



SUMMARY OF SECURITY SITUATION

Nigeria is due for presidential and national assembly elections on 23 February and 16 March for the governorship elections. Although the conduct of the general elections in 2015 was a huge improvement upon the previous ones, interaction with stakeholders reveals that sustained efforts are needed to consolidate and complete the encouraging political scenario that has characterized the preparations of the 2019 general elections. Nonetheless, there exist security challenges which threatened recent isolated elections in some parts of the country. There is, therefore, the need to double efforts in ensuring violence-free elections, as well as, strengthening preparations towards the establishment of a mechanism as part of mitigation measures.

Following the postponement of the Nigeria presidential and National Assembly elections, from 16 February to 23 February 2018, the security situation has remained relatively calm with some localized tensions in the country especially in Kaduna and Kano.

The security situation in the North-East Nigeria has remained volatile due to continuous attacks by the Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). During the reported period, as many as **24** people were reported killed due to NSAGs related incidents in Borno and Adamawa states from 11-16 February. In one incident alone, **11** people were killed in an early morning suicide attack on Muslim worshippers in Maiduguri, Borno State on 16 February.

There were also multiple road ambushes by the NSAGs during the period. One of them involved the convoy of a top state official, which was ambushed on 13 February while heading to a political rally in the border town of Gamboru-Ngala in the eastern part of the state. During the incident, at least three people were confirmed dead and several others wounded.

The increase in security incidents had no direct link to the just postponed presidential elections, but the wave of attacks have further made the situation in the North-East increasingly precarious and volatile.

Consequently, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies continue to have restricted humanitarian access in areas where people are in desperate need of assistance.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

According to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), nearly **13,000** new arrivals of internally displaced persons (IDPs) were registered in five Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Yobe State. The LGAs include Damaturu, Potiskum, Fune, Nguru and Geidam. The IDPs were forced to flee from Konduga, Mobbar, Abadam, Bama, Gwoza, Kukawa and Marte in Borno State and Gujba in Yobe State due to the increased wave of violent attacks by NSAGs across the North-East. Residing largely in host communities, the new arrivals lack basic services such as food, shelter and non-food items.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES

Shelter

As part of the 90-Day Humanitarian Response Plan in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, UNHCR is working with other humanitarian agencies for accelerated response to the critical needs of affected individuals in most affected areas. The plan aims to meet the immediate life-saving humanitarian needs of an estimated **280,000** newly displaced people in **16** priority LGAs, most of whom are living in deplorable conditions and urgently require humanitarian assistance including shelter.

Under the Shelter/Camp Coordination & Camp Management/NFI Sector, UNHCR has so far provided **376** individual emergency shelters for **1,880** IDPs and **5** communal shelters to cater for **500** extremely vulnerable IDPs in the New Stadium Site in Maiduguri. **124** more emergency shelters are also under construction for a further **620** individuals. The construction is in preparation for the relocation of IDPs from the Teachers Village Camp to the New Stadium Camp soon. Other agencies are also providing shelter and water and sanitation, health, food, non-food items, nutrition, education, etc.

Protection Monitoring

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has confirmed that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) would be able to vote in the 2019 general elections. According to INEC, Polling Units have been established around 8 major IDP camps to allow those registered to exercise their civil rights. The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) and other humanitarian actors will continue to monitor the situation.

As part of actions taken to strengthen the agency's core protection function, UNHCR plans to establish Protection Desks in three camps affected by the recent new displacements in Maiduguri. The camps include Teachers Village, Stadium Site and Farm Centre.

UNHCR will also renovate existing desks at the NYSC and Dalori-2 camps in Maiduguri. In addition to improving case management and referral mechanisms at these sites, the desks will enable UNHCR to enhance its prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and facilitate IDPs either individually or in groups, to access daily information on protection and other specialized services.

Vulnerability Screening

UNHCR and its protection partner, Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) profiled the new arrivals under its vulnerability screening framework to establish those who might be at risk or have special needs. In the Teachers Village Camp in Maiduguri, UNHCR profiled **21,427** individual new arrivals in **4,655** families of which **5,676** individuals were found to be extremely vulnerable. **89%** of the total number of individuals profiled were women and children. The package for material assistance to people with specific needs will be distributed at the relocation sites, and will include both the shelter and non-food items.

Alexander Kishara, Head of Sub-Office Maiduguri, North-East Nigeria
Email: kishara@unhcr.org; Mobile: +234 9087447516

Tom Winston Monboe, Reporting Officer, Sub-Office Maiduguri, North-East Nigeria
Email: monboe@unhcr.org; Mobile: +234 8090160763