

NEWS STORY ON COMMUNITY MAPPING

The insurgency and conflict in the North-Eastern States of Nigeria for over a decade has led to the loss of lives and properties and the displacement of millions of people. The Boko Haram insurgency has seen some of the worst Human Rights violations in Nigeria which have also spread across the Sahel region. A lot of these violations have been recognised but most individual cases remain undocumented as a result of poor access and lack of on the ground data collection specific to Human Rights.

The National Human Rights Commission in line with its mandate of promoting and protecting Human Rights in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and with the support of the European Union is implementing a project with the aim of “Promoting Reconciliation, Reintegration and Transitional Justice in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States”. The project is mobilising 7 communities across the three states towards reconciliation and building capacity and establishing mechanisms for transitional justice

One of the activities of the project is community mapping which is designed to enable community facilitators to collect relevant data that will aid the effective implementation of the project. The exercise took place in the 7 communities earmarked for the project.

ADAMAWA STATE

In Adamawa, the mapping took place in two communities, Malkohi and Madagali.

MALKOHI COMMUNITY

Malkohi community is a community under Namtari ward, Yola south Local government area of Adamawa state. The community has district head, village head and notable personalities. The community has accommodated thousands of IDPs from various part of North East, especially those who were ravaged by Boko Haram insurgency. The estimated number of IDPs is about 5000 persons, while the number of people in the host community is about 9000.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

The dominant livelihood in Malkohi community is mainly agriculture and other forms of commercial activities. Malkohi resident depends on business, farming and rearing of animals. People in Malkohi community have access to their farms. Some farms of the farmers are as far as 12k-15km and can be easily accessed.

The community market in Malkohi has 10 shops that were built by IOM in 2020, people also display their wares on the floor in about 31 different spots in the same market location. The major business in the market is the buying and selling of food items like maize, potatoes, rice etc. It is a weekly market which operates every Friday, but people still do light businesses on other days.



MALKOHI COMMUNITY MARKET

Water supply:

The community has taps and hand pump boreholes that were constructed by local government and NOGs in 2021.

Healthcare services:

Malkohi community has only one primary healthcare centre which was established by the government. The centre provides basic primary health care services but when there are complications, they are referred to specialist hospitals for further treatment.



MALKOHI COMMUNITY CLINIC

Education:

He said Malkohi community has only one primary and junior secondary school, the junior secondary has no classes which makes the students to share the primary school classes. They don't also have enough teachers; they only have 9 staff and 10 N-power volunteers and other key personnel. The students are actively attending school without any hindrance.





MALKOHI COMMUNITY PRIMARY AND JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Security situation:

Malkohi Community does not have any security structure but there is an existing non-governmental security outfit known as Pulaaku and hunter's association. The community enjoys the security services provided by Pulaaku and hunters association, this makes the community relatively secured.

Stakeholders' Mapping – Victims

Primary Victims:

The estimated number of people that died as a result of the insurgency in Malkohi community is about 1200, with 750 men, 320 women and children up to 150. About 20 young men were reportedly missing.

Loss of properties:

Properties destroyed in the community include; houses, farm animals like cattle, foods items of different types were destroyed by the insurgents.

Secondary Victims

An estimated number of 5000 households were directly affected by the conflict in community.

Unaccompanied children and minors;

According to camp chairman they are up to 50 fifty in number.

Widows:

Widows are currently up to 75 (seventy-five) in numbers.

Ex-Combatants:

There are six 6 repentant ex fighters that have surrendered and returned to Malkohi community and all of the repentant ex combatant that returned to Malkohi community have passed through the process of deradicalization

Existing Compensation Regime of Other Interventions from Government towards rehabilitation

In Malkohi community there has not been any compensation by the government. however, NGOs provide infrastructure for the community. They build houses for victims, market for the community, they provide water supply and other things for the community.



Malkohi community

MADAGALI

Madagali is a town and local government area in Adamawa State, Nigeria, adjacent to the border with Cameroon. Madagali is richly blessed with fertile land which results in heavy engagement in agricultural activities and the major villages in Madagali are Gulak and Shuwa.

Socio-Economic conditions:

People of Madagali community are mostly farmers both rainy and dry season. They are also involved in animal farming both in large and small quantities. Few of them engage in businesses other than agriculture. In Madagali the residents do not have access to their farms due to the Boko Haram conflict, except those whose farms are closer to the community, with the distance of not more than 2km, this means that the distance and coverage of the perimeter from their houses are not more than 1.5km to 2.0km.

Markets:

Madagali community market has some shops and wares which are also displayed on the floors for intending buyers. The market is renovated by an N.G.O, Danish Refugees' Council.

Water supply:

The community has wells, rivers taps and hand pump borehole.

Healthcare services:

Madagali community has the following health care services institution. Town health care clinic, comprehensive health centre and Bamako initiative health centre.

Dr. Bello Muhammed Ladan is a senior nurse in comprehensive health centre Madagali the hospital provides the following health care services to the community; Delivery, common ailments like malaria and typhoid, antenatal care, routine immunization and other simple medical services.

Education:

Madagali has both primary and secondary school but with inadequate teachers, the primary school has 1460 students and they have only 11 teachers. While the secondary school has 586 students and 12 teachers in the school. School children are having unhindered access to school and learning but they lack enough teachers in the school.

Security situation:

Madagali community has no police post/station or civil defence, but they have traditional security mechanism, Such as Vigilante and hunter's association.

Madagali community is secured with the help of Allah, our traditional security with the help of military stay awake over the night and are also very vigilant by the day time.

Stakeholders' Mapping – Victims***Primary Victims:***

The estimation of lives which were lost in Madagali community is not less than one thousand people. All men no women or children involved.

Missing persons:

Not less than twenty in number (20).

Loss of properties:

Houses, worship places, jewellery, clothes, cash.

Secondary Victims:***1. Families:***

In Madagali community all household were directly affected by the conflict.

2. Widows:

In Madagali community we have over three hundred widows (300) in Madagali community.

Stakeholders' Mapping – Ex-Combatants:

17 ex combatants surrendered and only 3 have passed the deradicalization process 14 are not deradicalized.

YOBE STATE

BUN YADI

Buni Yadi is a place situated in Gujba Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria. It is the biggest town and the local government headquarters in the state. The community has suffered the menace of Boko Haram crisis for more than a decade.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

The dominant livelihoods in the community are farming and marketing. Since the Boko Haram crisis started in the area, farming activities became a problem in the community. From 2010 to 2014 when all the inhabitants of the town were chased away by Boko Haram insurgents, farmlands were left without farming activities for about three years until when people started to return and resettle in 2017.

Now that the people of the community have returned, farming activities are taking place. The farmlands from the northern part of the town are accessible which covers a distance of about five kilometres, but from the south, farming is hindered by the activities of the Nigerian Army, where a Special Force School is relocated from Kontagora together with 27 Army Brigade. Training of soldiers and shootings always take place which makes it difficult for farmers to get access to their farms for fear of stray bullets.

The Army took over some of their farmlands as training ground which covers about three kilometres in length and ten kilometres in width. The eastern part of the community is a no-go area because Boko Haram insurgents have dominated the bush. Before, people used to cultivate a distance of about ten (10) kilometres in farming different types of crops, but now they cannot go beyond two (2) kilometres.

This is a great threat to the farmers. However, the only safe place for farming in the community is the western part of the community where people can go up to ten (10) kilometres or more and it is less fertile.

Water supply:

In 2017, when the community members started returning from their three years suffering in displacement, the state government immediately repaired two water boreholes, one in Ngomari area and the other in Kasatchiya. Although some Non-Governmental Organisations have played a part in drilling boreholes in other parts of the community including schools, there is high demand for more, due to the high population of dwellers in the community and its vast area.

Another source of water supply relied upon by the community is commercial boreholes drilled and constructed by business men.

Health Care Services:

For Health Care Services, the Deputy District Head of Buni Yadi said there is only one General Hospital where all the people from the town, villages around and far away Gulani local government usually come for health care service. They offer general services plus surgery operations, but where they lack equipment, apparatus and machines to work with, they make referral to the state capital Damaturu where there are serious cases.

There are also two Town Clinics, one is government owned, the other is private. The government Clinic is more concerned with maternity service.

Education:

On the issue of Education and Schools in the community, the Chairman, School Based Management Committee (SBMC) Mallam Amiru Saleh stated that the community has five (5) government Primary Schools, namely: Central, Kasatchiya, Shuwari, Islamiyya and Nuruddin primary schools. There are two Government Secondary Schools: Junior Day and Senior Day secondary school. All of these schools are presently functional, but he added that due to the challenges of high population of pupils and students, especially in the Junior Secondary section, the community needs more schools to avoid too many drop outs.

The greatest problem and challenges faced by these schools is inadequate teachers and non-teaching staff such as local security men to look after school properties.

Some Pupils and Students find it difficult to go to these schools due to long distance, they have to walk for at least three to four kilometres before arriving at their schools.

Cases of Rape and Bullying on the way going to school have also been reported by parents to schools or HISBAH office. Some female pupils and students also face the challenge of early marriage thereby hindering the process and continuation of their education

It is worthy of mention that the teaching and learning process is very difficult in all of the schools mentioned above due to lack of adequate qualified teachers. Most of the teachers are not qualified; as such they need intensive training and re-training.

Also, overcrowding of pupils and students in classrooms due few numbers of teachers and high population of the pupils makes teaching and learning activities difficult. Over one hundred pupils or students occupy a classroom at the same time.

Security:

On security situation and civil security structure within the community, there is a divisional police headquarters discharging its duties since the return of the people. There are also Civil Defence Officers present in this community. There are vigilante Groups as well, but they lack modern training and skills. According to their Chairman (SARKIN BAKA) Abubakar Garba "There is need for the government to encourage and strengthen the local security by giving them some stipends in order to carry out their work effectively ".

According to the Deputy District Head of the community, Mallam Fannami Grema, "there is still fear among the people of the community, because Boko Haram attack is possible from the eastern part of the town, so they are always on alert.

Compensation:

Some of the farmers spoke on the issue of security first before reconciliation process with repentant Boko Haram insurgents. They went further to state that the issue of security i.e., regaining peace in this area is of more concern to them than compensation, more especially of their relations who were killed. They have already left that for God Almighty to Judge in the hereafter.

Deputy District Head said; there has not been any initiatives by the government as of now, to provide compensation to victims in the community, either monetary or in form of infrastructural. Few of the houses rebuilt for the masses were done by Red Cross Organization. However, some new two hundred and fifty houses, ten government houses were also renovated.

Stakeholders Mapping – Victims

Primary Victims:

Total lives lost directly associated with Boko Haram crisis is estimated as four hundred and thirty-six (436) out of which men are two hundred and eight (208), women forty-seven (47) and children one hundred and eighty (180). With regards to missing persons, ninety percent (90%) were not dwellers of the town, they were carried away by soldiers on a market day when the soldiers raided the market and gathered many people from the Buni Yadi main motor park. The people were so many and up to now, their whereabouts are unknown.

Properties lost:

Almost everybody has lost one kind of property or other in Buni Yadi, because all the people fled the town unprepared with the hope that government would do its best to return them after two or three months when the situation improves.

Properties that were destroyed or burnt include; houses, furniture, motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, foodstuff, shops, farm products, animals, farmlands, electronic gadgets, bakeries etc.

Every household in the community were directly affected, because nobody was left behind in the displacement those registered so far are up to twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-six (12,276) households.

Many houses were burnt and destroyed but few are presently renovated and rebuilt by some Non-Governmental Organisations like Red Cross. Most of the renovated structures are

government owned example: police station, local government secretariat, upper area court, clinic and hospital.

Many displaced persons from villages of Ambiya, Gorgore, Talala, Malumti, Munguzum and others are still squatting in Buni Yadi town.

The Total number of **widows** currently living in the community is four hundred and fifty-six (456).

Orphans are about one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one (1,971). These figures were collected in collaboration with Buni Yadi Orphan – Widows Association,

BORNO STATE

GWOZA

Gwoza is a local government area of Borno State, Nigeria. The area has suffered considerable violence as a result of Islamist insurgency. The security situation outside of Gwoza town remains tenuous and protection concerns are high. Vulnerable newly displaced people come to Gwoza town from surrounding areas that are under the control of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). Fact sheets updated as of 2020 show there were about 141,308 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 3 IDP Camps.

Socio-Economic conditions:

The dominant livelihoods in the community are farming, the crops cultivated are Maize G/corn, Groundnuts, cotton and cattle rearing. Community members have access to their farms but within a distance of not more than four to five kilometers away from the camps. The distance and coverage of the perimeter for farming currently in place for the community is 5km approximately.

Community markets:

In terms of structure and operations, the Gwoza market needs shelters/ stalls and renovation of destroyed structures.

Water supply:

They don't have access to pipe borne water they rely on wash boreholes Tuka Tuka and wells dug by NGOs.

Healthcare services:

They have one dispensary/small clinic in the camp but generally they use Gwoza general hospital which was operated by NGOs but now taken over by the state government

Education:

They have two functional primary schools, one secondary school and 1 private school, which are inadequate. They don't have adequate teachers and teaching materials.

Stakeholders' Mapping – Victims

Primary Victims:

In both communities, about 5,800 people are confirmed killed.

(a)	No. of men	=	2778
(b)	No. of women	=	1805
(c)	No. of children	=	1217

Missing persons:

About 25000 people are yet to be accounted for, they are either kept as slaves or shield under the protection of Boko Haram living in villages around Sambisa.

Loss of properties:

Properties that were lost or destroyed in the course of the conflict in the community include;

- (a) Houses
- (b) Cars/motorcycles/tractors
- (c) Utensils
- (d) Beddings and clothing
- (e) Money
- (f) Food items
- (g) Cash crops
- (h) Farm animals like Cows/sheep/goats
- (i) Fish ponds
- (j) Poultry houses
- (k) Orchard

Secondary Victims:

Approximately 1500 unaccompanied minors are staying in camps.

Stakeholders' Mapping – Ex-Combatants:

EX-COMBATANT:

Gwoza Wakane	-	130 Ex-combatant
Takwambare	-	250 Ex-combatant

PROVISION OF COMPENSATION BY THE GOVERNMENT:

The state government has done some renovations in areas where security is provided, for instance, the government has renovated burnt houses, primary and secondary schools, dispensary reconstructed temporary shelter for the people staying in camps, reconstructed road leading to the camp, made provision of monthly feeding.

BANKI COMMUNITY

Banki is a town located in the Bama local government area of Borno State, North-east Nigeria. It has been at the centre of the humanitarian crisis, experiencing intense fighting and insecurity. Fact sheets updated as of 2020 show there were about 42,166 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 1 IDP Camp.

1. Market

The structures in the market are all destroyed and need renovation, but presently the ministry of RRR has done some renovations and peoples are using parts of the surrounding to do their day-to-day activities.

2. Water supply

Banki has no problem of water supply. The community has about 70-80 hand pump bore holes and water tank boreholes in 6-7 locations.

3. Healthcare Delivery System

Bama community has two primary healthcare centres managed by state government and FHI360. Two Health outposts are also opened to attend to patients by FHI360.

4. Education

This is where Banki community have problem; the community has one junior secondary school and one primary school with inadequate teachers in both schools.

5. Security

Banki community has the Nigerian army battalion (152 TF Battalion). A standard police station is under construction by UNDP. 90% out of 100% of the work is already completed. Custom and immigration structures have already been completed by UNDP. The community also has BOYES, CVJTF and Vigilante groups. It can be said that the security in Banki is adequate.

6. Missing Persons

About 4000 to 5000 people are reportedly missing due to the insurgency.

7. Lost Properties

Almost all the households living in Banki have lost everything to Boko Haram.

8. Women and children

The number of women and children, who are staying in the camp, are approximated to be about 15,000 to 20,000 people.

9. Widows

Number of widows in all the communities who are staying in Banki community, cannot be ascertained.

10. Ex-Combatant

Banki-140 Ex-combatant

Barkari-60 Ex-combatant

Kumshe-135 Ex-combatant

Tarmua-80 Ex-combatant

11. Provision of Government Compensation

Banki community has been renovated to some extent by the ministry of RRR in the past two years. About 60% of renovation work is completed while 40% are still pending.

12. Food Distribution

An NGO (INTERSOS) by name, is carrying out food distribution on monthly basis with the collaboration of WFP. However, the distribution does not go round monthly.

BAMA COMMUNITY

Bama town is a town located in the Bama local government area of Borno State, North-east Nigeria and is the second largest town in Borno State. Bama local government area is situated on the border with Cameroon and was once a thriving commercial hub. Fact sheets updated as of 2020 show there were about 75,825 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 1 IDP Camp.

Socio-Economic conditions:

The dominant livelihood of the community is farming but unfortunately, there is no access to farm for now. The community members are now staying in Bama camp as a result of displacement. For now, there is no community market.

Water supply;

No water supply, the source of water has been destroyed by the insurgents.

Health care services:

There is a primary health care centre which provides drugs and attend to people. If the case is severe, it will be referred to Bama general hospital.

Education:

The community has only primary school but no secondary school, the teachers in the primary school are inadequate

Security structure:

There is no security structure, like police or civil defence, but there are traditional security structures like vigilante and CJTF, they take care and protect our life and properties in the community.

Stakeholders mapping:

Lives lost directly are about two hundred persons (200).

The number of missing persons in the community are about one hundred and fifty (150).

Loss of properties:

Properties lost include; Money, Cars, Motorcycle, Food items, General assets etc.

Secondary victims:

A- The families that are directly affected by the conflict are about (112) households.

B- The unaccompanied children in the community are about (60).

C- Widows about (45).

Ex-combatants:

The ex-combatants that have returned are over 800 people.

The number of those that went through the de-radicalization process are about (600).

Compensation:

Intervention from the government toward rehabilitation is encouraging because even the state government is rebuilding the community.