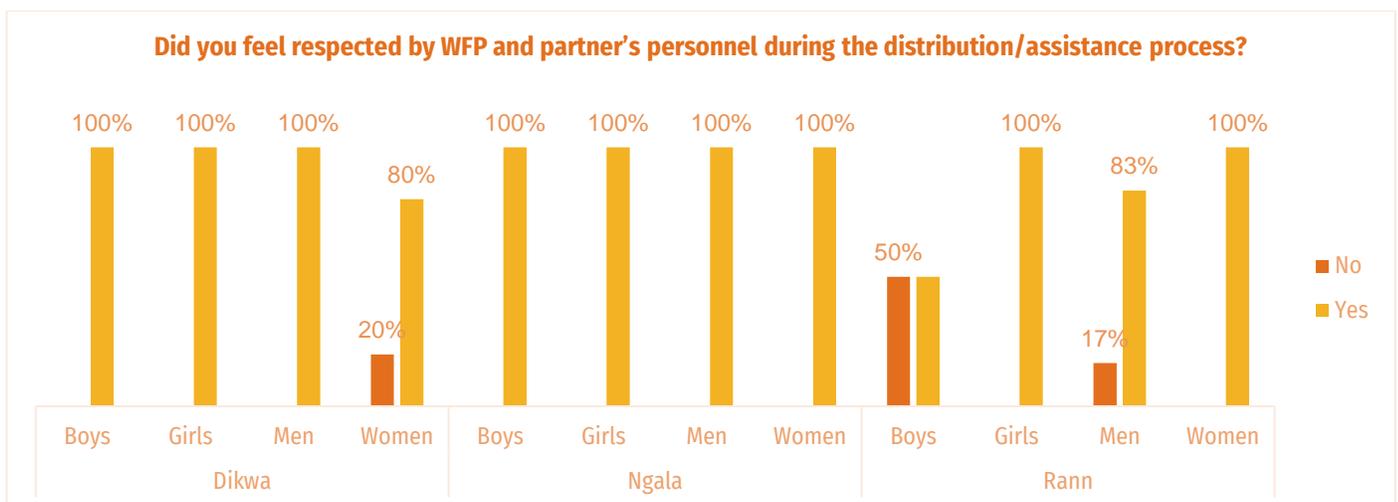
- Health interventions
- Livelihood interventions
- Improved WASH and hygiene promotion interventions
- NFI support
- Improved education interventions
- Increased security forces and increased patrols
- Increased presence of GBV partners

## Dignified access to food assistance

Regarding the overall convenience of accessing food assistance, participants and informants were asked how comfortable they felt as regards availability of shade, availability of mats for sitting, availability of safe drinking water, orderliness, gender sensitivity and special considerations for aged and disabled persons.

- In Dikwa, all participants and informants indicated the availability of shades, in Ngala, majority said there were shade provisions at FDP, in Rann, shades are provided at the clearance point and the FDP and to ensure that the shade is enough to protect the project participants, they are mobilized in batches using the token system.
- Majority of the FGD and KII participants in Dikwa and Ngala indicated that there were mats available for them to sit, also, in Rann, sitting mats are made available both at the clearance point and at the FDP.
- A slight majority of participants in Dikwa indicated that drinking water was made available during redemption, in Ngala and Rann a slight majority of the FGD participants indicated that drinking water was not provided during redemption, although information triangulation shows that water provision is made available at FDPs across all three locations.
- Majority of the FGD and KII respondents in Dikwa, Ngala, and Rann indicated that the distribution was orderly and well organized.
- Across the three locations, participants confirmed that separate lines for women and men were created. When asked why they thought this was done, the majority said it was in line with their custom of women and men not mixing up. Some also pointed out that this was done to avoid women being involved in a physical struggle with men and boys in queues.
- Participants indicated that vulnerable persons and aged individuals were given special considerations during redemption.

Generally, participants indicated varying length of stay at redemption sites and they attributed this to the distance between their homes and the redemption sites. They also attribute the length of wait to vulnerability as disabled persons indicate shorter waiting time when compared to others. Participants in Dikwa said the fastest they redeem their entitlements ranges between 30 minutes to an hour. In Ngala, participants said the spend 30 minutes at the least and as much as 5 hours. In Rann, participants they spend between 30 minutes to as much as 2 hours.



The majority of the FGD participants and key informants across the three locations indicated that they felt respected by WFP and WFP-partners during distribution activities. 14% of key informants in Dikwa and 29% of informants in Rann who said they did not feel respected by partner personnel during distribution, attributed their feeling to derogatory statements or aggressive tone of voice used by staff when coordinating the activities. Some disabled person indicated that they would feel better respected if

consideration would be made to enable them to get to distribution site with ease or get their entitlements to them.

When asked what measures would better assist vulnerable groups to receive food assistance with ease during the distribution, participants provided the following recommendations:

**Dikwa**

- Continued prioritization of serving Elderly and disabled persons before others
- Return to in-kind rather than CBT modality due to challenges with fingerprint verification
- Better care for persons with disability during distribution
- If possible, only elderly and disabled groups should be served on the first day of redemption
- Pregnant and lactating women should be prioritized along with elderly and disabled persons

**Ngala**

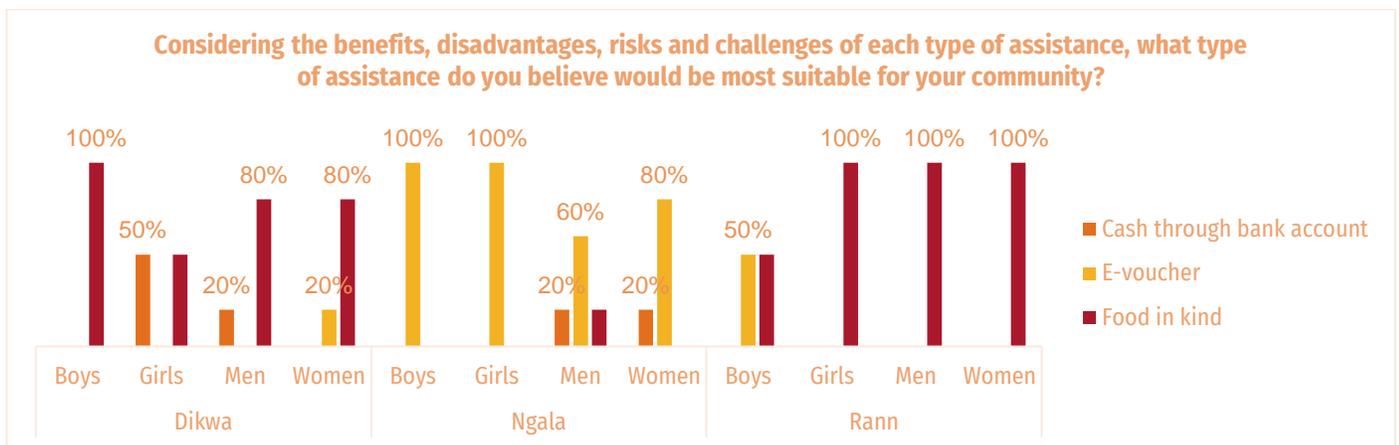
- Continued prioritization of Elderly and disabled persons before others
- If possible, only elderly and disabled groups should be served on the first day of redemption
- If unable to attend redemption site, their relatives should be allowed to redeem for them

**Rann**

- Continued prioritization of Elderly and disabled persons before others
- Tokens should be distributed house to house and shade should be provided at FDP
- PWD and PLW should have their own separate lines and to be served first
- Engage more community leader and PMC to help in crowd control

**Key considerations for integrating protection into specific transfer modalities**

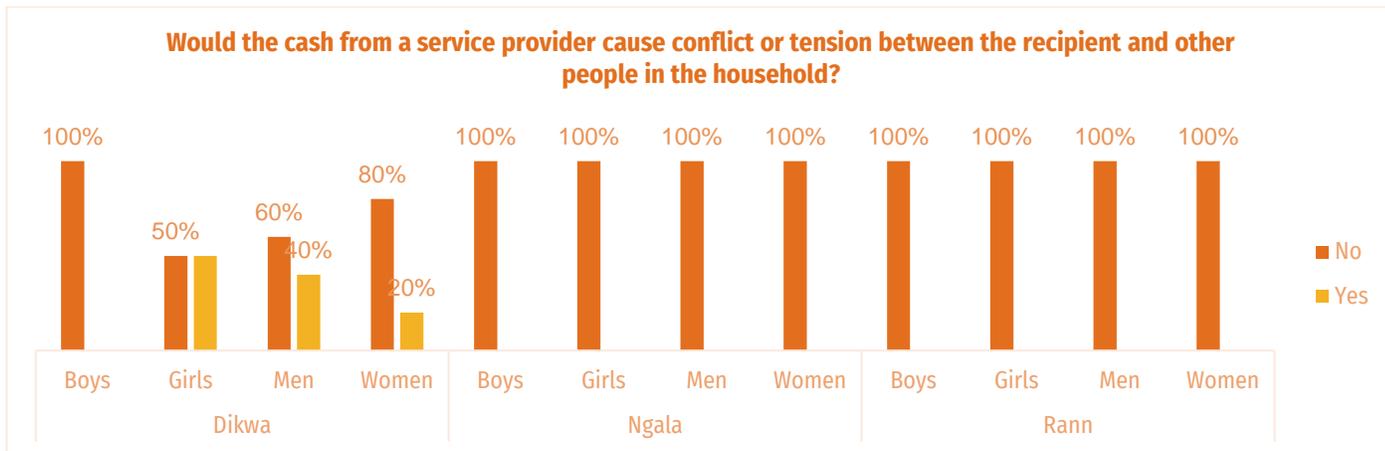
Participants were asked what they considered to be the benefits, the disadvantages, risks, and access challenges for each type of the following types of assistance. Participants responses are captured in tables as presented in the [annex](#)



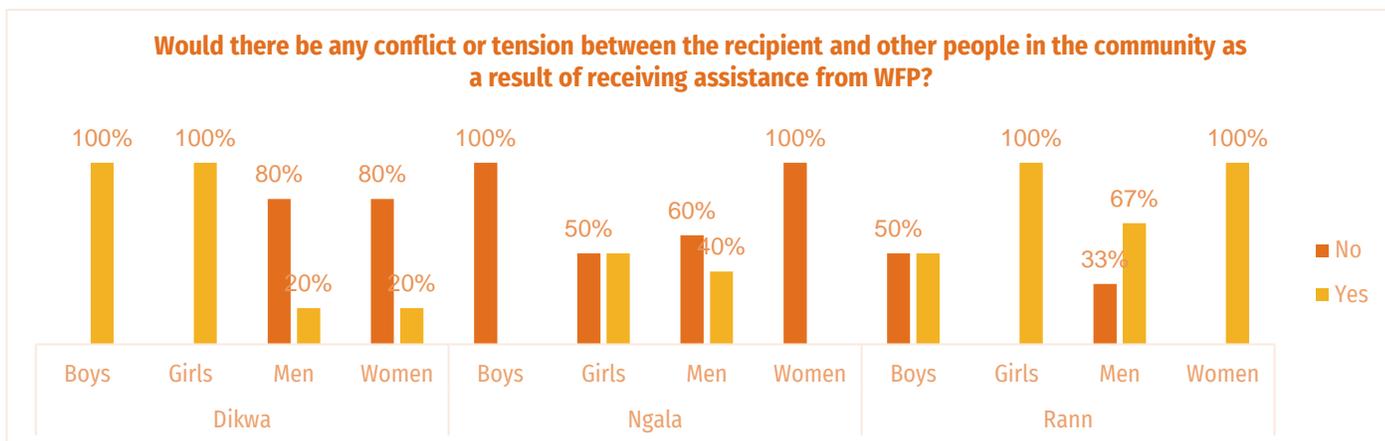
Considering the benefits, disadvantages, risks, and challenges of the various modalities of food distribution, participants shared their thoughts on preferred modality types given the situation in their various communities.

All FGD groups in Dikwa indicated in-kind food distribution as their preferred food assistance modality and the same was the opinion of 57% of the key informants. Participants in Rann held a similar opinion with 100% of FGD groups and 86% of Key informants preferring GFD in-kind. In Ngala, 86% of the FGD groups and 71% of the key informants indicated that they preferred the e-voucher modality.

**Cash-based initiatives (CBI)**



Of all the participants, a significant minority of FGD participants and a very small minority of key informants in Dikwa indicated that cash from service providers can cause conflict or tension between recipients and others within a household. When asked why, participants said the e-voucher food is often not enough and sometimes, tension arises within the family member as a result of household members not being satisfied with the portions of meals provided. One key informant detailed his opinion by saying **“it is mostly women that collect food on behalf of their families, and when their husbands suggest that they be given some portions of the food to be able to cater for other needs in the household like fixing a bicycle to aid movement, some women will not accept this, and it leads to disagreement between them”**. Another informant said **“some of the households are polygamous with many children. When they collect their entitlements, it leads to fights amongst the wives and in that situation sometimes, the men just go and marry someone else”**.



In Dikwa, the majority of FGD participants and a sizable number of key informants indicated that tension or conflict can arise between recipients and non-recipient of WFP cash intervention. In Rann, all FGD participants thought the same as did most of the key informants. This lot detailed jealousy and envy as a reason for such occurrence. Participants indicated that this is the case because many of those who are not benefitting from WFP intervention are also in need which is why the frustration might result in conflict with those who benefit.

Participants were asked what measure should be put in place to reduce the risk of harm related to cash assistance. Their responses were captured as listed below:

**Dikwa**

- Reverting to GFD in-kind modality
- Registering all those who are not registered
- Door-to-door token distribution
- We prepared food in kind them cash assistance
- Provision of food items instead of cash support as it can be mis-managed
- Increased food rations to reduce rate at which community members result to negative coping mechanisms and risks
- Adequate sensitization prior to distribution

**Ngala**

- Daily redemption should close on time to reduce the risk of returning home in the dark

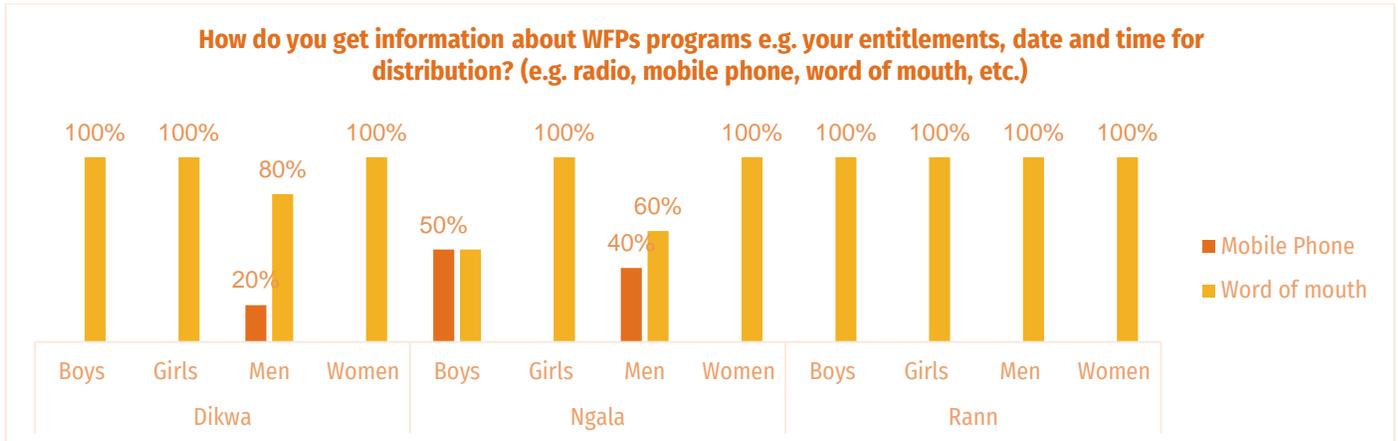
- Decongesting of redemption sites to reduce injuries due to struggles
- Registration of those without scope cards
- Re-retargeting of those dropped down
- Employing cash distribution through bank account
- Sensitize community members to exit the FDP/redemption point once they have redeemed their entitlements
- Increase the number of vendors

**Rann**

- Provide more crowd control volunteers because people lose their personal belongings while accessing assistance
- Conduct awareness sessions on the risk associated with cash assistance
- Engage community members in all activities based on gender considerations and sensitizing community about the risks to avoid
- Sensitize communities against child labor

Participants were asked the question “What do you think is the safest manner for you to receive cash assistance?” In responding to this question, participants in Dikwa noted that if asked to choose between cash assistance and GFD in-kind assistance, they would prefer GFD in-kind assistance. A few however note that with specific regard to cash modalities, they would prefer pre-paid card modality as the safest means to receive cash. In Ngala, majority of the participants indicated that the safest means to receive cash assistance is via point-of-sale (POS) agents. In Rann, some key informants said the safest means to receive cash would be by ATM.

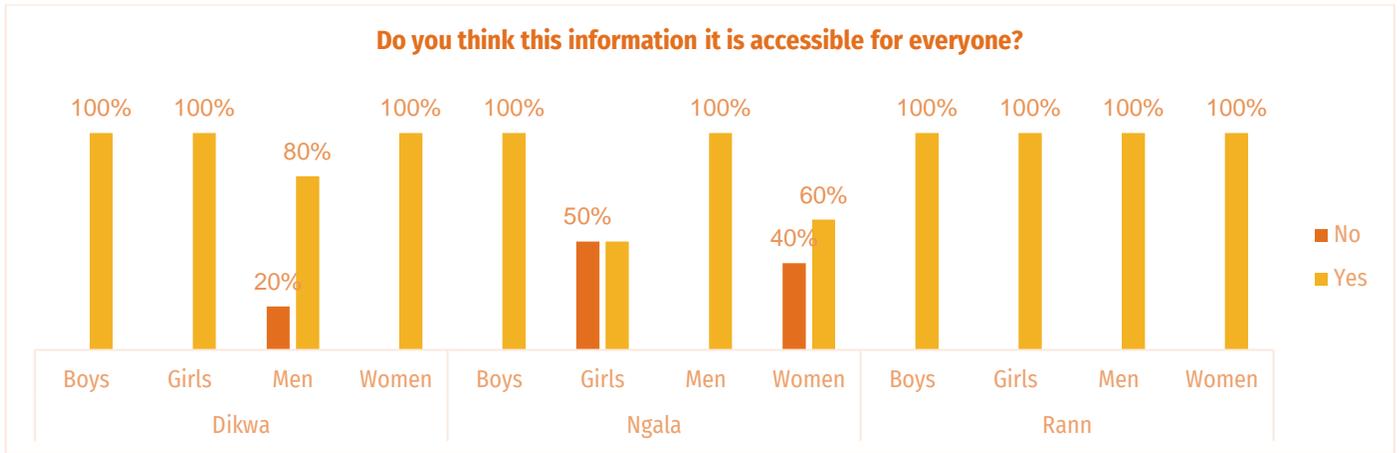
**Accountability to affected populations**



Excluding a small minority of key informants in Dikwa, all other participants said most community members hear about WFP program by word of mouth.

The 2022 HRP noted that affected communities’ preferred means for receiving information were face-to-face (32.8%), phone (27.2%), radio (16.1%), loudspeakers and SMS (8.6%); other preferred means (6.6% collectively) were TV, WhatsApp, Facebook, billboards, newspapers, and leaflets. This provides the basis for establishing efficient, trustworthy, and effective feedback and response mechanisms. Similarly, the most preferred language for receiving information was Hausa (57.3%) followed by Kanuri (11.7%) and English (11.0%). A few had no language preference (5.8%), while the remaining community members (14.2%) identified 20 other preferred local languages. The linguistic diversity of the affected communities is one of key barriers to enhancing access and transparency in the response<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>23</sup> [Humanitarian Response Plan Nigeria, 2022.](#)



All but a few of FGD participants in Dikwa indicated that the information regarding WFP assistance gets to everyone when shared. When asked what groups experienced difficulties receiving information, FGD participants indicated that persons with disabilities do not get information on time.

Participants were asked how they preferred to receive information regarding WFP programs and their responses were captured as shown below:

**Dikwa**

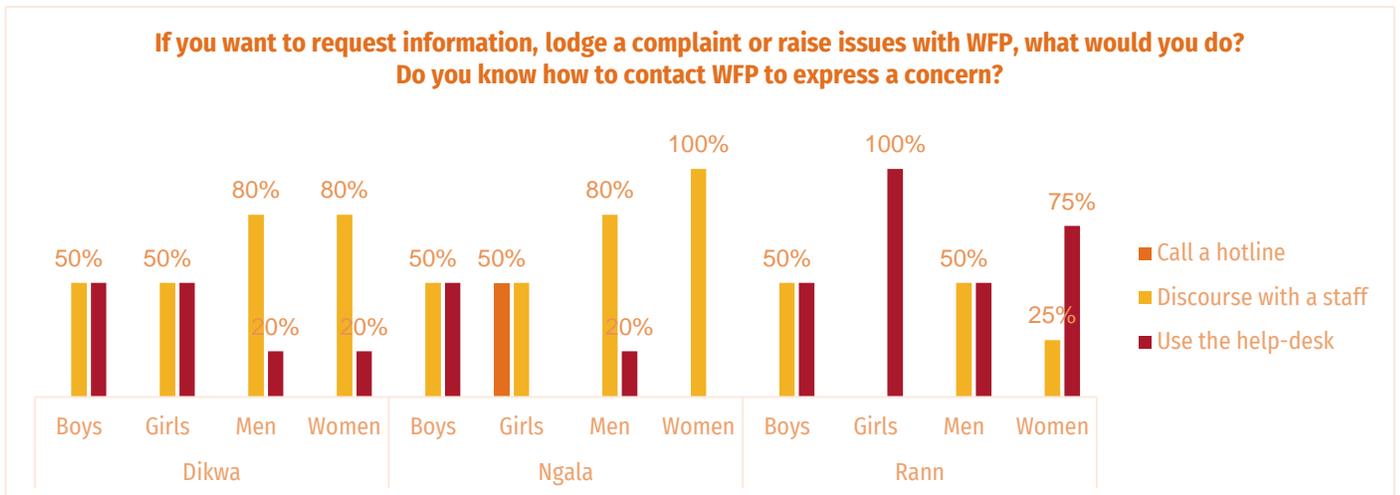
- Through word of mouth from CARE staffs, project management committees and respected leaders of the community
- Mobile phone
- Motorized mobilization using speakers
- Through camp coordinators

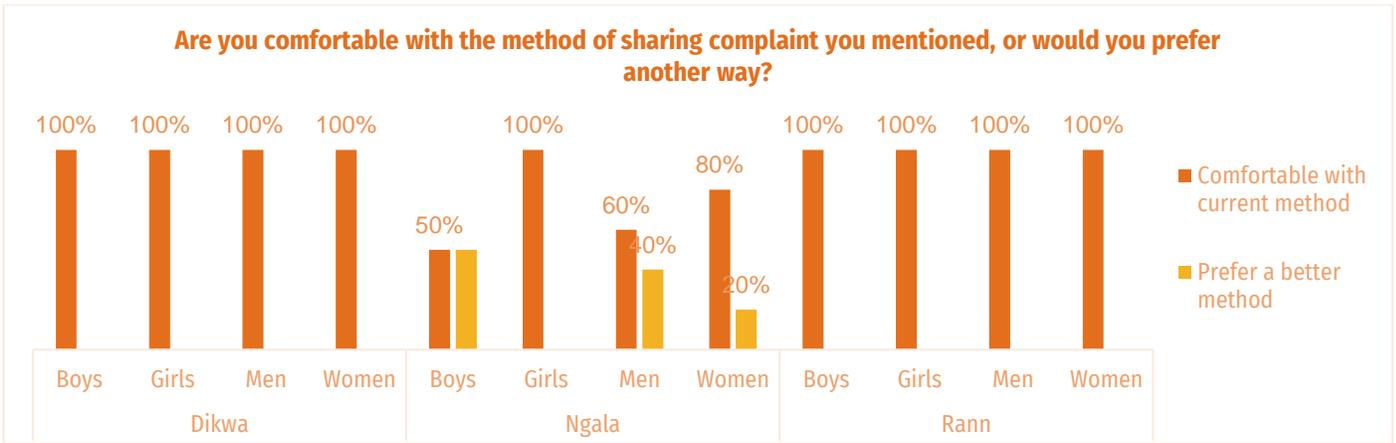
**Ngala**

- Sensitization by word of mouth from the staffs and PMCs
- Through Bulama and CARE staffs
- Through Bulama or Camp Chairman

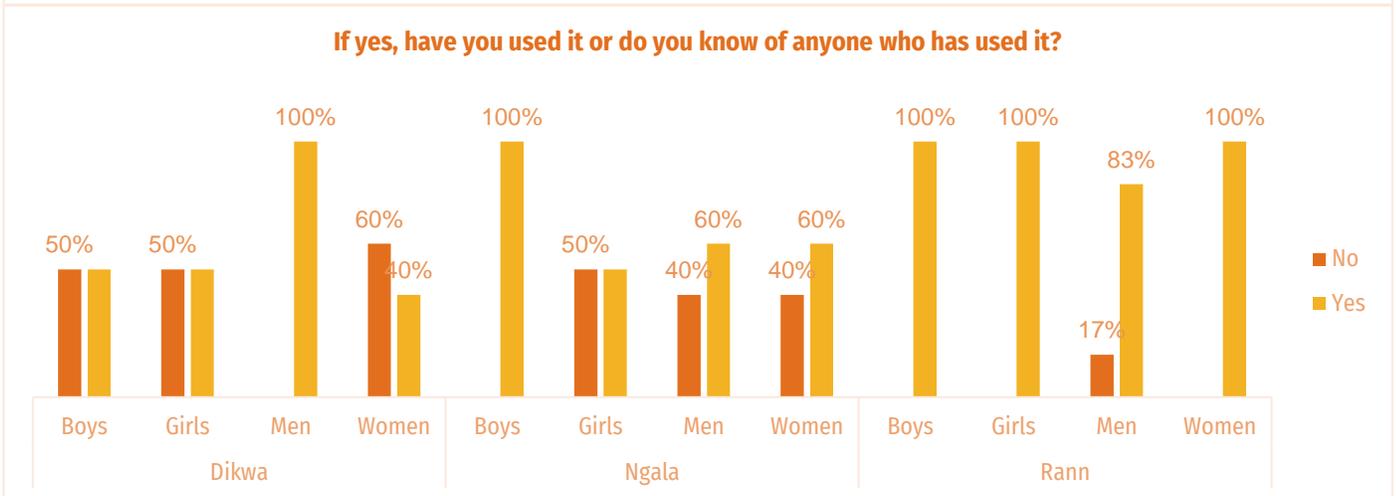
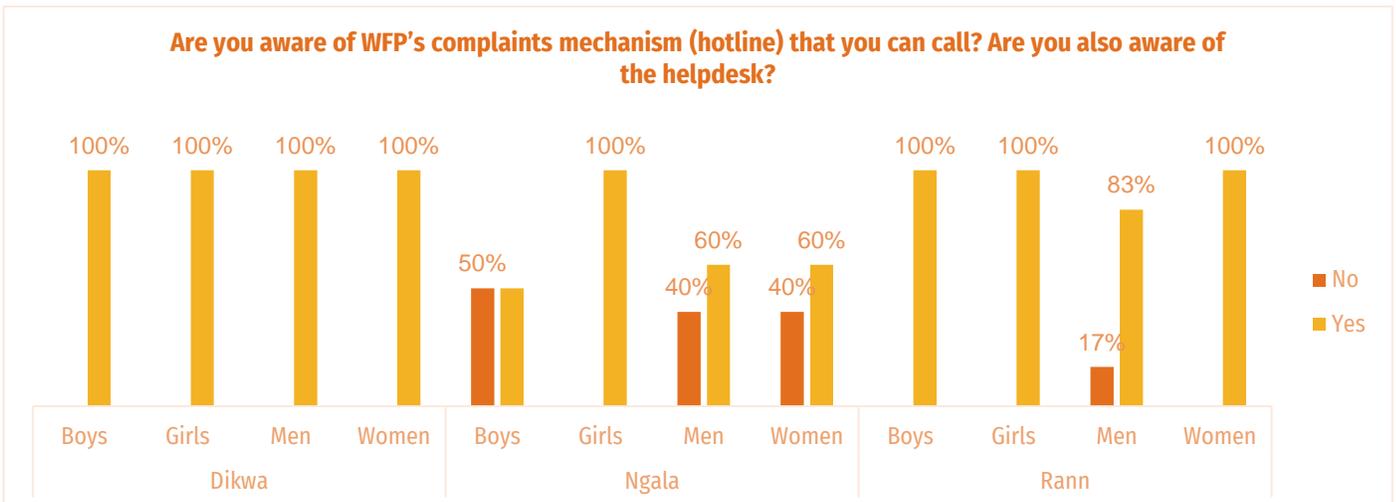
**Rann**

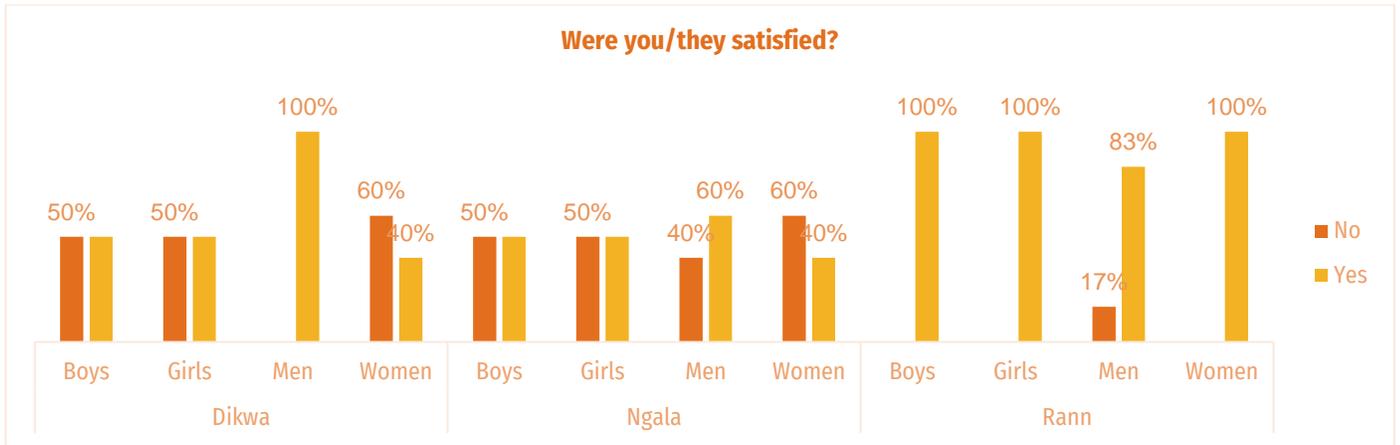
- Mass sensitization with megaphones and through the PMC.
- Through Bulamas and community leaders
- Through the CFM desk.
- Sensitization by the staffs and PMCs





On the most preferred method used by communities to lodge complaints, make enquiries, or give feedback, majority of FGD participants in all three locations said they preferred verbal discussions with staff, while majority of key informants in Dikwa and Rann said they preferred accessing a helpdesk, only few of the FGD participants in Ngala said they used a toll-free line. Of all the participants, majority said they were comfortable with the feedback method they used only few of FGD participants and key informants indicated that they preferred a better method of receiving information, making complaints, and giving feedback.

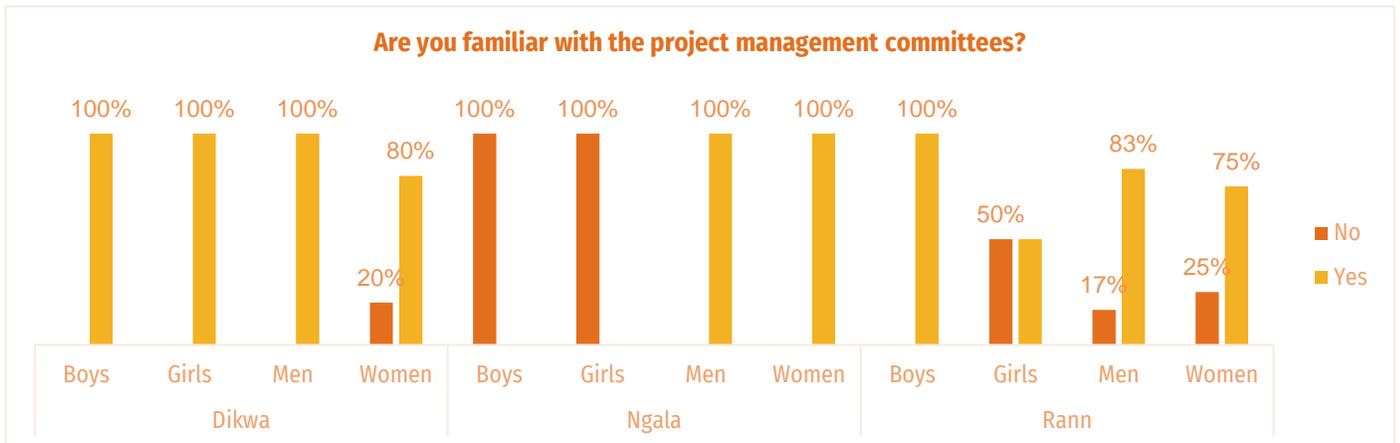




Of all the participants for both FGDs and KII across the three locations, majority of FGD participants in Ngala and a small minority of the FGD participants in Rann indicated that they were unaware of a helpdesk or hotline they could call to either make complains or provide feedback. The majority of the FGD participants in Dikwa and Ngala said they had neither used a helpdesk nor called a toll-free line. All those who indicated to have used a toll-free line or a helpdesk also indicated that they were satisfied with the service they got except for a few key informants in Ngala who indicated that they were not satisfied with the reception they got. They gave reasons for their dissatisfaction as follows:

- Delay in closing feedback loop
- Sometimes no feedback at all from CFM focal points
- Hotline does not function due to network
- Unstable network does not allow for phone calls.

On the reasons why some participants are aware of the complaint desk but rather did not use it includes that the location had very poor network and generally little or no complain to share.



On their awareness regarding the presence of project management committees, most of the assessment participants indicated that they knew about the existence of PMCs. They further spoke about what they perceived to be their role.

#### Dikwa

- Mobilizing communities to access services
- Credible source of information sharing
- Part of the Feedback mechanism

#### Ngala

- Keeping communities informed on WFP program activities
- Sensitizing people on WPF on-going activities
- Monitoring WFP activities and disseminating information about WFP assistance.
- Monthly meeting with CARE International staffs to discuss about WFP assistance and if there is any change

#### Rann

- Bringing relevant information from WFP staffs down to the community members
- Crowd control during redemption
- Sensitizing the community on WFP activities

- Sensitization on any illegal act by any humanitarian worker to complaint help desk located close to the distribution point.
- To raise awareness and sensitization in the community regarding WFP cash assistance.

## Recommendations

### Specific Recommendations from the Assessment

According to communities across the three locations, suggestions on ways to **improve on targeting process** include:

- Mitigate fraudulent activities around token distribution by assigning monitors to follow community leaders to distribute token
- Increase prioritization of persons with disability
- Continued participation of credible community members to curb discrimination or exclusion
- Work with community leaders to reduce instances of host communities claiming to be IDPs
- Carrying out regular beneficiary management where the household sizes are regularly updated, and complaints speedily addressed.
- Special considerations to ensure respect for culture and religion vis a vis gender equality programming.
- Prompt response to complaints regarding scope cards
- Encourage and facilitate joint communal events that promote solidarity and mutual understanding between IDPs and host communities.

According to communities, recommendations on ways in which their **safety can be improved while accessing food assistance support** will include:

- Increased Health interventions
- Improve security coordination
- Strengthening monitoring and follow-up on vendors
- Livelihood support for host community members and IDPs
- Life skills training support
- Improved WASH and hygiene promotion interventions
- NFI support
- Increased presence of GBV partners across all program locations

When asked what measures would **better assist vulnerable groups to receive food assistance with ease during the distribution**, participants provided the following recommendations:

- Continued prioritization of Elderly and disabled persons to be served before others
- Pregnant and lactating women should be prioritized along with elderly and disabled persons. If unable to attend the redemption site, their relatives should be allowed to redeem for them
- Tokens should be distributed house to house and shade should be provided at FDPs.
- Engage more community leaders and PMC to help in crowd control

Communities gave recommendations on **measures to be put in place to reduce the risk of harm related to cash assistance**.

Their recommendations include:

- Registering all those who are not registered
- Door-to-door token distribution
- Provision of food items instead of cash support as it can be mismanaged
- Increased entitlements to reduce the rate at which community members result in negative coping mechanisms and risks
- Daily redemption should close on time to reduce the risk of returning home in the dark
- Decongesting redemption sites to reduce injuries due to struggles
- Re-retargeting of those dropped down
- Employing cash distribution through bank account
- Increase the number of vendors
- Provide more crowd control volunteers because people lose their personal belongings while accessing assistance
- Conduct awareness sessions on the risk associated with cash assistance

- Engage community members in all activities based on gender equality and sensitize community about the risks to avoid
- Sensitize communities against child labor

Further, there is a need to incorporate approaches that target **gender and social norms transformation** to address the communities' beliefs around power and positive masculinity, especially on the control of resources and decision-making. Advocacy with duty bearers on facilitating **safe and dignified return processes and restorative justice** to the displaced communities.

### **Some related recommendations from CARE Rapid Gender Analysis 2022<sup>24</sup>**

- Foster greater sensitization around discriminatory social and gender norms, inclusive of engaging adolescent girls and boys in identifying pathways and opportunities for shift power dynamics and programming to accommodate more inclusive feedback processes.
- Ensure that the most up-to-date referral pathways are made available to all program teams and that staff are equipped with the core competencies in GBV risk mitigating as an integral part of program operations. Additionally, ensure that professional and specialized staff are available to support and provide guidance on GBV-related issues, including on adolescents.
- Support revisiting of community-level decision-making structures to ensure leadership of women more meaningfully in emergency preparedness, response and ongoing recovery efforts.
- Advocate for a prioritization of resources that strengthen youth participation and civil society networks through peer-to-peer groups, adolescent/youth clubs, community and women and girls' safe spaces and other platforms that support marginalized voices to gain confidence and raise their voices in community-level processes and decisions.
- Require program design and decision-making to be based on updated RGA recommendations and analysis for more effective response and resilience building programming across all sectors.
- Ensure continued investment in gender-transformative research and programming including multi-year, multi-sectoral funding for men, women, adolescent boys and girls affected by crisis in NE Nigeria.

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<sup>24</sup> [CARE Plan Nigeria RGA 2022](#).

## Annex

### Insights on Modalities

Responses From Dikwa			
Type of assistance	Benefits	Disadvantages/ associated risks	Challenges to access
Food in kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project participants' gets good and exact quantity of their ration.</li> <li>- Project participants participate actively during distribution planning, (FDP Selection, time of distribution etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No preference</li> <li>- Project participants sell in their food ration to meet up with other financial needs for their family.</li> <li>- Tends to share their foods with another household.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security threats</li> <li>- Exploitation</li> </ul>
e-voucher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women may have more control over vouchers in Household expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No better networks for the implementation of the e-voucher</li> <li>- Inflation of prices of food decrease the quantity of foods to be served.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative attitude on the local</li> </ul>
Cash through mobile money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project participants benefit against the risk associated with handling hard Cash, concerning cost, safety and time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash mobile money is vulnerable to theft, to the fact that it exists virtually with passwords for protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Networks challenges</li> </ul>
Cash through bank account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe keeping of cash for food</li> <li>- Lower transaction cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project participants will be required to comply with respected bank policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Needs for other Documentation may not be possible due to loss of property during conflict by the project participants</li> </ul>
Cash through pre-paid card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project participants can use it to buy either food or non-food items, any commodity of their choice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed transaction</li> <li>- Time consuming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People with disability might not have access</li> </ul>

Responses from Ngala			
Type of assistance	Benefits	Disadvantages/ associated risks	Challenges to access
Food in kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It prevents malnutrition and meets energy needs</li> <li>- Project participants can access food easily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number of family members as a result of displacement making the ration inadequate</li> <li>- Skipping distribution</li> <li>- The food distributed doesn't cover non-food items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security threats</li> <li>- Exploitation</li> </ul>
e-voucher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It's tie to a specific commodity such as food cereals or seeds, which may have specific goals eg better nutrition rather than for being used for income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food vendors are reluctant to participates at times, making redeeming vouchers difficult</li> <li>- E-vouchers restrict what people can get and may not meet their priority needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative attitude on the local</li> </ul>
Cash through mobile money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project participants benefit against the risk associated with handling hard Cash, concerning cost, safety and time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-party involvement, agents, corporation, and sometimes government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Networks challenges</li> </ul>

Cash through bank account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe keeping of cash for food</li> <li>- Lower transaction cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of good network internet which makes complaints and interaction almost impossible</li> <li>- Time consuming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Needs for other Documentation may not be possible due to loss of property during conflict by the project participants</li> </ul>
Cash through pre-paid card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is very flexible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed transaction</li> <li>- Time consuming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People with disability might not have access</li> </ul>

### Responses from Rann

Type of assistance	Benefits	Disadvantages/ associated risks	Challenges to access
Food in kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is always available</li> <li>- Ration were served</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The bags sometimes s damage</li> <li>- Delayed in distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed waiting period</li> <li>- No access to the location during raining period</li> </ul>
e-voucher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- You can make choice of what you need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People are taking more condiments than food items</li> <li>- Increase in price always affect the ration size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Items are very expensive</li> <li>- Little quantity will be served</li> </ul>
Cash through mobile money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No charge cost for the transaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In most cases loss of sim card may result to loss of cash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Nigeria network services in the location</li> </ul>
Cash through bank account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No charges in bank</li> <li>- Safe when disbursement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not everyone has account bank account</li> <li>- Loss of documents and credentials</li> <li>- No access road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No banking service in LGA</li> <li>- Insecurity</li> </ul>
Cash through pre-paid card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Easy to get cash</li> <li>- It can be implemented in all locations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is charge in their transactions</li> <li>- Time consuming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insecurity</li> </ul>

## Dikwa, Ngala and Rann Service Mapping



Service%20Mapping  
%20Brief\_Dikwa+Ran

## Recommended Action Plan



CARE WFP Gender,  
Protection and AAP A:

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