Voicing the needs and priorities of conflict affected populations through evaluation in Northeast Nigeria

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Borno State:
Who is touched, and why?

• The humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria still remains one of the most complex humanitarian crises in the world.

• To date, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is now 24 per cent funded.

• 126 humanitarian actors continue the work to respond to the most acute needs, assisting 2.4 million people since January 2022, accounting for 44 per cent of the estimated people targeted.

• If this deficit continues, a number of life-saving programmes across BAY states will have to scale-down or shut down completely.
Borno State: Who is touched, and why?

**Fragile Contexts**
- Risks and causes
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Political
  - Security
  - Social
- Insufficient capabilities and/or will by government, civil society

**Desired outcomes**
- More resilient communities, families, and children
- Flexible and situation-responsive organizations and state actors
- How to evaluate?

Programmes and **supportive evaluations** that help us understand and manage shocks and stresses
Recent Evaluations

• EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State

• Support of Internally displaced persons and the resilience of host communities in North and North-East Nigeria

• Supporting social inclusion and local governance in the areas most impacted by the Lake Chad crisis
Challenges/Limitations to the evaluations

• Access to Nigeria (Covid 19 restrictions, etc)
• Access to deep field locations (beneficiaries/partners): security
• Limited internal movements
• Limited resources (financial, human)
• Loss to follow up (High)
Challenges/Limitations to the evaluations

• Heavily militarized areas
• Harassment and temporary detention
• Women and girls are particularly at risk of abuse and/or resort to prostitution
• Security clearance procedures create additional challenges
Methodology: Changes and adaptation

• Sifting the scope to a lighter touch evaluations (e.g., AAR)

• No primary-quantitative data collection in some cases

• Sampling: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

• Third party consultations
Alternatives sources of evidence 1/2

• Secondary data (Global Outputs and Outcomes Reporting System—GORS)

• Interim, progress reports versus GORS

• After Action reviews

• Meta-analysis
Alternatives sources of evidence 2/2

- Key Informant Interviews (zoom)
- Zoom group discussions per thematic (Livelihoods and Food Security–LFS, Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance, Education)
- Follow-up skype and phone calls
- Photos/pictures (eg LFS–Rainy/dry season)
- Final zoom workshops (Triangulation, substantiation)
Taking stock and looking ahead

• Remote management and evaluation approach
• Continuous review and adaptation of tools and methodologies
Taking stock and looking ahead

- Borno State Government: closure of camps
- Engagement and Areas of return: Intentions survey?
- Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC): community development and sustainability
- Evaluation use to support Self-reliance of communities
THANK YOU!

ZIKOMO!

ESHE!

MEDAASE!

KEA LEOHA!

MWEBALE MUNONGA!