



Photo: YAI/Emmanuel Yakubu



ANNUAL REPORT 2019.



This Year, Young Aid has helped over 100HH
Fight Poverty and build resilience

to withstand future shocks

THE STRATEGIC REPORT

An overview of who we are and what we do

A review of our performance and achievements in 2019

And a summary of our objectives for the coming years

WHAT WE DO



The aim of YOUNG AID International is to provide "Assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons in arm conflict raided areas" supporting those affected by the violence that occurred in that region. In line with the programme, Young Aid aims to increase the population's access to housing services (Shelter), drinking water and sanitation systems, promoting Livelihood, healthy social life styles, supporting basic education, Child Protection and income-generating activities through an integrated community support approach. We will tirelessly work to ensure a nation and the globe with zero malnutrition.

YOUNG AID International a humanitarian organization with zealous potential to work enviously to ensure the lives of children and women within the society are transformed positively. We are also keen in school activities within the camps and host communities in conflict affected areas. Our assistance is not based on a child's statues of been either an Internally Displaced Person or poor, we focus on vulnerability of children affect by arm conflicts.

Co-operating Partner

State Emergency Management agency (SEMA)

YAI Projects

Wash, Livelihood and Education

Project Country

Nigeria

Project States/LGAs

Jere, Latitude: 11.51.55.38 Longitude: 13.9.23.6

MMC LGA Latitude: 11.51.52.43 Longitude: 13.6.35.99

Reporting Period

January to October 2019

1. Overall Performance (impact)

For the tenth consecutive year, violence induced by Boko Haram insurgency and military counter-insurgency operations have led to over 1.8 million people being displaced from their homes in the six northeast states. Ninety-two per cent of the displaced people are from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states; however, Borno state continues to host most of the displaced people. Over half of the total displaced populations are children. Growing concerns of food insecurity and risk of starvation and malnutrition have also been aggravated by the conflict.

As military operations heightened, many were lured back into their original settlements after many months in hiding in surrounding settlements and mountains ranges. With the devastation and wanton destruction of their properties and means of livelihoods, the newly returned indigenes found life extremely difficult and miserable as food, and other basic needs were in short supply if not entirely out of reach.

Humanitarian assistance started trickling in, but due to the constant attacks that frequented those early days, not so much was achieved by way of alleviating the suffering of the population.

Continuous intervention by various Non-governmental agencies in the BAY states saw the populations swell to what it is today as respite and hope returned to these communities.

With the growing returns of new arrivals, which comprised returnees, escapees as well as refugees, the population is now divided into host community and IDPs

Young Aid as part of the humanitarian organizations operating in the north eastern part of the country carried out various interventions during the year at Al Yakub and Railway camp in Jere LGA, Borno state

LIVELIHOOD

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round XXI (February 2018) indicates that 77% of the total number of 1,782,490 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are located in Borno State, with Adamawa State accounting for 9% and Yobe State for 6%.

Agriculture is the mainstay of 80% of the population in Nigeria and it accounts for 40% of the total gross domestic product (GDP). However the insurgency has negatively impacted on the ability of conflict affected population to undertake agricultural activities. Limited access to land and the closure of trade routes, levies imposed by the insurgents and the military restrictions have

negatively impacted farming, disrupted markets and other income generating opportunities.

The majority continue to rely on markets and food assistance for their food supply. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonise analysis reveals that about 3.7 million people are in a crisis and emergency food insecurity and this figure is expected to increase to about 5.3 million people in the June – August 2018 period in the absence of resilience driven interventions and humanitarian assistance. Although households have experienced increased food access due to subsequent decline in food prices as a result of harvests from off-season farming at the beginning of the year, prices of staple food crops (rice, sorghum, maize etc.) have increased from 13 to 52 percent. As majority of affected populations continue to rely on food assistance and markets to access food, it is critical to rebuild agriculture based livelihoods to increase food availability, reduce households' dependence on markets and food assistance and to cope with rising food prices.

Farming is a time sensitive activity; therefore it is time critical that affected populations will require timely support to access agricultural inputs in order to take advantage of the rains.

According to a Seed Security Assessment undertaken in March 2018, over 80% of vulnerable farmers rely on seed provided by humanitarian agencies in order to grow crops. YAI supported through Direct SEED Distribution (Roselle, Spinach, Sesame, Beans) and Farming Tools to 60 HH(420 Individuals IDP farmers in order to strengthen their livelihood capacity. This intervention targeted both IDPs and Host communities within the Camp. At the cause of these Intervention there was a tremendous need of land space for farmers who do not have access to land for agricultural purposes, the warden heads are particularly willing to rent their lands out situated close the camps for Actors willing to assist IDPs without access for the farmingseason

WASH

Poor access to improved water and sanitation in Nigeria remains a major contributing factor to high morbidity and mortality rates among children under five. The use of contaminated drinking water and poor sanitary conditions result in increased vulnerability to water-borne diseases, including diarrhoea which leads to deaths of more than 70,000 children under five annually.

Seventy-three per cent of the diarrhoeal and enteric disease burden is associated with poor access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and is disproportionately borne by poorer children. Frequent episodes of WASH related ill-health in children; contribute to absenteeism in school, and malnutrition. Only 26.5 per cent of the population use improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. Also, 23.5 per cent of the population defecate in the open.

At AL-Yakub camp, Water is accessed through one motorized hand pumpboreholes which is

currently functional. In terms of sanitation capacity, the HC camp has 4 Latrines and 2 latrines in the constructed IDP school fenced with chain links and no hand washing points. Diarrhoea, Malaria and fever are the main causes of morbidity reported in the camp. Additional services provided by other humanitarian actors include: Education facilities (Save the Children and Unicef), WASH services (NRC and DRC), No child protection Services by any actors recorded as July 2019. YOUNG AID supported in provision of WASH stations within the Schools environment and also facilitated Hygiene promotion practice in preparedness against Cholera Outbreak recording a tremendous participation within the school facilities and Host communities at large.

EDUCATION

The North East (NE) of Nigeria has experienced insurgency since 2009. The conflict, pitting non state armed groups against the Nigeria security forces has been characterized by destruction of life and property notably learning institutions, abduction of students and education personnel, use of children as suicide bombers, campaign against formal education and attacks on civilians as well as security organs. Education is at the core of the crisis in the NE with the militant group named “Boko Haram” which loosely translates “western education is illegitimate”. Humanitarian Needs Overview exercise in 2017 estimated that there were 2.8 million school-aged children and about 100,000 education personnel in north-eastern Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) who continue to need immediate education in emergency support due to the crisis. Over 2,295 teachers have been killed and 19,000 others displaced in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states in the last eight years. With almost 1,400 schools destroyed, damaged or looted, the crisis has further devastated an already bad education system characterized by a severe lack of infrastructure, learning and teaching materials and overcrowded classrooms. Furthermore, an estimated 852 schools are still non-functional as at May 2018 since they are situated in locations where security is not guaranteed. Education continues to be attacked, with Government Girls Science and Technical College in Dapchi, Yobe state, being attacked on 19 February 2018 where 111 girls were abducted. During the attack, five girls were reported to have lost their lives when they fell from fast moving vehicles in which they had been forced to board. Later, 105 girls were released while one girl remains in captivity. This attack underscores the on-going insecurity and risks to learners and teachers in northern Nigeria. A key trend that has emerged in this protracted crisis is that education has evidently become a protective component in a violent armed conflict environment. Children out of school and those abducted by the non-state armed groups have ended up becoming suicide bombers and militants. The eight-year has displaced approximately 1.7 million people currently predominantly in the north-eastern states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa with more than 70% of the displaced population residing in Borno State. The insurgency which targeted schools and other facilities has disrupted livelihoods for millions of households leaving over seven million 4 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

More than 50 per cent of those affected are children, including many unaccompanied minors or children orphaned by the crisis. Nigeria has one of the world's largest populations of out of school children in the world according to UNESCO estimated at 10.5 million majorities of them being girls. In Borno, 74.8 per cent of children aged 4-16 years have never attended school. In north-eastern and north-western states, 29 per cent and 35 per cent of Muslim children, respectively, attend Qur'anic education, which does not include basic education skills such as literacy and numeracy. These children are officially considered out-of-school by the Government of Nigeria. It is for the above reason that Young aid supporting Education in Emergency (EiE) was able to reach 403 IDP children ranging from the age of 3-10 years through distribution of learning, writing and teaching aid materials to both IDP children and the only 9 volunteer teachers trained by save the children residing in the camp without stipends.

2. Challenges and Changes

- The camp hosts no health facility to provide Communitybased Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services, immunization, general outpatient care, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling and other services. In this regards, common health non practitioner within the camp tend to administer first Aid to ill IDP before managing to reach the nearest clinic of about 4 kilometres away from the Camp, In most cases Action against Hunger make Food distributions.
- There is an emergency need for Health facility, Mosquitoes nets as the rate of morbidity spikes on daily basis, IDP are exposed to vectors due to the presence of large water log beside the camp which serves as a harbour for Mosquitoes breeding spot, also children in the camp have never been dewormed
- The camp rarely receives new arrivals. The most recent new arrivals came to the camp in December 2019. Presently there has not been any food support over 8 months, the last partner to intervene in GFD least 8 months ago by International Rescue Committee (IRC), IOM monitors also take appropriate actions, which include referral of cases to relevant agencies. Help desks have been established in AL-YAKUB Camp and are used during distributions for communities to ask questions, share concerns and complaints. 019

3. Measuring Results

Level of Results	Indicators	Targets	Baseline (date)	Previous follow-up (date)	Latest follow-up (date)	Source of verification
Outcome description	HH provided with direct SEED inputs for rainy season activities	Most vulnerable HH in Al-Yakub camp with access to little farmland	April 2019	June to August 2019	October 2019	PDM,FGD,GPS DATA,Field Visit,Individual interview
Output description	Children and volunteer teachers provided with learning and teaching materials	403 children and 9 volunteer teachers residing at Railway camp	May 2019	July to September 2019	October 2019	PDM,FGD,GPS DATA,Field Visit,Individual interview
Output description	Number of Wash stations provided within the school premises	AL- Yakub government primary school	May 2019	June to September	October 2019	PDM,FGD,GPS DATA, Field Visit, Individual interview

4. Beneficiaries

Activity				Livelihood	EiE	Wash
Beneficiaries		Male	Female	Seeds distributed	Learning Materials	Wash Stations
by age group	Children (under5)	109	127	0	236	6
	Children (5-18)	68	99	0	167	4
	Adults (18+)	73	107	60	9	0
	Total	250	333	60	412	10
by residence status	Refugees	0	0	0	0	0
	IDPs	192	235	38	309	6
	Residents	58	98	22	103	4
	Total	250		60	412	10

5. Participation of Population

All segments within the camp have constituted authorities represented by the Bulama consisting of representatives of refugees, IDPs, Residents (both male and female); meetings held are tripartite in nature i.e. before distribution (where all issues/challenges and questions regarding the camp are discussed); during distribution (where, current issues/complaints are related and treated accordingly) as well as after distribution (during which the projected outcome of the distribution is laid bare and analyzed for gaps and possible solutions).

During these meetings, we are opportune to hear most of the pressing concerns expressed from the beneficiaries themselves; issues ranging from lack of food, potable drinking water, functional health facility etc. Attention is given to complaints and appropriate advocacy is made to OCHA

6. Risk management

For every activity, YOUNG AID takes proactive measure through disseminating information to the camp leaders/officials and the community members, on the procedures, criteria and shortages if there is any and roles every leader and community member is to play before and during the distribution. This is to avoid conflict and tension which may arise in the camp during and after the distribution between the community members and or the other actors on ground.

Distribution process during the cause is been handled with utmost caution to avoid any form of bias. Beneficiaries are been squared into two groups, based on gender in separate queues of males and females respectively.

The most vulnerable ones amongst the beneficiaries whom are likely to fall into mishap during the cause of distribution (such as old people and PLW) are been given special consideration so as for them to receive their entitlement on time.

Adequate security was put in place to ensure that safety of the beneficiaries was upheld in high esteem.

The use of megaphones to coordinate the beneficiaries was put in place. This was used to coordinate and convey information to the beneficiaries because of their large numbers. So as to put the beneficiaries in the picture of situations on ground. This includes giving the beneficiaries vital information they need and re-orientation of how they will use the complaint mechanism in case they experience any challenges.

7. Coordination

The government within the camp is represented by Bulamas. Planning and preparation are all inclusive in which every voice is heard. The rules and regulations are also adhered to paying particular attention to local laws, culture and tradition. As it stands, AL-Yakub does not have

visible health actor presence. This poses a huge threat to the health status of referrals of SAM cases and calls for urgent action. IOM, SEMA, IRC and UNICEF are the actors operating in the camp. Young Aid is also part of Health, Food security, Education and Protection sector.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Collaboration with actors, collection of beneficiaries Contact details, Data collection, Distribution monitoring, Field visits, Focus group interview, GPS data, Individual interview and Post Distribution Monitoring were the tools used for the M&E

9. Sustainability and Resilience

With the provision of seeds as inputs for production of food and micro-nutrient to vulnerable IDPs and returnees in camps and host community, the food security in camps has improved as basic food needs for the vulnerable populations are met and with the efficient and effective cross-sectorial nutrition services which has also contributed to reducing acute malnutrition rate among children. Livelihood and resilience project is expected to start soon which will provide a means of livelihood for residents and also restore assets depleted by shocks.

10. Progress towards gender equality

YOUNG AID as a body upholds gender equality at a very high esteem. Much consideration is given to gender equality as it cut across protecting the beneficiaries from any form of abuse. Women are giving equal priority as the men. In to such claim, women are also head of household whom are the owners of the entitlement cards for the household. Prioritization (as a policy) is giving much to women so as to avoid them from staying up and doing like the men. YOUNG AID, takes both proactive and reactive measures when it comes to gender equality issues (Protection), so as to make sure that no beneficiary is been trampled upon or violated in any way.

11. Financial report

Young Aid international has involved performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures of financial statements. The procedures selected was on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making the risk assessments, the auditor considered internal control relevant to the organization's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements from the inception of all sectorial interventions and the organizational operating expenses. The Conducted Financial Audit was for the 8th Month as the year is yet to elapse.